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THE

CHRONICLE OF CALAIS,

IN THE

REIGNS OF HENRY VII. AND HENRY VIII.

TO THE YEAR 1540.

EDITED

FROM MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, BY

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

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* It seems not improbable that this was the book "Of the duties of the inhabitants of Calais," which Bale has placed in his list of works of John Bourshier lord Berners, but which is not known to have been issued in a printed form at that time. There is also mentioned in the same list "a comedy called *Ite in vineam*," of which Anthony à Wood says (it does not appear from what source,) that it was "usually acted in the great church of Calais after vespers." This has not been seen by any recent author.

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PREFACE.

THE present Volume owes its existence to the casual discovery, among the transcripts by Stowe in the British Museum,* of the Chronicle of Calais, formed, or at least once possessed, by Richard Turpyn, a "burgess there." This appeared to be a fragment which, in a brief compass, contained so much historical information previously unpublished, that I was desirous to recommend it to the patronage of the Camden Society, a suggestion which at once received the approval of the Council.

As it was found, on a further search, that the manuscript stores of the British Museum contained many other papers illustrative of the events commemorated in Turpyn's chronicle, equally unpublished, it was then determined to extend its somewhat scanty dimensions by appending such documents as might contribute to elucidate the history of the town and marches of Calais, during the same period.

Much less has been hitherto published on the history of our continental Borders than on the history of our

* MS. Harl. 542.

Borders next Scotland; although the latter retained their frontier state not quite half a century later than the former. Indeed, with the exception of a brief memoir in the second series of Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, the present Editor is not aware of any historical notice of Calais whilst in the possession of the English. It is, therefore, with some confidence as well in the importance as in the novelty of the subject, that he presents this volume to the members of the Camden Society.

At the same time he is fully conscious that a collection of this extent can comprise but a small portion of what should constitute a complete History of the English Border towards France: a work more suited to occupy several future volumes of the Royal publication of State Papers,—the continuation of which, in the substantial and accurate form so well commenced (with reference to the affairs of Cardinal Wolsey's administration, those of Scotland, and those of Ireland), must be desired by every student of English History.

In forming the present series of papers, the Editor soon found that it was necessary to assign several boundary-marks within which it should be confined. It would have been easy to have filled several such volumes with the contemporary letters of ambassadors and other persons employed either in a diplomatic or military capacity in France. The documents which have been admitted will

be found to apply either to the same occurrences which are noticed in Turpyn's Chronicle, or immediately to the history of Calais, and both, with a few supplementary papers of the latter kind, within the period to which the chronicle itself belongs.

It is remarkable that Turpyn's Chronicle extends to the same year, in which the existing register of the Privy Council for the reign of Henry VIII. commences,* and from that source the subsequent administration of Calais may be traced with some minuteness, and dates assigned to other existing documents with far less difficulty than the Editor has experienced in the present work.

In like manner, considerable materials for the earlier history of Calais may be gleaned from the Rolls of Parliament,† which terminate in the year 1503. Thus the collection made in these pages furnishes the memorials of a period hitherto less provided than others.

During the seventeen years which elapsed between the year 1540 and the final loss of Calais by the English, there are large materials for its history in the papers of George lord Cobham, who was deputy of the town and marches from 1544 to 1550, and which exist among the Harleian MSS.‡ The papers of one of his predecessors, lord Lisle, which were seized in 1540, form nineteen volumes,

* See Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, vol. vii. p. ii.

† See the Index, fol. 1832, pp. 111—115.

‡ Nos. 283 and 284.

which are preserved in the State Paper Office,* whilst a few of them are scattered in the volumes of Cottonian MSS.

There is one year of the period included in the present collection, namely that of King Henry's campaign to Therouenne and Tournay, the documents respecting which have been altogether reserved. This course was adopted, at once to keep the volume within its proposed limits, and also in consequence of the existence of two contemporary journals of the events of that campaign, which it was thought might hereafter be available for a volume correspondent to the present.

A single exception has been made, in favour of a document of a very remarkable character, belonging indeed rather to private than public history, but the private history of some of the most important personages of their day. To this has been applied the title of "secret history of Margaret, duchess of Savoy, and Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk;" for secret it was at the time, and secret it has remained, until its present development.†

* Some interesting extracts from the Lisle correspondence have been recently made by Miss M. A. E. Wood, now Mrs. Green, in her valuable collection of "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies." It is to the same lady that the Editor has acknowledged his obligations in his note on the queen of France's marriage to the duke of Suffolk, in p. 17.

† This discovery appeared to the Editor sufficiently important to be brought before the Historical section of the British Archæological Institute on its congress at Winchester in the year 1845; and he had then the honour of reading a paper on the subject at one of the general meetings held in St. John's rooms.

My attention was first directed to the mysterious and enigmatical nature of this document by Mr. E. G. Ballard, and to the same gentleman I have to acknowledge my obligations for searching out, as well as transcribing, most of the other materials of this volume.

I shall only add, in this place, a few biographical notices of Richard Turpyn, the supposed author of the Chronicle of Calais.

He was the grandson of John Turpyn, whose father Nicholas was of Whitchester, in Northumberland; which John by marriage with Elizabeth Kinnesman, heiress of the Paynells and Gobions of Knaptoft in Leicestershire, became possessed of that manor, and left issue his son and heir William Turpyn esquire, who died Sept. 1, 1523. Richard Turpyn, of Calais, was the fifth and youngest son of William.*

I little suspected, until some time after this volume had been in the press, that Turpyn's Chronicle had already placed his name in the memorials of Bale,† and all the

* Pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 225, as corrected by Mr. Townsend (see note in p. xvi. hereafter).

† "Ricardus Turpyn, ex honesta quadam Anglorum familia natus, et Caleti sub rege Henrico octavo militiam exercens, Anglicè congessit *Sui temporis Chronicon, Lib. i.* obiitque Caleti circa annum à Christi nativitate 1541, in D. Nicolai templo illic sepultus." Balæi Scriptores, fol. Basil. 1559, part ii. p. 103. (In the Hist. of Leicestershire, iv. 217, the like reference is erroneously made to Pitsæus, who does not notice Turpyn.)

sequel of literary biographers.* Such, however, proves to be the case; though we collect but little from them all. Anthony à Wood claims him as a scholar of Oxford, but adds that he was taken thence before he was honoured with a degree.

In the line written at the head of his chronicle, (p. 1,) Turpyn is styled a burgess of Calais. In the list of the garrison made in 1533, his name appears as one of the constabulary, whose duties in the watch and ward of the town are detailed in one of the documents in the Appendix.

* Fuller's account of Turpyn, in his "Worthies of England," under Leicestershire, is as follows: "Richard Turpin was born at Knaptoft in this county, very lately (if not still) in the possession of that antient family, and was one of the gentlemen of the English garrison of Calis in France in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Such soldiers generally in time of war had too much, in time of peace too little work, to employ themselves therein. Commendable therefore the industry of this Richard, who spent his spare hours in writing of a Chronicle of his Time. He dyed anno Domini 1541, in the thirty-fifth year of the aforesaid king's reign. (Weever's Funerall Monuments, p. 682.) This I observe the rather, that the reader may not run with me on the rock of the same mistake, who in my apprehension confounded him with Richard Turpin the herauld, first Blewmantle and then created Windsor, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth." The reference to Weever is misplaced, as it did not belong (as was not unnaturally imagined by the printer) to the record of Turpyn's death, but to the catalogue of the Heralds which Weever has given in his work. The error of the "thirty-*fifth* year" was made by miscopying Burton (History of Leicestershire), who has it consistently, if not correctly, "1541. 33 Hen. VIII."

His pay in this capacity was eightpence a day. His death is generally stated to have occurred in or about 1541,* when his body was interred in the church of St. Nicholas at Calais; but another authority places it in 1545.†

According to that statement, Richard Turpyn the chronicler was born in 1506, and died in 1545. In such case he was only thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and not more than thirty-four at the period when his chronicle ceases. These dates would tend to invalidate his claim to be considered as the *author* of the Chronicle; for it will be remarked that within a very few years of the time thus determined for his birth, its memorials are very minute and particular, and must have been made by some person of competent age and knowledge. If Richard Turpyn was both born in 1506, and was really the compiler of the chronicle, he must have been indebted for its early portions, at least, to the memoranda of a former writer, or possibly he may have derived his information from some of the official records of the town.

* This date is not to be depended upon: for Bale (as quoted in a previous note) says only "circa annum 1541," which may have been merely a guess formed from the period at which the chronicle terminates. I have searched the register of the prerogative court of Canterbury for Turpyn's will in vain.

† Pedigree, *ut supra*.

He introduced into employment at Calais a second Richard Turpyn, who was afterwards a member of the College of Arms. In the family pedigree the herald has been placed as nephew of the chronicler, and as a younger son of John Turpyn of Knaptoft;* but another authority†

* In the copy of Nichols's Leicestershire in the College of Arms, the late Francis Townsend, esq. Windsor herald, has drawn his pen through the name of Richard Turpyn the herald, thus apparently adopting the statement of Le Neve mentioned in the next page. Mr. Townsend has also in the same place made the following corrections: for *sir* William Turpin, died 1525, read William Turpyn *esquire*, died 1523; the death of John, for "June 18, 1530," in 1528-9 (without altering the month); his son William, born Sept. 30, 1527, not Sept. 1, 1529; the effects of George were administered to by his widow, Frances, 17 Aug. 1583. To these memoranda it may be added that the will of William Turpyn, 1584, is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in 8 Wathan, and that of John, 1582, in 29 Rawe. The main authority for the Turpyn pedigree is not the Leicestershire Visitation of 1619, but Vincent's Leicester, 217. In 2 H. 5 (Coll. Arm.) f. 94 b. is the following record of a crest granted to the family: "The armes and crest of George Turpyn of Knaptoft, in the countye of Leycester, esquyer: he bereth geules, on a bende silver thre lyon's heddes rasy sable, langued and oreilled geules; upon his helme on a torse asure and golde, A grype standyng ung pie levant golde, the forparte dropped geules, beked and armed sable, manteled geules, dobled silver: yeven the said crest by me, Thomas Hawley, alias Clarencieulx, the first daye of Aprill, in the vjth yere of the reigne of owr soverayne lorde kyng Edward the syxte." There were two marriages between the family of Turpyn and that of Docwra, the lord prior of St. John's (often mentioned in the present volume), the particulars of which will be found in Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica, 1840, vol. vi. p. 90.

† Memorandum in Anstis's MS. Lives of the Heralds, in the College of Arms, vol. ii. p. 628, verso.

declares him to have been still more nearly related to the former. "He was son of Richard Turpyn, burgess of Calis, gent. by Margaret, daughter of John de Mount, de Guisnes. (MS. penes P. le Neve, Norroy.)"

The second Richard Turpyn was, at the time of the surrender of Calais in 1558, clerk of the victuals there, at the salary of 40*l.* per ann.; together with which office he lost lands worth 100 marks a-year, and goods estimated at more than 2000*l.* He was also a pursuivant by the name of Hampnes.*

After his return to England, he was created Bluemantle pursuivant Dec. 21, 1560, and his patent was dated on the 22d of the following month.† In 1562 he went with Ambrose earl of Warwick to Newhaven (now Havre) in Normandy, then lately occupied by the English, with the consent of the chiefs of the Huguenots. The earl landed there on the 29th of October, and on the last day of that month Bluemantle proclaimed in that town the earl's commission, in Latin, English, and French. After a protracted siege, the place was evacuated by the English in the following July, chiefly in consequence of the fatality produced by the plague; and a narrative of the expedition was written by the pursuivant, which

* Mark Noble (History of the College of Arms) says he was so created "at his return," adding, with his usual blundering, that "he *continued* in that office during the *reigns of Edward VI.* and Mary."

† It is printed in Rymer, xv. 566.

was in the possession of Garter Anstis. This was not the only occasion on which Turpyn was employed upon the continent, for a few years after we find him representing that there had scarcely been any service beyond the seas for twenty-four years in which he had not borne a part.

By patent dated the 25th Jan. 1565, he was promoted to be Windsor herald, and so created on Maundy Thursday the 19th of April following. Some years after, being in pecuniary difficulties, he was suspended from receiving the profits of his office because he owed certain sums to his successor Bluemantle and to York herald, but he was restored by the Earl Marshal on the 19th July, 1570, having previously presented the following petition to his grace,—how long before does not appear, for it is undated:

To the right honorable the duke of Norffolkes grace.

Sheweth unto your good grace your poor oratour Richard Turpyn, alias Wyndsor heraulde of arms, so it is, gracious honorable lord, That, whereas your saide oratour was a pursuyvant of armes in Caleys, at the losse therof, and there dwelled and inhabyted, his wages beinge ther above xl^{li}. by the yere, and his londes above c. markes by the yere, as also his goods, plate, and moveables, and others esteemed above and better than M^{l}M^{l}*li.* so that by mysfortune of the saide losse of Caleys [he] was spoyled of londes, goodes, and wages, as also havinge ther another offyce of the Quenes Majestie called by the name of Clarke of the Victuals, and their havinge the victuallinge, lodginge of all the workemen

and laborers, and also for alle other such necessaries as to them belongeth, your saide supplyaunt upon his credyt the bakers, brewers, bowchers, victuallers, drapers, shoemakers, with all others the said victuallers before specifyed, at all tymes did delyver all such kyndes as was neadefull for them to be had upon your saide oratour his warraunt, payenge to the sayd victuallers from paie to paie that was made ther by the quenes majestie their saide sommes of money as was growenge to them by the saide workmen and laborers, as the right worshippfull sir Thomas Cornwaleys knight, then being threasourer in Caleys, can testifye unto your good grace, as also of my honestye and good behavour; wherupon, most gratious lord, the saide victuallers before specified did delyver upon your saide oratour his warrants and bylls to the somme of iiij c. L.*li.* or thereabouts. So now, most honourable lord, by reason of the saide towne of Caleys was lost and taken by th'ennemie, and ther I being spoyled and dystressed of all my goodes, londes, and wages, at my retorne into Englande shortely after, the said bakers, brewers, bouchers, drapers, with others, dyd vexe and troble your sayde poor supplyaunt for the paymenttes of the saide some before specifyed: wherupon your oratour was dryven to make shyft and borrow of dyvers and sondrie persons, of some of them v*li.*, and of other x*li.*, and some more and some les, for the payment of the saide sommes of money before wrytten; all which sommes of money was dew to the saide victuallers by the quenes majestie, howbeit untyll this daie the poor souldyours, victuallers, workmen, nor laborers are nothing paide of their wages and dewties, so that by that meanes your saide poore oratour was dryven from tyme to tyme here in London to make shyft to paie and satisfie the saide sommes above specifyed; so that, most honorable lord,

by that meanes now at this present I am greatly indebted, to my utter undoyenge, oneles that your honorable lordshipp wyll and comaunde my company the kings and heraulds of armes that I may enjoie all such larges, comodities, and proffyts as shall growe to me by vertue of my saide offyce, I beinge an herauld of armes, seinge that I have not offended the prince, nor no part of your grace's comandements and decrees set forth by your grace, nor being no droncard, dycer, nor carder, no ruffyan, nor no spot of vylonny. I trust none of my companye can stayne me. Howbeit certain of my company hath dysbarred me of all my droytes and comodytees dew to me by my sayde servyce, which I have served by the space of this xx^{ti} yeres in my saide call, and hath not received one penny out of the saide offyce syns the first of Aprill last past, so that, most honorable Lord, I have ben fayne to laye to gage all my rayment and my wyffes, with all suche poore stuff as I had. Furthermore I have served as paynfully and as daungerously as ony in the sayde offyce hath done, for ther hath ben no service thes xxiiij^{ti} yeres past done beyonde the seas but lyghtly I have been at them, and I trust I am as well able to serve as any other are in the sayde offyce, and that wyll I stande to their judgementts, as also my good lord of Warwycke wyll testifie, with others, of my honest and paynfull service lately done with the sayde lord of Warwyck in Newhaven in Normandye, when ther I served under his lordship. Therefore, honorable lord, for so moche as I have loste all my londes and goodes which I was well able to lyve in Caleys before the losse thereof, and now a poore man, and not able to lyve oneless your good lordship do comaunde the saide companye the kings and heraulds of arms that I may receive all suche dewties and droicts as shall growe, with

all other comodities, as all other the heraulds hathe, and so by that means I trust in God, with your good lordship's favour, shortely to come to some end with my credytors, that I am indebted unto, and to be at lyberty, and so yerely to paye unto them a portition of my saide proffitts, as shall growe unto me. And your saide poore oratour, accordinge to his bounden dewtie, shall dayly praye to God for your noble grace in moche felicitie, with th'increase of the same, long to contenewe.

Richard Turpyn, Windsor herald, died on the 17th of October, 1581. He was, says Anstis, "an officer of great industry, as will appear from his MSS. relating mostly to armory, now in the collector's keeping." *

In conclusion, I would remind the members of the Camden Society that this is the second time that we have been indebted for the preservation and use of historical works to the zeal and industry of "honest John Stowe." In the present instance, as in that of "The Historie of the Arrivall and Restoration of King Edward IV.," with which the series of this Society was commenced, his transcripts have at last, after the lapse of more than two centuries, conducted works to the press, of which the original manuscripts are now lost or unknown.

* The above document I have been allowed to transcribe from Anstis's collections for the history of the officers of arms, lately belonging to Sir George Nayler, and now in the library of the College of Arms. Anstis's manuscripts were dispersed after his death, and I am not aware where those of Turpyn above mentioned are now preserved.

To have obtained Richard Turpyn's own copy of the Chronicle of Calais would certainly have been more satisfactory, inasmuch as Stowe with all his merits was no great scholar, nor, whether from want of care on his own part, or on that of his printers, do we find that he edited with perfect accuracy. Passages from Turpyn's chronicle are to be found interweaved in that of Stowe, and in three places "Richard Turpin" is quoted in his margin, viz. in May 1514, July 1520, and in 1527 for Wolsey's embassy. Under the year 1532 he has given the same list of names as in this volume, p. 42, but with several errors. The name of Donne is misprinted Deane, Semer is misprinted Femer, and Markam misprinted Marleant. I suspect further that, in the same place, Stowe transcribed "Sir John Page" for Sir John Gage, K.G. and "Sir Edward Santener" for Santmer or Seymour, afterwards the Duke of Somerset and protector.* Such instances of inaccuracy in our standard works contribute to justify that recurrence to original authorities which it is the practice of the Camden Society to adopt and recommend.

* So in p. 8 Dicky for Digby: and in p. 48 he has written "his" for "her;" see note, p. 187.

CALAIS IN THE HANDS OF THE ENGLISH.

From the time that the town of Calais was surrendered to King Edward the Third in 1347, in the manner so picturesquely described by Froissart, it remained for two hundred and eleven years in most respects an English colony. The poorer inhabitants, to the number of more than seventeen hundred, had been sent away during the siege, * and never returned, finding refuge chiefly at St. Omer's.

When the conqueror commissioned sir Walter de Manny and his two marshals, the earl of Warwick and the earl of Stafford, to take possession of the town, he said, "Sirs, take here the kayes of the towne and castell of Calys; go and take possessyon there, and putte in prison all the knyhts that be there; and all other soudyours that came thyder symply to wynne their lyveng, cause theym to avoyde the towne, and also all other men, women, and chyldren; for I wolde re-people agayne the towne with pure Englysshemen.†" This plan Froissart says was fulfilled. "They made all maner of people to voyde, and kept there no mo persons but a preest and two other auncyent personages, such as knewe the customes, lawes, and ordynaunces of the towne, and to signe out the herytages howe they were devyded." "The kynge sent from London xxxvj burgesses to Calays, who were ryche and sage, and their wyves and chyldren, and dayly encreased the nombre, for the kynge graunted them such liberties and franchysses that men were gladde to go and dwell there."

* The names of the commanders and knights in the army of Edward the Third, at the time of his winning of Calais, with the amount of their respective retinues, and their armorial bearings, form the second part of the volume entitled, "Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo rege militantium. Accedunt classes exercitus Edwardi tertii regis Caletem obsidentis. Edidit Edwardus Rowe Mores, 1748." The same roll occurs in manuscript in MS. Harl. 246, MS. Harl. 782, and MS. Cotton. Titus, F. III. p. 262.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1837, is "A brief memoir of the Campaigns of Edward the Third, in the years 1345, 1346, and 1347, ending with the surrender of Calais; with a Defence or Apology of Edward, as to his conduct to Eustace de St. Pierre and the other Burgesses on the Surrender of that Fortress:" by Christopher Godmond, Esq. the author of a drama entitled "The Campaign of 1346," 8vo. 1836.

† Froissart, in Lord Berners' translation.

It was not, however, until the last year of his reign that the style of the governing body was altered to the London type of a mayor and aldermen. By an old charter of Maud countess of Artois the community consisted of a bailiff, eskivyns or *échevins,* and cornemans; the new municipality of a mayor and twelve aldermen was settled by act of parliament passed in the 50 Edw. III. 1377.* The staple of wool, which was also a corporation presided over by a mayor, was fixed at Calais in 1362. The mayor of the staple, when the captain made any expedition, kept watch in the town with one hundred billmen *(gleyves)* and two hundred archers, of the merchants and their servants, taking no wages of the king.†

No attempt will be here made to trace the history of Calais‡ during the first century and a half of the English occupation, for such an undertaking (as already remarked in the Preface) is beyond the design of this volume. Without entering into particulars, it is obvious that the possession of a town and port on the continent, situated at its nearest point to the English coast, and which afforded undisputed facilities for the debarcation and marshalling of troops, was of the first importance in military affairs; and that no charges would be spared that could tend to its defence and preservation. In 2 Ric. II. the annual expenditure of the crown for this purpose exceeded 24,000*l.*§ It was not less regarded in subsequent reigns; and though several documents in the present volume speak of disorder and decay, yet there are others which shew the vigorous efforts which were made for the reformation of abuses and the repair of all deficiencies. The report of the Venetian ambassador Michele, made to the senate of Venice

* Rot. Parl. vol. ii. pp. 358, 359.

† Ibid. p. 358.

‡ There are two French works on the history of the town, viz. "Les Annales de la Ville de Calais et du pays reconquis, par P. Bernard. Saint Omer, 1715," 4to.; and "Histoire de la Ville de Calais et du Calaisis, par le Febvre. Paris, 1768." 2 vols. 4to.;—neither of which, strange to say, has the Editor been able to find in the public libraries of London. The extent of the disadvantages under which he may thus labour in writing these preliminary observations he is of course unable to estimate; but it is most probable that little, if any, of the subsequent contents of this volume have been anticipated. The works of Bernard and Le Febvre are not mentioned in M. Legros-Devot's recent report on the historical records of the town (hereafter noticed).

§ Speech of sir Richard l'Escrope on opening the parliament. Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 346.

on his return from England, only one year before the loss of Calais, proves that it was then esteemed as highly as ever:

"Another frontier (he says) besides that of Scotland, and of no less importance for the security of the kingdom, though it be separated, is that which the English occupy on the other side of the sea, by means of two fortresses, Calais and Guisnes, guarded by them (and justly) with jealousy, especially Calais, for this is the key and principal entrance to their dominions, without which the English would have no outlet from their own, nor access to other countries, at least none so easy, so short, and so secure; so much so, that if they were deprived of it, they would not only be shut out from the continent, but also from the commerce and intercourse of the world. They would consequently lose what is essentially necessary for the existence of a country, and become dependent upon the will and pleasure of other sovereigns, in availing themselves of their ports, besides having to encounter a more distant, more hazardous, and more expensive passage; whereas, by way of Calais, which is directly opposite to the harbour of Dover, distant only about thirty miles, they can, at any time, without hindrance, even in spite of contrary winds, at their pleasure, enter or leave the harbour (such is the experience and boldness of their sailors), and carry over either troops or anything else for warfare, offensive and defensive, without giving rise to jealousy and suspicion; and thus they are enabled, as Calais is not more than ten miles from Ardres, the frontier of the French, nor further from Gravelines, the frontier of the Imperialists, to join either the one or the other, as they please, and to add their strength to him with whom they are at amity, in prejudice of an enemy. For these reasons, therefore, it is not to be wondered at, that, besides the inhabitants of the place, who are esteemed men of most unshaken fidelity, being the descendants of an English colony settled there shortly after the first conquest, it should also be guarded by one of the most trusty barons which the king has, bearing the title of deputy, with a force of five hundred of the best soldiers, besides a troop of fifty horsemen.

"It is considered by every one as an impregnable fortress, on account of the inundation with which it may be surrounded, although there are persons skilled in the art of fortification, who doubt that it would prove so if put to the test. For the same reason, Guisnes is also reckoned impregnable, situated about three miles more inland, on the French frontier, and guarded with the

same degree of care, though, being a smaller place, only by a hundred and fifty men, under a chief governor. The same is done with regard to a third place, called Hammes, situated between the two former, and thought to be of equal importance, the waters which inundate the country being collected around."*

When Henry the Eighth came to Calais in 1532, it was calculated that the town furnished in lodging 2,400 beds, and stabling for 2,000 horses.†

The circumstances attendant upon the recovery of the town by the French in the year 1558, were described the same year in a Latin treatise written by Guillaume Paradin, dean of Baieux.‡

In 1596 Calais was destined to submit a second time to a conqueror, being taken by the Spaniards after a destructive siege. Paul Hentzner, who visited the place in 1598, just after it had been restored to the French, describes the castle of Rysebank ("Richehan") as then destroyed, having been seized by the Spaniards in their first attack, and made the means of assaulting the town. The town walls were still partly in ruins, but Henri IV. was then sedulously engaged in repairing them.§

The external appearance of Calais at the period to which this volume relates is admirably illustrated by the contemporary view represented in the annexed lithographic fac-simile,‖ which exhibits the whole extent of the quay, and the line of walls from Beauchamp's bulwark to the castle; and, in front, "Rys bank," with its fort and tower.¶ The principal buildings which erect their heads above the houses, are St. Mary's church, the halls of the town and the staple, and the church of St. Nicholas.

* Report of signor Giovanni Michele to the doge and senate of Venice, as translated in Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. ii. p. 226.

† "The towne of Calais had at this season 24 C. beds, and stabling for 2,000 horses, besides the villages about."—Stowe's Chronicle.

‡ "De Motibus Galliæ, et expugnato receptoque Itio Caletorum, anno M.D. LVIII. Per Gulielmum Paradinum Bellijoci Decanum. Lugduni, M.D.LVIII." 4to, pp. 45.

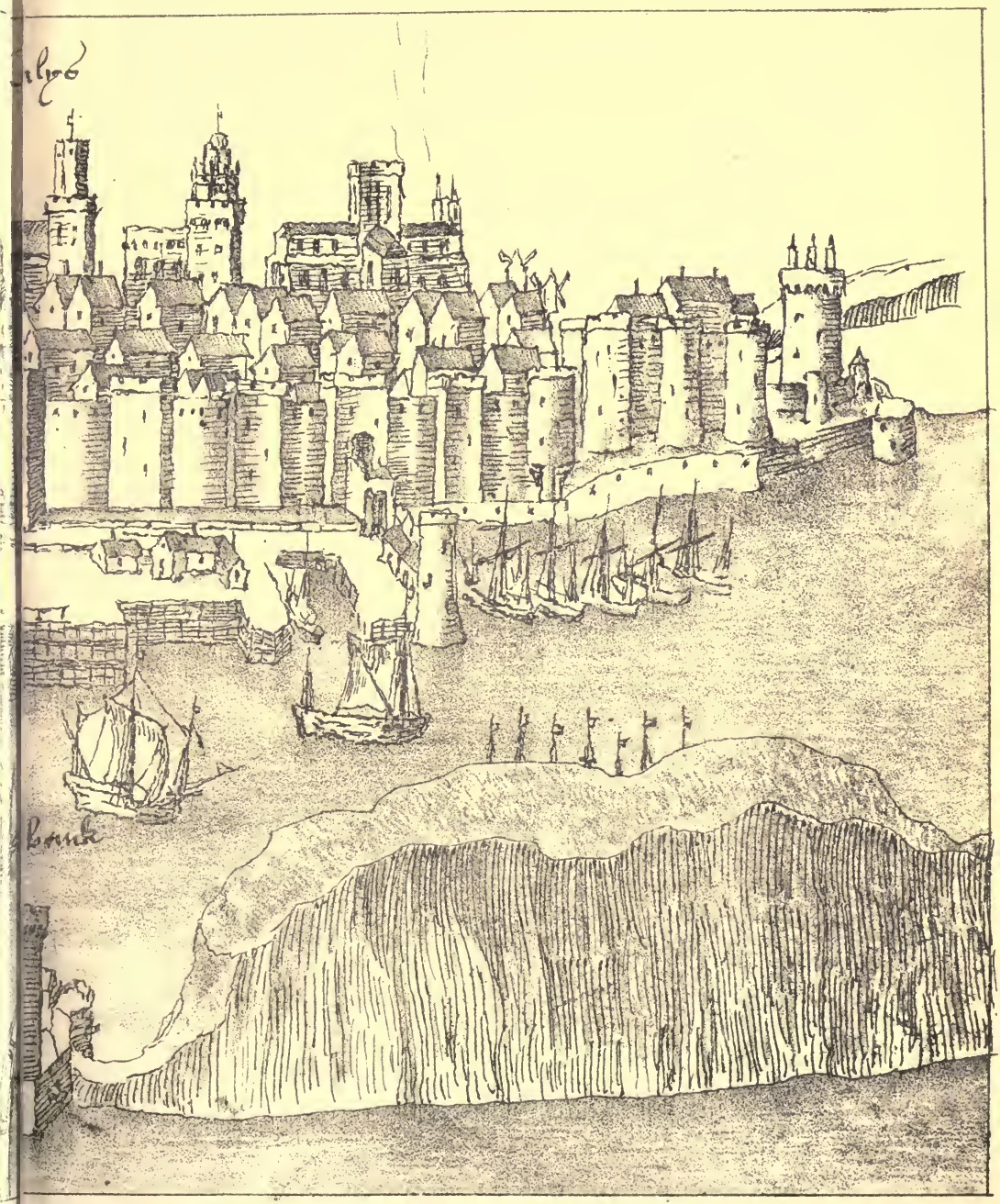
§ P. Hentzneri Itinerarium, Noribergæ, 1629, p. 241.

‖ From the MS. Cotton. Aug. I. ii. 70. The lithograph is of the scale of the original, which comprises, however, a more extended view, reaching from Ow church and castle to Newnhambridge. A reduced copy of the same view was engraved in 1827, for Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, and has been since republished in the volume entitled "Chronicles of the White Rose."

¶ The castle of Rysebank is drawn on a large scale, and with great apparent care, in the view of the harbour of Calais, MS. Cotton. Aug. I. ii. 57 c.

MS. Cotton. Aug. I. ii. 70.

View of Calais



J. Nethercliff Lithog.

e of Henry VIII.

St. Mary's church is still standing.* The other church gave place to the new citadel formed by cardinal Richelieu.

The *hotel-de-ville*, situated in the market-place, has still a belfry, the chimes of which are celebrated. The guildhall of the staple, in which the prince of Castille's lodgings were prepared in 1508 (p. 60), and those of Henry VIII. in 1532,† is likewise in existence, and, in the words of Sir Henry Ellis, "exhibits a curious mixture of the well-known Tudor style with the forms of Flemish architecture." After the capture of the town, in 1558, the Staple inn was appropriated for the residence of the conqueror, and from him it has since borne the name of the *hotel de Guise*.

The names of all the principal towers on the walls may be gathered from the documents in the Appendix to this volume. In looking at the print, and proceeding from the right hand towards the left, we accompany "the ordre of the wardes" described in p. 159. The first remarkable feature is the Watergate, near which many ships are waiting; we may suppose them fishing-boats in the "herring-time," of which busy season, and its attendant cares, some curious particulars will be found at p. 152. Directly in front of this are buildings which on one side terminated the quay in front of the town, and which connected the town wall with a round tower, built immediately upon the water, and guarding the entrance to the inner harbour. This is believed to have been the Search or Searcher's tower mentioned in p. 123 and p. 161.

The next and principal gate of the town is the Lantern gate. In advance of this now stands the gate which is well known from a print by Hogarth, and which was built in 1685, when the modern fortifications were formed by cardinal Richelieu. In the same situation, in our ancient view, are seen "the hedd bytwene both stayres byfore the Lanterne gate, and also the pere that standeth in the Fishers' gap," all which required repair in 1530 (see p. 123). On the quay without the Lantern gate was a spot called Paradise, no doubt originally a garden, and here it was that the games of keyles

* The discovery, in 1840, of some paintings in St. Mary's church, which were accompanied by an inscription commemorative of Thomas Wodehouse, and various shields of arms (different from those borne by the present Wodehouse family), will be found noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, N. S. vol. xx. p. 77.

† In 1520 the King was lodged at the exchequer. (Holinshed.) In 1532, the exchequer was prepared for the French king, (see p. 117.)

and hand-out were played in the days of Henry the Eighth.* The name of Paradise occurs as early as the reign of Richard the Second,† and it is still retained in the nomenclature of the town, though now but little appropriate to the purlieus of a sea-port.

The great tower terminating the line of wall in the view was the Beauchamp tower, and in advance thereof we see the Beauchamp bulwark, the services assigned to which, in event of an enemy's approach, are described in p. 125. In proceeding, from this point, round the walls in the rear of the town (and the reader may now turn to the annexed Map,) we arrive at the Milk gate, no doubt so called from its affording the readiest access to the adjoining pastures. There was a new bulwark before this, in the reign of Henry VIII., and another before the next principal tower, called Dewlyn, Dyvelin, or Dublin tower.‡ Soon after the Staple Inn abutted upon the town wall; then came the Prince's tower and bulwarks; and not far distant was one called the Northumberland tower (named in p. 160); after which succeeded the Boulogne gate, and from thence there was one principal ward of the walls to the Castle.

Sir Henry Ellis, writing in 1827, remarked that, "The southern bulwarks are yet defended by the identical bastions erected according to the orders given by Henry VIII., and which continue unaltered within the rampart which forms the modern fortification;" but from a subsequent writer it appears that, more recently, "the inner ramparts have been removed to make way for bastions."§

In order to illustrate the situation of the several places in the vicinity of Calais that are mentioned in the course of the volume, a reduced copy has been made of a contemporary map, which is preserved in the Cottonian collection, Aug. I. ii. 71. There can be little doubt that this is the "platt of the marches" which was made by Stephen the Almayne, in the year 1540.‖

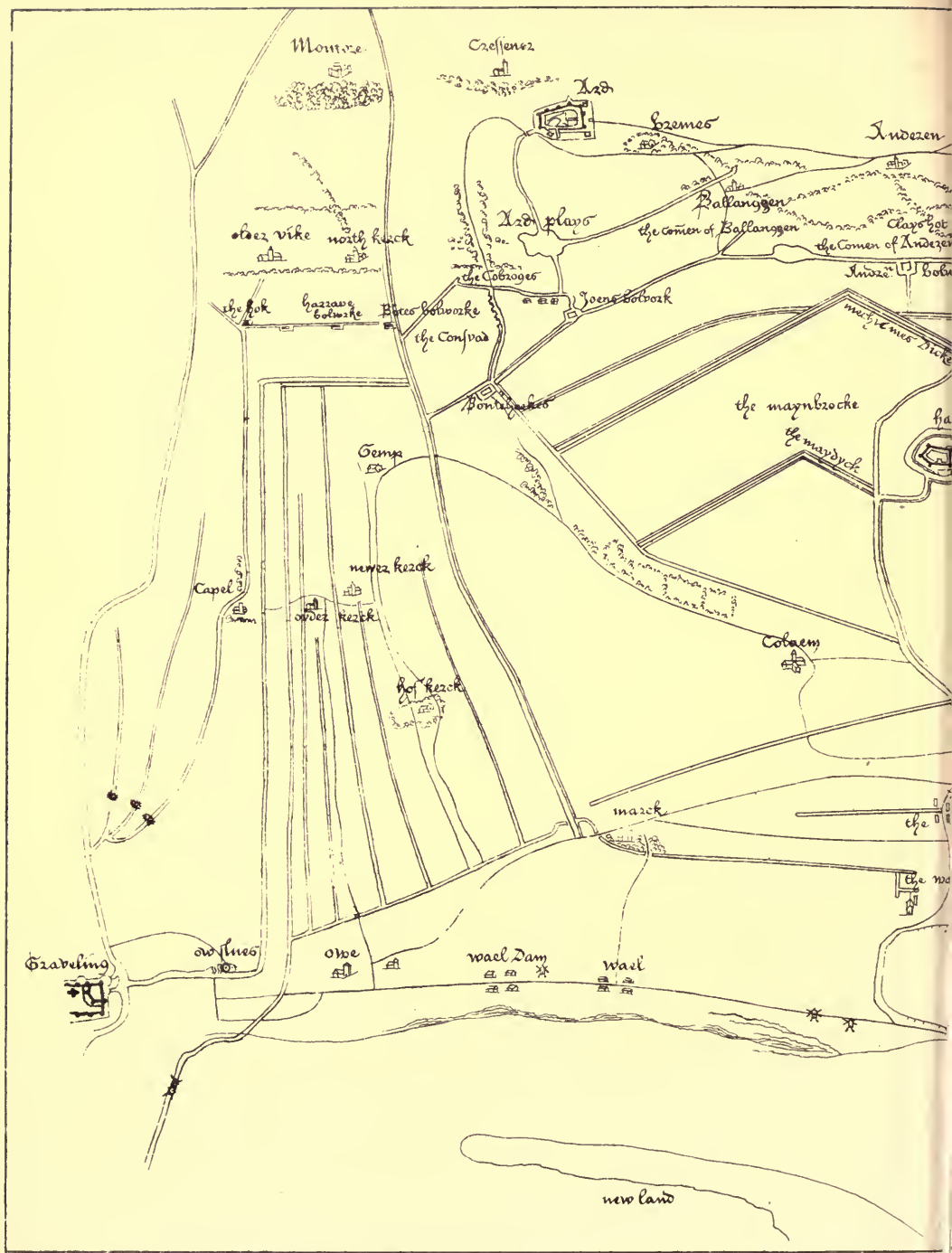
* See p. xli.

† Act for the repair of the haven of Caleys, 21 Ric. II. Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 371. There was a spot bearing the same name near the palace of Westminster.

‡ See note at p. 126.

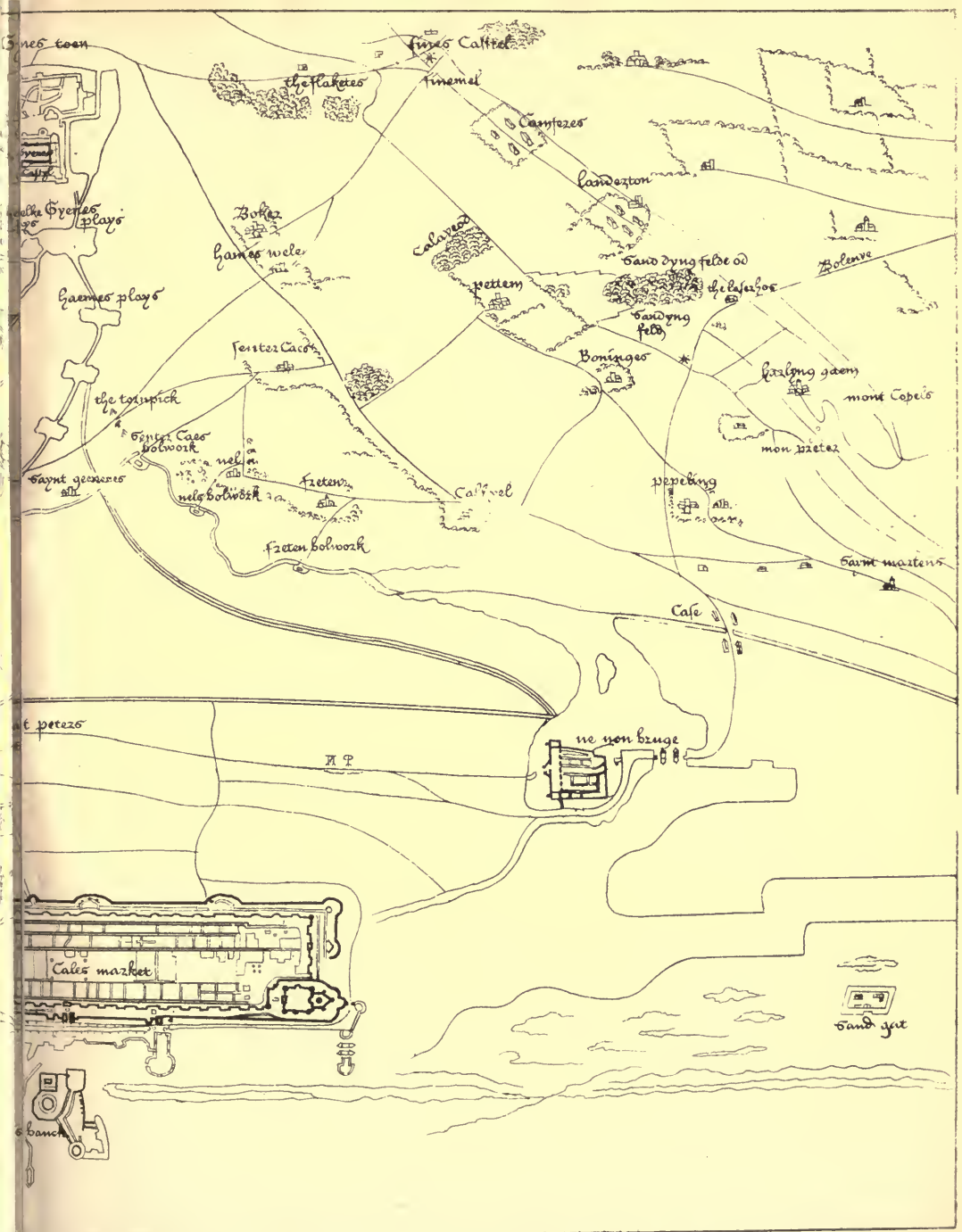
§ Murray's Handbook for France, 1843.

‖ See the extract in p. 197, from the Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council, vol. vii. In the Index to that volume, p. 360, this person has been identified with "Mr. Steven," who was in 1542 master of the works at Carlisle. There is, in the same collection, No. 57 b, another "Platt of the Lowe country at Calais," made in 37 Hen. VIII. "by me



Reduced Fac-simile, 1/5th size of Original Drawing in Brit. Mus. Cott MS Aug. I. vol. 2. f. 71.

Map of the Marc



J. Nethercliff. Lithog

Calais. temp. Hen. VIII.

The language of the names upon it is English, but they are all spelt after a German fashion. The surveyor has written *ve* for way: as, to the left of the town, after passing *the waterhos*, or "water-house," is *the medel ve*, that is, the middle way; and to the extreme right of the map is *Bolen ve*, the way to Boulogne. Near this is *the laser hos*, the lazar-house, or hospital for lepers. Master Stephen has written *od* for wood, as *Caleve od* and *Sanddyngfelde od;* and *mel* for mill, as *fines mel.* Churches, fields, and dykes, are described by *kerck*, *feld*, and *dyck*, and every bulwark is marked *bolvork*, though the latter word has in some places been altered to *bolwork* by the lithographer. The several pools of water called plashes by the English are written *plays*. "Wetel's plays," near Guisnes, was so named after the family of Whetehyll, noticed in p. xli.: there was also Whetehill's bulwark at Guisnes, mentioned in p. 199. Towards the centre of the map is *the tornpick*, i.e. the turnpike.

Passing out of the town of Calais, towards Boulogne, the traveller saw on his left the gallows and wheel, seldom, if ever, unfurnished with the mouldering remains of the traitor, the spy, or the robber. He then went past the fortress of Newnham bridge, marked *ne non bruge* in the map,* and proceeded by a few houses at the causey, (written *case*,) which houses were burnt by the French in 1513, (see p. 13 of our chronicle), to the village of Pepeling. Of this parish the antiquary Leland was some time the rector.† On the right, after passing Pepeling, is Boninges, beyond

Thomas Pettyt," as marked on its back. No. 75 is a map roughly drawn of all the country of Guynes and Bolenois. No. 69 is a map of the fields near Guisnes.

In "Les Plans et Profiles de toutes les principales Villes de France, par le Sieur Tassin," an oblong quarto, 1638, are—1. Carte particuliere des environs de Calais; 2. A plan of Calais; 3. A view of Calais; 4. A plan of Le fort de Nieulet (Newnhambridge).

A view of Calais, drawn by Johan Peeters, is in the "Topographia Galliæ, Francof. 1656," vol. ii. and also a plan of the town.

* The name Newnhambridge seems to have been an alteration from Newlandbridge, under which title it occurs in lord Berners' translation of Froissart, and in Holinshed, reign of Edward III.; and the latter was apparently corrupted from Nieullet, which is the orthography of Mr. Johnes's Froissart, and of most of the French writers, ancient and modern: in a map by L. Denis, 1776, it is "Fort Nieulay." In the old edition of Froissart, Paris, 1530, it is printed "le pont de Millaiȝ," a form evidently partaking of clerical error.

† Leland's license for his perpetual non-residence from his "parsonage of Peppeling," was dated 12 July, 1536, (Pat. 28 Hen. VIII. pars 1, n. 19,) and is appended to his Life, Oxf. 1772, p. 83.

which is "Pettem," called Pytham in a record of the time of Henry VIII.*

Besides Calais, and its contiguous fortresses of Risebank and Newnhambridge, the principal places in the map are the Flemish town of Graveling, at the extreme left; the French castle of Ardres, near the upper margin; the English town and castle of Guysnes; and the castle of Hammes. Between Calais and Graveling will be seen Marck and Owe, or Oye; places which gave name to the royal manors into which the adjacent country was divided, and the bailiwicks of which formed places for the English office-hunters. A little above Marck is "Colaem," or Colume, where was one of the principal fortalices in the reign of Edward III. (see p. xxxiii): it is written Coulogne in a map by Louis Denis, Oct. 1776.

As showing, in some degree, the manner in which the country was inhabited, the following document may be here introduced. It was written early in the reign of Elizabeth, at the time when calculations were made as to the probability of recovering Calais.†

Indorsed,—A certyffycate of suche persones dwelling in Callyce and Hames, as be well affected to the English Natyon.

(MS. Harl. 283. f. 154.)

In Calis, John Masters, at the salmander, a Calisian born. There is another John de Master there, but he is a Frenchman.

In Calis, mistris Burton, at the three headdes.

In Calis, at the balance, the wyfe is sure.

In Calis, seargeant Marian, the seargeant of the haven, that gives and takes the passeportes; a sure and trustie freind.

Without the landgate, along the dyke, is John Harvye; he is a boateman; sure also.

At Waldam‡ the brewer is a Calisian, called Thomas Haines; there is another that keepes lodging, whose name is forgotten.

* Nicholas Hall clerk was presented to the church of the blessed Mary at Pytham, in the county of Guysnes, within the marches of Calais, and diocese of Canterbury, the 26th March, 1530, which was then vacant by death. Pat. 21 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 2, in Rymer, xiv. 387.

† See Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. ii. p. 2.

‡ Wael dam in the map, on the road to Gravelines.

Att Oey, along the downes,* ar three Calisians, fishermen; sure also; butt there names ar forgotten.

Beyond Oey, in the waie to Graveling, next to Graveling, in the two greate farmes, dwelleth Harrie Grenewood; the other I have forgotten.

At Mark, are two northern wemen, that kepe vittaileng; bothe sure.

At Cowkerk,† is John Slainey.

At Newkerk, certaine whose names ar forgotten.

Downe in the marrishe, toward Hammes, I thenk there be vj Calisian soldiours, sure.

At Hammes Castell, the brewer is a Calisian, sure, John Hawll.

At Hammes there is one Haines, that hath in farme all the fisheng in the pooles from Hammes to Ard.

In Gysnes there are two bretheren, called Vincentes, the one a cowper, the other a farmer.

Half a myle out of Gysnes, a rich man; his name is Peter John[son . . . . . *(the paper cut off.)*

The farmer of mounser de Vinion is a Calisian, but hated of the Inglishe.

At Whitesand, John Browne, a fisherman; sure.

At Graveling, at the George, dwelleth Rickborne.

Att Mount de Ore,‡ dwelleth a fouterer, called Archer, an Irishman; sure.

Att Tourneyham, next howse to the further gate, dwelleth a widow Calisian; a sure freind.

In the high waie to St. Omer's from thence dwelleth John King; the village forgotten.

In St. Omer's, William Smith, by St. Bartaines; and diverse others, both within and without.

At Ark there is an odd fellow, called mouns^{r} de Prye; sure.

By St. Augustine's cloisture there is one sure freind; butt he muste not be named, for good respect.

All thereabout dwell Calisians; and yf there be anie hollow-harted amongst them, they all will hate him lyke a toade.

* The sand hills on the sea coast.

† Probably the "Hofkerck" of our map, and "Offekerque" in the map by L. Denis, 1776.

‡ "Mountore" will be found at the upper corner of the map.

There be Fleminges a nombre, that in anie action will be readie to helpe where gaine may arise.

Lawrence Minter, an Inglishe soldiour, dwelling between Graveling and Mark-dyke.

Other Englishe soldiours there be that do serve within Graveling, who be trustie and assured; and so there be dispersed throughout the contrie a number of others well affected, and readie to service for England.

CAPTAINS, LIEUTENANTS, AND DEPUTIES OF CALAIS.

Froissart states that the first captain of Calais appointed by Edward III. was Sir Amery of Pavia, "a Lumbard borne, whom the kyng had greatly avaunced," and that before the expiration of eighteen months this Lombard plotted to sell the town to the French, but having been discovered was pardoned, on condition of his continuing the negociation, and entrapping the captain of St. Omer's, with whom he treated. Of the consummation of this plot, and the repulse of the Frenchmen, in which the king was personally engaged, a long and interesting account is given by Froissart. That historian, however, seems to have mistaken the post occupied by the Italian, who was appointed commander of the King's galleys by patent dated Westminster, 24 April, 1348, (Rymer, v. 619,) but by a previous patent, dated at Calais, 8th Oct. 1347, and therefore a few weeks only after its surrender, John de Montgomery was appointed captain of the town of Calais, and at the same date John de Gatesden was appointed Marshal of the town. (Rymer, v. 293.)

The following list of the captains and other chief commanders of Calais was probably extracted from the records cited, whilst the town was still in the possession of England. The editor has not attempted to make such additions to it as a careful research would doubtless produce, except a few names towards the latter end, in connection with the period of the present volume. The index to the Rolls of Parliament, p. 112, refers to some other names, as well as to several particulars connected with the administration of those who are here mentioned. The high rank of many of them corresponds with the statement of Comines, that the captainship of Calais was one of the best places in Christendom.

Capitanei Calisiæ.

[MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. vii. f. 16.]

Johannes de Chivereston constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calisiæ quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 1 Dec. a° 21. (2 pars Franc. 21 Edw. III. m. 4.)

Henricus comes Lancastriæ locum tenens regis tam in partibus Flandriæ et Calesiæ quam alibi in regno Franciæ, 25 Sept. a° 22 E. 3. (Franc. m. 2.)

Johannes de Chevereton capitaneus villæ Calesiæ, 1 Oct. a° 22 E. 3. m. 10.)

Johannes de Bellocampo capitaneus castri Calesiæ, 2 Aug. a° 22. (m. 12.)

Johannes de Bellocampo constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 1 Jan. a° 22 E. 3. (m. 1.)

Johannes de Bellocampo constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Clarendon 12 Julii, a° 23 E. 3. (Franc. m. 6.)

Robertus de Herle miles, locum-tenens capitanei villæ Calesiæ, 26 die Septembris. (m. 3.)

Johannes de Bellocampo capitaneus castri Calesiæ, 27 Decembris, et capitaneus villæ Calesiæ, 18 Octobris. (m. 1. 3.)

Robertus de Herle constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ a primo die Aprilis proximo futuro, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 9 Martii, anno 24 E. 3. (Franc. m. 11.)

Johannes de Bellocampo constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ a primo die Aprilis proximo futuro, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 30 Martii, anno 25 E. 3. (Franc. m. 11.)

Robertus de Herle constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ a festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximo preterito, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 30 Junii, 25 E. 3. (m. 8.)

Robertus de Herle chr. capitaneus villæ Calesiæ, 30 Septembris, anno 26 E. 3. (Franc. m. 2.)

Reginaldus de Cobham constituitur capitaneus et custos castri et villæ Calesiæ in regno Franciæ, necnon castri de Gynes et fortaliciorum de Merke, Colume, Oye, et Sandegate, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 29 Junii, anno 27 E. 3. (Franc. m. 4.)

Thomas de Hoggeshaue constabularius castri Calesiæ, 15 Octobr. anno 27. (Franc. m. 3.)

Rogerus de Bellocampo constituitur capitaneus et custos castri ac villæ Calesiæ in regno Franciæ, necnon castri de Gynes, et fortaliciorum de Merke, Colume, Oye, et Sandegate, a 30 die Feb. proximo futuro, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 23 Jan. anno 28. (Franc. m. 1.)

Johannes de Bellocampo de Warwic constituitur capitaneus et custos

castri et villæ Calesiæ in regno Franciæ, necnon castri de Guines, et fortaliciorum de Merke, Colume, Oye, et Sandegate, a 10 die Februarii proximo futuro, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Novum Castrum super Tinam, 14 die Januarii, anno 29 E. 3. Et mandatum est Rogero de Bellocampo capitaneo villæ Calesiæ quod, &c. (Franc. a° 29 E. 3, m. 1.)

Johannes de Bellocampo capitaneus villæ Calesiæ, 3° Novembris, anno 30 E. 3. (Franc. a°. 30 E. 3. m. 3.)

Johannes de Bellocampo de Warwic constituitur capitaneus et custos castri ac villæ Calesiæ, necnon castri de Guisnes, ac fortaliciorum de Marke, Colume, Oye, et Sandegate, ab undecimo die Februarii proximo futuro, quamdiu regiæ placuerit voluntati. Teste rege apud Westm. 10 Februarii, anno 31 E. 3. (Franc. a° 31 E. 3, m. 16.)

Radulphus de Ferrariis constituitur capitaneus et custos castri ac villæ Calesiæ, necnon castri de Guisnes, et fortaliciorum de Marke, Colume, Oye, et Sandegate, a primo die Maii proximo futuro, quamdiu regiæ placuerit voluntati. Teste rege apud Westm. 16 Martii, anno 32 E. 3. Et mandatum est Johannes de Bellocampo nuper capitaneo villæ Calesiæ, etc. (Franc. a°. 32 E. 3, m. 14.)

[The next are from MS. Cotton. Calig. E. 1. f. 152.]

[Anno Edw.] 3.

. . . Kingeston nuper custos castri Caleis.

Henricus le Scrop gubernator dominii de Caleis, constitutus custos castrorum de Caleis et de Guynes. Teste rege apud Westm. 20 Febr.

Anno 39. Henricus le Scrop gubernator dominiorum de Caleis et de Guynes, 28 Julij, constituitur gubernator et supervisor castrorum, villarum, dominiorum et comitatuum de Caleis, etc. per unum annum regem *(sic)* duraturum. Teste rege apud W. 28 Julij.

Anno 40. Henricus le Scrop constituitur gubernator villæ et castri Calleis, per unum annum duraturum. Teste rege apud W. 28 Junii.

Anno 41. Henricus le Scrop idem. Teste rege apud W. 28 Junii.

Anno 42. Idem Henricus eodem modo. Teste ut supra.

Anno 43. Idem Henricus, 19 Octobr.

Anno 44. Idem Henricus, 20 Febr.

Anno 44. Nicolaus de Tanworth constituitur capitaneus villæ et castri Caleis per unum annum duraturum. Teste rege apud Westm. 1 Maii.

Anno 45. Idem Nicolaus eodem modo . . . . .

Anno 48. Johannes de Burley capitaneus villæ Caleis, &c. . . .

Anno 49. Hugo de Calvirlye capitaneus villæ Caleis, 8 Decemb. constitutus 18 Octobr. apud Westm.

Ricardus II.

[MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. vii. f. 17, resumed.]

Anno 1. Hugo de Calvile constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 22 Junii. (Franc. 1 pars, m. 30.)

——— Thomas Fogg chevalier constituitur capitaneus et custos castri Caleis quamdiu, &c. Teste rege apud Westm. 22 Junii. (1 pars Franc. m. 29.)

Bernardus Brocas chevalier constituitur capitaneus castri per unum annum.

Anno 2. Willelmus de Monte acuto comes Sarisburie constituitur capitaneus et custos villæ Calesiæ, quamdiu regi placuerit. Teste rege apud Westm. 2 die Feb. (Franc. m. 9.)

——— Bernardus Brocas capitaneus castri Caleis.

Anno 3. Johannes Devereux constituitur capitaneus villæ Caleis, quamdiu, &c. Teste rege apud Westm. 17 Januarii. (Franc. m. 16.)

——— Willelmus Trussell chevalier capitaneus et custos castri Caleis, a die Omnium Sanctorum proximo futuro, per annum tunc proxime sequentem. Teste rege apud Westm. 26 Octobris. (Franc. m. 19.)

Anno 4. Johannes Devereux capitaneus villæ Caleis.

Anno 5. Johannes Burley le fitz habet custodiam castri Caleis a festo Sancti Michaelis proximo futuro in unum annum proxime sequentem. Teste rege apud Westm. 10 Septembris. (Franc. m. 12.)

——— Johannes Devereux capitaneus villæ Caleis.

Anno 6. Johannes Devereux capitaneus villæ Caleis.

Johannes Burley le fitz capitaneus castri Caleis.

Anno 7. Willelmus de Bellocampo constituitur capitaneus villæ Caleis ab octavo die Januarii proximo futuro, eodem die computato, usque ad finem duorum annorum proxime sequentium. Teste rege apud Westm. 15 Sept. (Franc. m. 20.)

Edmundus de la Pole constituitur custos castri Caleis pro uno anno. Teste rege apud Westm. 23 Jan. (Franc. m. 10.)

Henricus IV.

Anno 11. Johannes comes Somerset. (Claus. m. 29.)
Anno 12. Henricus princeps Walliæ capitaneus villæ Caleis. (Pat. m. 45.)
——— Thomas Beaufort frater regis, castri. (Pat. m. 25.)
Anno 13. Henricus princeps, capitaneus villæ Caleis. (2 pars Pat. m. 18.)
Anno 14. Henricus princeps Walliæ, capitaneus villæ Caleis. (Pat. m. 2.)

Henricus V.

Anno 1. Willelmus dominus la Zouch miles, locum tenens villæ, 1 Maii. (m. 36, 37.)
——— Ricardus comes Warwic. villæ (Franc. m. 4.) constitutus 3 Februarii in triennium (m. 12.)
——— Thomas comes Dorset, avunculus regis, castri, constitutus 1 die Aprilis, in triennium. (Franc. m. 1.)
Anno 2. Ricardus comes Warwic. (Franc. m. 23.)
Anno 3. Ricardus comes Warwic.* (Claus. in dorso.)
Anno 4. Ricardus Beauchamp, comes Warwic. (Claus. in dorso, m. 16.) Constitutus a 3 die Februarii in duos annos. (Franc. m. 5.)
Anno 6. Ricardus Beauchamp, comes Warwic. dominus de Insula. (2 pars Norm. m. 2.)
Anno 8. Willelmus Bardolf, locum tenens. (2 pars Norm. in dorso.)
——— Ricardus de Beauchamp comes Warwic. capitaneus villæ Caleis, 26 die Februarii. (Franc. m. 1.)

* Dugdale (Baronage, i. 244) has quoted an indenture, dated 19th June, 1415, by which the earl of Warwick was retained to serve as captain of Calais until the 3d Feb. following. An account of the garrisons kept at this period at Calais, Risebanke, Guysnes, and Hammes, is printed in Excerpta Historica, 8vo. 1831, p. 25.

Henricus VI.

Anno 2. Ricardus Beauchamp comes Warwic. (1 pars Pat. m. 22.)

Anno 11. Johannes dux Bedford. (1 pars Pat. m. 9.)

Anno 14. Humfredus dux Gloucestrie. (Claus. in dorso, m. 4.)

Anno 15. Humfredus dux Gloucestrie. (Pat. m. 33.)

Anno 16. Humfredus dux Gloucestrie capitaneus castri et villæ ac marchiarum ibidem, 12 Octobris. (1 pars Pat. m. 32.)

——— Thomas Rempston, locum tenens regis villæ Caleis, 2 Martii. (Ibidem, m. 5.)

Anno 18. Thomas Kiriel miles, locum tenens villæ. (3 pars Pat. m. 16.)

Anno 19. Thomas Kiriel locum tenens villæ. (1 pars Pat. m. 27.)

Anno 20. Thomas Kiriel locum tenens villæ. (Franciæ m.)

Anno 21. Humfredus comes Stafford, constitutus capitaneus villæ Caleis, a data presentium usque ad finem 10 annorum proxime sequentium. Teste rege apud Westm. 3 die Septembris anno 21 Henry VI. (Franc. m. 31.)

Anno 23. Humphredus comes Stafford et dux Buckingham, castri et villæ. (1 pars Pat. m. 29.)

Annis 24—28. Humphredus dux Buckingham. (Franc. m. 9.)

Anno 29. Jacobus comes Wilteshire, Henricus vicecomes de Bourghchier, Radulfus dominus de Sudeley, Johannes de Stourton, Thomas Stanleye, milites, et Thomas Rempston miles, habent custodiam villæ et castri a 2 die Aprilis in quinquennium. (Franc. m. 8.)

Anno 37. Ricardus Nevill comes Warwic. (1 pars Pat. m. 16.)

Edwardus IV.

Annis 1—10. Ricardus comes Warwic. villæ et castri. (Franc. m. 24, and other records.)

Annis 11—23. Willelmus dominus Hastinges, miles, locum tenens generalis villæ, castri et marchiarum Caleis. Constitutus 17 July, 11 Edw. IV. (Various Letters Patent, and Pardon, 23 Edw. IV. m. 2.)

Henricus VII.

1489 Anno 4. Egidius dominus Dawbeney.*

Henricus VIII.

Anno 1. Gilbertus Talbot, miles, constitutus 26 die Septembris.

Anno 5. Gilbertus Talbot et Ricardus Wingfield, milites, constituti 6 die Augusti.

Anno [Sir Richard Wingfield.
Sir John Peche.
Sir Robert Wingfield.†]

Anno 12. Johannes Bourchier dominus Berners, constitutus 28 die Novembris.

Anno 24. Arthurus Plantagenet, vicecomes Insulæ, constitutus 24 Martii.‡

[Anno 32. Henry Arundel lord Maltravers.

Anno . George Lord Cobham.§]

* Giles lord Daubeney was fined in the Starchamber 200*l.* for his pardon for receipts of money at Calais. Archæologia, vol. xxv. p. 392.

† These three deputies are named, with John Lord Berners, in the patent constituting lord Lisle.

‡ The patent for the appointment of lord Lisle is printed in Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 452. It describes the office conferred as "deputatiam nostram sive officium deputatiæ nostræ villæ nostræ Calisiæ et marchiarum ibidem." He was to receive in support of his office an annual rent of 100*l.* sterling, payable from the royal lordships or manors of Marc and Oye; also an annual sum of 104*l.* sterling for "spyall money," to be received from the same manors; he was allowed a retinue of thirty-one "souldiours," namely, one horseman called "a spere," two horsemen called "archers," and twenty-eight others called "souldeours;" also, because no other lieutenant of the town and marches was appointed, a further retinue of ten "souldeours." By the two next clauses the election and removal of the said souldeours was granted to him; and by the following the power of granting safe conducts to aliens, and certain other privileges necessary to the due administration of his government.

§ Lord Cobham was deputy of Calais for a period extending from 1544 to 1550, (as appears from his papers,) but I have not found the date of his appointment.

Edwardus VI.

Anno 4. Willelmus dominus Willoughby, miles, constitutus 13 Augt.
Anno 6. Willelmus dominus Howard, constitutus 31 Octobris.

Maria regina.

Anno 1. Thomas dominus Wentworth,* constitutus 13 die Decembris.

In 1511, (May 1,) the officers of the town of Calais were as follow :†
Sir Gilbert Talbot, deputy of the town.
Sir Richard Carew, lieutenant of the castle.
Sir William Meryng, marshall.
Sir Hugh Conway, treasurer.‡
Sir John Wiltshire, controller.
Robert Wotton, porter.
Walter Culpeper esquire, vice-marshall.§
John Brettowlte, secretary of the king there.

In 1523, sir Maurice Berkeley was lieutenant of the castle (see p. 32); in 1533 sir John Wallop (see p. 138). In 1489 sir Humphrey Talbot was marshal (see note in p. 2); sir Edward Guilford at the time of the Field of Cloth of Gold, and still in 1523 (Holinshed, p. 1526); sir Richard Grenville in 1533 (see p. 138); and subsequently, sir John Wallop.

As one of the treasurers of Calais, a few words may be said respecting

* Lord Wentworth was the deputy at the time of the loss of Calais in 1558. Sir John Hayward (Hist. of Edward VI. p. 162,) states that lord Grey of Wilton was made deputy of Calais, and that statement is adopted by Dugdale (Baronage, i. 715). But lord Grey was only captain of Guisnes when Calais was taken, and his subsequent defence of the former fortress is described by his son, in a paper which was used by Holinshed, and which is about to be printed by the Camden Society, from the original in the possession of Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart.

† Rymer, xiii. 298.

‡ In MS. Cotton. Vesp. F. xiii. p. 78, is a royal warrant, dated Greenwich, March 12, 1511, to sir Hugh Conway, treasurer of Calais, to pay 200*l.* to Thomas Deacon, to be expended in the repairs of Rysebank.

§ He held this office of "under marshall" in 1508 (see p. 6).

sir Richard Nanfant, who held that office under king Henry VII. and whose name occurs in the present volume, p. 50. He is best known to history as the early patron of Wolsey, but under another christian name, the cardinal's biographer having incorrectly called him sir John. "He fell," says Cavendish, "in acquaintance with one sir John Nanphant, a very grave and ancient knight, who had a great room in Calais under king Henry the Seventh. This knight he served, and behaved him so discreatly and justly, that he obtained the especial favour of his said master; insomuch that for his wit, gravity, and just behaviour, he committed all the charge of his office unto his chaplain. And, as I understand, the office was the treasurership of Calais.* Who was, in consideration of his great age, discharged of his chargeable room, and returned again into England, intending to live more at quiet. And through his instant labour and especial favour his chaplain was promoted to the king's service, and made his chaplain." (Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.)

Of subsequent treasurers of Calais, we find the names of sir John Turbrevyle (mentioned in the letter of bishop Fox printed in Ellis's Original Letters, Second series, ii. 7); of sir Hugh Conway (already named,) in 1511; of William lord Sandes, in July, 1523 (Holinshed, p. 1526); of sir Richard Weston (see p. 209 of this volume); and sir Thomas Cornwaleys was the last treasurer, as appears by the document printed in the preface, p. xix.

Richard Whetehill esquire and Adrian his son were comptrollers of Calais in the time of Edward IV. The former had an annuity of 40*l.* from the custom of wools at Calais; and both together had a grant, by letters patent under the great seal, "of two wynde milles, with the appurtenaunce3, upon the castell-hill, within the said towne of Calis, and soile called Mille-hill, besides the said milles toward the south;" also of two warrens of conies, one in the lordship of Marke, and the other in the lordship of Oye; both which grants were exempted in the act of resumption,

* In Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 85, where a pedigree of the family of Nanfant or Nanfan will be found, sir Rich. Nanfan is styled "captain of Calais" (i. 85), and in the next page "treasurer of Calais, and deputy lieutenant of the castle," in 18 Hen. VII. 1503; but this is only Dr. Nash's want of precision; and Cavendish was probably right in the office, though not in the christian name.

7 and 8 Edw. IV. (Rot. Parl. v. 602, 1); as was the office of comptroller itself to Adrian Whetehill esquire, in the later act of 3 Hen. VIII. (Ibid. vi. 406). Sir Richard Whetehill, living in Calais during the period of the present volume (see p. 118), was probably son of Adrian; and the act of parliament, 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 10, shews in its last clause that Robert Whethyll esquire was the son and heir of sir Richard Whethyll. (Statutes of the Realm, vol. iii.)

Sir John Wiltshire was comptroller of Calais in 1505-6, and in 1508 (see p. 6 of this volume). In 1533, sir Edward Ringley held this office (see p. 138), and he still retained it in 1540. (Rymer, xiv. 707).

In MS. Cotton. Calig. D. VI. p. 91, is a patent, dated 21 M(ay?) 4 Hen. VIII. appointing John Cokeson water-bailiff of Calais, officium aqueballivi ville et portus nostri Caleis, et collectoris ancoragii, lastagii, *hede-silver*, et aliarum monetarum custumarium tam in portu ville nostre predicte quam in portu nostro juxta eandem vocato *le newe haven*.

In Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 707, is printed a patent, remarkable not only in reference to Calais, but as referring to the history of ancient sports. It grants "unto our welbiloved servants Gilbert Clerc, one of oure governours* in our retynue of our seid town of Calais, and Nicholas Damporte, one of the retynue in our eschequier there, th' office and rowme of keper, as well of the playes of *hande-oute* and at *keyles*, without the Lantern-gate of our seid towne, during the tyme accustomed, as also of dice, tables, and cardes, in the Market-place of the same our said towne of Calais, which office and rowme Robert Donyngton, deceased, lately had." The office was granted to Clerke and Damporte and their assigns for their lives, and to the longer liver. This grant was dated 28 Nov. 1540.

With these unimportant collections I must now take leave of this subject, but before so doing I have the pleasure to welcome a recent manifestation of the historical spirit which has appeared within the walls of our ancient town itself.

Whilst this volume has been passing through the press an historical commission has been formed at Calais, by an *arreté* of M. Legros-Devot, the mayor, dated the 23d October, 1845. This commission is "charged with the research, classification, preservation, analysis, and publication, either entire or by extracts, of the manuscripts, charters, and diplomas,

* Possibly this word may be a misprint for "souldeours."

ancient calendars, charts, and plans, and all other documents calculated to establish or elucidate the history of Calais." It is also directed to watch that, day by day, the events and transactions worthy of being recorded shall be enregistered, a duty which is to be performed by the chief secretary of the *mairie*. The documents collected are to belong to the town, and will be carefully classed and deposited at the public library, where they will form a distinct section in the catalogue of the establishment.

At a sitting of the commission, held on the 19th December, M. Legros-Devot made a report on the state of the archives, in which it was stated that the town possessed few materials relative to the times which preceded the taking of Calais by the English; and those which belong to the period of the foreign occupations of the town are not more numerous. The communal archives date only from the early years of the seventeenth century, and are even then deficient in many respects.

It is evident that for the chief materials of its early history Calais must be indebted to the archives of this country; first, to the Rotuli Franciæ, then to the Patent Rolls, the Rolls of Parliament, the Proceedings of the Privy Council, and, lastly, to the voluminous papers of the Lords Deputy, particularly those of Lord Lisle and Lord Cobham, preserved in the State Paper Office and the British Museum.

THE

CHRONICLE OF CALAIS.

THE CHRONICLE OF CALAIS.

(Richard Turpyn, of Caleys, and Bowrges there.)

Kynge Henry the Seventh enterid the realme of England, and landyd at Mylford haven with his army out of Britayné, in the monethe of August, in the yere of our Lord 1485. On seint Bartilmew's even he went to the filde at Bosworthe hethe, and there was kynge Richarde slayne and the duke of Norfolke slayne, and the erle of Surrey the duke of Norfolkes sone taken prisoner, and the erle of Northumbarland taken prisoner, the lorde Sowche taken prisoner, and there was slayne Ratclife, Catesby, and gentle Brakenbery, and the erle of Shrowsbery was taken prisoner, and the lorde Lovell escaped and fled; and there was slayne of kynge Henry's party ser William Brandon, who bare kynge Henry's standard that day.

1487. Battayle at Stooke, anno 1487.—Ther was slayne the erle of Lyncoln, syr Martyn Swarte, a Fleminge that came into England with the forsayde erle out of Flaunders from the dutches of Burgoyne kyng Edward the fourth's systar, for she was the earles aunte, and she would have made hym kynge of England, but the erle was slayne and many other that bare armes that day, and the lorde Lovell was nevar sene aftar.

1489. The battayle of Dickysmewe[a] was on the xiij. day of June, that day beyng satterday, and the 4. yere of Henry the Seventh, anno 1489, where the Ynglishe men had great vyctorye, for there was taken and slayne a greate nombar, and there was slayne the lorde Morley an Englishe man.

1492. Kyng Henry the Seventh landyd at Caleys toward Boleyne[b] the 2. of Octobar in the 8. yere of his raigne, and in anno 1492. And the 19. of Octobar he departyd from Caleis toward Boleyne with his army, and lay the first night at Sandynfelde, the next night at Margyson, and ther met with hym therle of of Oxenforde, chefe capitayne of the forwarde, then comynge from the betinge downe of the towne of Arde, and with the erle of Oxenforde cam the erle of Shrowesbery, the erle of Devonshire, the erle of Suffolke, the erle of Essex, the lorde Gray [of] Codnor, the lorde Straunge, the lorde Powise, the lorde Hastings, the lorde Awdley, the lorde Latimere, the baron of Dudley, and dyvers knyghts and esquiers, and laye the same night at Margyson before the kinge, and the next night bothe wards laye at Wymelle, and the next night bothe ostes cam before Boleyne, and there at the seige still unto viij. day of Novembar nexte folowynge. Than the Frenche kynge sente unto oure sovereigne lorde kynge of Englande be the lorde Cordes,[c] chefe capitayne under the Frenche kynge, besechinge the kynge of England of his pease, whiche the kynge of England graunted upon a condition that the Frenche kynge shuld paye every yere lii thowsand crownes to the

[a] Dixmew in Flanders. A full account of this action will be found in Hall and Holinshed. The Englishmen engaged were "the lord Daubeney chieftaine of the army, the lorde Morley, sir James Tirrell capitaine of Guysnes, sir Henry Willoughby, sir Gilbert Talbot, and sir Humfrey Talbot marshall of Calais, wyth divers other knyghtes and esquires, and others, of the garrisons of Hammes, Guysnes, and Callais, to the number of twoo thowsand men, or thereaboutes." Sir Humphrey Talbot was left with six score archers at the water of Gravelyng, "for a stale," and to keep the passage. Lord Morley, who "being on horseback in a riche coate, was slayne wyth a gunne," was buried at Calais.

[b] *i. e.* on his route to Boulogne.

[c] Philippe de Creveceur seigneur des Querdes et de Lannoy, marshal of France lieutenant and captain general in Artois and Picardy. Rymer, xii. 497.

kynge of England during bothe theyr lyves; the Frenche graunted thereunto, and the kynge of England brake up his sege and cam agayne to Calleys, the xij. of November, and the xvij. day he toke his shipe and sayled to Dovar.

1500. Kynge Henry the Seventh and quene Elizabeth his wyffe, comynge out of England, landed at Caleis on the 8. day of May, being friday at night, in anno 1500, and in the 15. of his raigne. With hym came the duke of Buckyngham, the erle of Surrey, the erle of Essex, the lorde Dawbeney, being then lorde lyvetenaunt of the towne and marches of Caleis, and lord chamberlayn of the kyng's howse, the bysshope of London,[a] the lorde of Burgaveny, the lorde Dakers of the Northe, the lorde William of Suffolke,[b] and the lorde Souche.

The x of May landed the lorde of Saint John's,[c] ser John Pechy, ser John Shawe, ser Robert Constable, and other esquiers and gentlemen.

The xiij of May landyd ser Edmond a Poole earle of Suffolke, and dyvars esquiers and gentlemen and yemen.

The xv day of May landyd ser John Foskew,[d] ser John Savyll, ser William Skott, ser Raffe Verney, and dyvars esquiers and gentlemen.

The xxiij day of May landyd the lord Harington, ser Edmond Arundell, ser Walter Hungarforde, ser Nicholas Vausse, ser John Dicby, ser Thomas Dicby, ser John Husy, ser Edward Derelle, and dyvers esquires and gentlemen.

The 4. of June 1500 landyd the lorde Richard of Suffolke, ser John Derell, and other gentlemen and theyr servaunts.

The 5. of June landyd the bysshope of Derham[e] lorde prevy seale, the erle of Urmond, and ser John Reseley.[f]

[a] Thomas Savage. [b] Lord William de la Pole.

[c] Sir Thomas Docwra, lord prior of St. John's. [d] Fortescue. [e] Richard Fox.

[f] This Sir John Risley narrowly escaped being slain or captured at the siege of Boulogne in 1492, when riding round the town with Sir John Savage, who was killed by a sudden assault of the enemy.—Polydore Vergil.

The 6. of June landyd lord William of Devonshere, ser John Both, and dyvers esquiers and gentlemen.

The 7. of June landyd the earle of Northumbarland, with many esquiers and gentlemen.

The 9. of June landyd the lorde Mongoy,[a] and ser John Wyngfylde, and other esquiers and gentlemen.

The same day kynge Henry the Seventh and qwene Elisabethe his wyfe, with many lords, ladyes, knights, esquiers, gentlemen and yemen, met with the duke of Burgoyne[b] at owr lady of Saint Petar's without Calays. Saint Petar's churche was richely hanged with arras, and ther they all dyned, for the churche was partyd with hangings into dyvers offices, and when they had dyned and comunyd ther was a rich banqwete, and after the duke of Burgoyne dauncyd with the ladyes of England, and then toke leave of the kynge and qwene, and rode that nyght to Gravenynge, for he would not come within the towne of Caleys.

The 16. day of June the kynge, the qwene, and all the lords and ladyes, landyd at Dover from Calleys.

Speres of Caleys, 18.	vyntoners of Caleys, 12.
archars on horsbake, 18.	sowldiars at 8*d.* the day, 73.
scowrars in the morninge, 4.	sowldiars at vj*d.* the day, 138.
sergeaunts with typstaves, 6.	day watche men, 4.
constables of Calleis, 18.	portars, 12.

The whole yer's wages of the sowldiars of Caleys and of the castle of the same, the towre of Rysbancke, the castles of Hames and Gwysnes, and the wages of the tresorar of the towne of Caleys for his whole companye,—

First the lorde lyvetenaunt of the towne and marches of Caleys, for his retinue the whole yere 5635 li. iij s. iiij d. starlinge table.

The lievetenaunt of the castle of Caleys for his retinew the whole yere 591 pound, xvj s. viij d.

The lievetenaunt of the towre of Ruysbancke for his company the hole yere come [to] 206 pound, x s.

[a] Mountjoy. [b] The archduke Philip. See the Appendix.

The tresorar of Caleys towne for his company the whole yere comithe to 1912 pound starlyng table.

The lievetenaunt of the castle of Guysnes for his retinew the whole yere xj hundred xlviij pound, xviij s. iiij d.

The lievetenaunt of the castle of Hames his retinew the whole yere 426 pound v s.

The some of the whole yeres wages of all these places and parcels before writen come to 9920 pound, xiij s. iiij d. starlynge table.

1505. The 16. of January the xxj. of Henry the Seventh, the kynge of Castle and duke of Burgoyne, with his wyfe the kynge of Spayn's dowghtar,[a] landyd at Falmowthe in England agaynst theyr wills, beinge wethar-dryven. He had kepte ser Edmond a Poole erle of Suffolke in his land, but before he departyd from hens, he was fayne to send for hym, and cawse hyme here to be delyvered.[b]

Edmond a Poole late erle of Suffolke was browght owt of the

[a] Philip and Jane, the heiress of Castille. The port at which they landed was Weymouth, not Falmouth. They were entertained by sir Thomas Trenchard, at his mansion of Wolveton in Dorsetshire; and he is traditionally said to have summoned to assist in their entertainment his kinsman John Russell, who had been in Spain, and was qualified to act as an interpreter. This was the means of Russell's introduction at Court, where he became lord privy seal, earl of Bedford, and the founder of the fortunes of that family. (See Wiffen's Memoirs of the Russells, vol. i. p. 181.) Portraits of the king and queen of Castille, which have been preserved in the Trenchard family, are engraved in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 1813, vol. iii. p. 22. A white china bowl, on a foot bound with silver, still at Wolveton, is also said to have been left by them. Their subsequent entertainment at court will be seen in Hall, and the other Chronicles.

[b] This was in pursuance of a treaty made between Henry and Philip at Windsor, 9 Feb. 1505-6, and to be seen in Rymer; one of the articles of which was that neither sovereign should harbour any rebel subjects of the other. It has been suggested that the surrender of Edmund de la Pole was effected by some threat or dread of detention intimated to the king of Castille when in England. See the conversation stated by Hall to have taken place between the two kings on the subject. The duke (not earl) of Suffolk was nephew to king Edward the Fourth, being the son of the princess Elizabeth of York and John duke of Suffolk.

duke of Burgoyn's lande to Calleys the xvj. of Marche [1505-6], and was convayd over to Dovar on the xxiiij. day of Marche by ser Henry Wiette knight and ser John Wilshere knight and comptrowler of the towne and marches of Calleys, and lx sowldiars of Calleys all in harneys; where he was receyved by ser Thomas Lovell and othar, and conveyed to the towre of London.[a]

1508. Ser Richard Carow knight, lievetenaunt of the castle of Caleys, browght owt of England, by the kyng's comaundement, the lord marques Dorset and the lord William of Devonshire the erle of Devonshire's sone and heyre, whiche were bothe of kynne to the late qwene Elizabethe and of hir blode.[b] They had bene in the towre of London a greate season. They were kepte prisoners in the castle of Caleys as longe as kynge Henry the Seventhe lyved, and shulde have bene put to deathe, yf he had lyved longar. They wer browght in to the castle of Caleys the xviij. of Octobar the xxiij. of Henry the Seventhe [1508].

The xxvij. of October there came out of England the byss-hope of Wynchestar[c] lorde prevye seale, the erle of Surrey lorde treasurar, and the lord of Saint John's, with doctor Weston, all ambassadors; they landyd at Temperlto in Pecardye, and the ij of November, there came to Caleys out of Flaunders from the duke of Burgoyne the erle of Fynes, the lorde of Barowe, and the presydent of Flaunders, with dyvers othar of the contrye, and with them met ser Richard Carew, livetenaunt of the castle of Calleys, and syr John Wilshere comptrowlar of Caleis, and Waltar Cul-pepar undar-marshall of Caleys, and all the speres and archars on horsbacke and dyvars sowldiars all in harnes, for thes strangars feared the Frenche men; but beinge browght in savetie to Caleys, there the lords on bothe partyes concludyd the mariage betwixt the duke of Burgoyne and the lady Mary dowghtar to kynge

[a] "And in the end of the moneth of March syr Edmond de la Pool was conveyed through the citie unto the Towre, and there left as prysoner." (Fabyan.) He was be-headed in April 1513.

[b] See a note in the Appendix.

[c] Richard Fox.

Henry the Seventhe,[a] where on seynt Thomas day the Apostle was great triumphe made in Calles.

[1508.] The 23. of Henry the Seventh, the 9. of July, beinge relyke sonday, there was sene at Calleys an innumerable swarme of whit buttarflyes cominge out of the north-este and flyenge south-estewarde, so thicke as flakes of snowe, that men beinge a shutynge in Saint Petar's filde without the towne of Calleys cowld not se the towne at fowre of the cloke in the aftarnone, they flewe so highe and so thicke.

1509, the 24. of Awgust, the 1. of Henry the Eighth, ther came a grete swarme of bees, and light on the bole undar the wethar-coke of S. Nicholas steple in Caleys, at xi. of the cloke, and sat tyll iij. in the aftarnone.

[1510.] In the 2. yere of Henry the Eighth, the lorde Da[r]cie went out of England by the kyng's apoyntment into Portingall,[b] with 1500 men of warre, and landyd at Skalis malis [c], but he gate litle worshipe there, and therefore dyvars of his men lefte hym there, aud went othar wayes into other contries, and some came home ragged and torne.

[a] The documents relating to this treaty will be found in Rymer, vol. xiii. pp. 171, 175—189. "The duke of Burgoyne" is elsewhere called the Prince of Castille, and was afterwards the emperor Charles V. The Ambassadors of Maximilian his grandfather proceeded from Calais to England; and "The Solempnities and Triumphes" performed on the ratification of the treaty were described in a tract printed by Richard Pynson, the substance of which was communicated by Sir Henry Ellis in 1814 to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the Archæologia, vol. xviii. pp. 33—39; and the tract itself, though imperfect, was reprinted for the Roxburghe club at the expense of John Dent, esq. in 1818. See further notices respecting the failure of this alliance in Ellis's Original Letters, 1st Series, vol. i. p. 113.

[b] "This yere was the lord Darcy sent into Spaine to aide the kynge of Spayne agaynst the Mores, but peace was made before his aryvynge, and so returned." Fabyan, under 3 Hen. VIII. See also in Hall a fuller narrative than the above.

[c] *i. e.* Cadiz. See Dyce's Skelton, vol. i. p. 135; vol. ii. 196.

1511. The 3. yere of Henry the Eighth, in the monethe of Julij lorde Ponyngs[a] went out of England into Geldarland with 1500 men of warre. He toke shipinge at Sandwiche; and in Gilderland he conquered a little towne or twayne, and a castle or twayne, and then he went to the siege of Fenlawe,[b] for ther lay a siege or he cam; he continuyd with his company till aftar all-halewen tyde, and there they were almoste betrayed by the lorde amerall of all the easte,[c] for he went ofte into the towne of Fenlawe, and had promysed the capitayne to deseyve them all, but the kyng of England sent for them to come home into England; and then lady Margaret duches of Savoye, aunte to the yonge duke of Burgoyne,[d] gaffe to all Englishe men coates of whit and grene, red and yelowe; the white and grene for the kynge of England's liverye, the red and yelowe for the duke of Burgoyne's lyvery, and thes iiij colours were medeled togethar. And [at] ser Edward Poynings' departure, the yonge duke made dyvars gentlemen of England knights, as ser John Skott, ser John Norton, ser John Fogge, and ser James Derelle;[e] for our kynge sent the lorde Poynings, chefe capitayne, withe thes xv hundred men, for to helpe the duke of Burgoyne agayne the duke of Gilder. They all came backe to Calleys, and so ovar to England, the xxv. of November. Ser Frauncis Cheny, ser John Dicky,[f] ser John Norton, ser John Scott, ser John Fogge, and ser James Darell were the chefe of that army.[g]

1512. The 4. of Henry the Eighth, the 2. of June, the lorde marques Dorset, as chefe capitayne, and the lords John, Edward,

[a] Sir Edward Poynings, K.G. For a fuller account of this expedition, the reader may again be referred to Hall. [b] Venloo.

[c] *So in MS. but qu.* coste.

[d] Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles V.

[e] Instead of Darell, Hall gives the name of Thomas Lind. [f] *Read* Digby.

[g] Hall mentions beside, the lord Clinton son-in-law to lord Poynings, sir Matthew Browne, John Warton (*an error for* Norton), Richard Whethrill, (*read* Whetehill) and —— Sherley, esquires.

and Leonard his britherne, with the lorde Howard, the lorde Brooke, the lorde Ferreyrs, the lorde Willowby, with vij. knights and xl. esquiers, with divars gentlemen and vij c. men of warre, departed out of England from Sowthampton, with a great navy of shipps to set that company aland in Spayne, for to helpe the kynge of Spayne agaynste the Frenche kynge;[a] and ser Edward Howard was lord admyrall of the kyng's flete, for to kepe the se before theyr syttynge forwarde; but thes lords made but a smal jorney there at that season.

1512. The 4. of Henry the Eighth, the kyng's greate shippe called the Sovereigne was brente upon the see,[b] with the greate carecke of Brest; and in the Sovereigne ser Thomas Knevett was one of the capitaynes, and ser John Carewe the tother, and they were bothe brent in the great caricke of Breste, for they were entered in hir, and she was almoste yolden[c]; and then the Frenche men set fire in hir, and brent bothe the shippes, for they were faste crapelyd together, and almost brent all the men in bothe shipps.

[a] The king of Spain had invaded Navarre, and England supported him in the hope of recovering Guienne. The English army, however, effected nothing, after having lost 800 men by sickness. See Stowe's Chronicle; and Letters of Dr. William Knight to Wolsey, in Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series.

[b] A more correct account of this catastrophe will be found in Hall. The English ship burnt was the Regent, not the Sovereign. The action was commenced by the latter, in which were sir Henry Guilford and sir Charles Brandon, "but by negligence of the maistre, or else by smoke of the ordinance, or otherwise, the Soveraigne was caste at the stern of the carrike." The Regent, commanded by Sir Thomas Knevet, who had been preparing to board another vessel called "the great shippe of Deepe," then suddenly made for the carrick, and was able "to craple with her along-boorde;" and after a cruel fight the explosion took place, and both ships were burnt. With sir Thomas Knevet and sir John Carew were seven hundred men, who were all drowned or burnt; in the carrick were nine hundred Frenchmen, a few of whom were saved by the James of Hull. The carrick is said to have appertained to the queen of France, and was called Cordelier; her commander sir Piers Morgan, which name perhaps is Anglicised. A letter of Wolsey, describing the loss of the Regent, is in MS. Cotton. Vitell. B. II. f. 180, and printed by Fiddes, Collections, No. 9.

[c] i. e. surrendered.

1513. The 5. of Henry the Eighth, Edward Howard, lorde amerall, was slayne with the Frenche men before the towne of Brest, on the coaste of Britaigne, in the monithe of May.[a]

The vi. of June, the erle of Shrewsbery landyd at Caleys, beinge chefe capitaine of the forwarde goinge into France; with hym landyd the erle of Darby, the lord Hastyngs, the lorde Fitzwaltar, and ser Rafe ap Thomas knight baneret, ser Randill of Brewton, ser John Crofts, ser John of Assheton, ser John Dicby knight marshall of the forwarde, ser John Hogan, ser Alisander Baynham, ser Edward Belknappe, ser Sampson Norton master of the ordenance of the forward, and ser [Richard] Cheverall[b] tresorar of the warrs of the forward, with dyvars knights and esquiers, with ther retynewe of xv. thowsand men of warr, besyde all othar followers.

The 7. of June landyd the lord of St. John's[c] with dyvars gentlemen and men of warre to goo in the forward.

The viij. of June landyd the lord Cobham with dyvers othars.

The viiij. of June landyd the baron of Dudley with his retinew.

The x. of June landed the erle of Wilshere the duke of Bokingham's brothar, and the lorde Herberd,[d] than beinge lord chamberlayn of the kyng's howse, the baron of Burforth,[e] and the

[a] This did not happen in May, but on the 25th April 1513, in an attempt to cut out some French gallies in the harbour of Conquet. In a letter written by king James IV. (probably his last) to king Henry, dated Edinburgh, the 24th May, the event is thus alluded to, as an argument for peace between Christian princes: "And surlie, derrest brothir, we think mair lose is to you of ȝoure lait admirall, quha decessit to his grete honour and laude, than the avantage micht have bene of the vynnyng of all the Franche galeis and thair equippage. The saidis unquhile vailȝeant knichtis service, and utheris noble men that mon on baith the sides apparently be perist, geve weir (if war) continew, war bettir applyt aponn the innemyis of Crist, quhairintill all cristen men war well warit." It is melancholy to remark that, in less than four months after penning these lines, king James fell in battle fighting against an army of the "dearest brother" he thus addressed, and which was commanded by the father of the man of whom he here speaks in such handsome terms. Sir Edward Howard, K.G. was the third son of the earl of Surrey, soon after restored to the dukedom of Norfolk.

[b] Sacheverall.

[c] Thomas Docwra, the lord prior of St. John's.

[d] Sir Charles Somerset, lord Herbert.

[e] Sir Thomas Cornwall, baron of Burford.

barone of Carewe,[a] with dyvars knights and esquiers, gentlemen, and men of warre, to goo in the seconde warde.

The xij. day of June landyd the erle of Kent, the lord Awdeley, the baron Curson, and dyvars othar for the seconde warde.

Ther landyd also in thes dayes, ser Richard Wentworthe, ser Arthur Hopton, ser Thomas Grene, ser John Raynforthe, ser John Awdley, ser Thomas Leighton, ser Robart Demmocke, ser John Husse, ser Davie Owen, with othar gentlemen.

The xiij. of June landyd the lord Dakers and the lord Suche, with dyvars gentlemen and men of warr for to serve the kynge. On the sayde xiij. day the erle of Shrewsbery, the erle of Derby, the lord Hastyngs, the lord Fitzwatar, the lorde of Seint John's, the lorde Cobham, the lord Awdley, ser Rys ap Thomas, with dyvars knights and squiers with their retinewe set toward Fraunce, and lay the first night betwixt Newname brydge and the cawsey, with ther retinewe to the nombar of xvj. thowsand, and the next night betwixt Sandingfilde and Margysen, and the next night almost at Margysen, iij. miles without the Englyshe pale, where they lay tyll the forwarde cam to them.

The xvj. of June the lorde Herberd, lord chamberleyne of the kyngs howse and chefe capitayne of the second warde, the erle of Wilshere, the erle of Kent, the baron of Burforthe, the baron of Carewe, the baron Cursen, with dyvars knights and esquiers and men of warre, to the nombar of x. thowsand men of warre, set fro Caleys and lay the first night betwixt Newnam bridge and the cawsey, the next night betwyxt Sandyngfild and Margison, and so to the forwarde, where they lay ij. or iij. nights, and no Frenchemen came to them, and they wente almoste to Boloyne, and then returned and went to Terwen,[b] and beseged it.

The xvij. day of June landyd at Caleys ser Moris Barkeley, ser William Sands, ser John Seemer, and vij c. Almayns that cam out of England.

[a] Sir Edmund Carew.

[b] Therouenne.

The xviij. of June came v c. Almayns out of Flandars into the Englyshe pale, and there taried the kyng's comynge.

The xxj. of June landyd the lord marques of Dorset, ser Adrian Forteskewe, ser Thomas Lucé, ser Richard Caundishe, ser John Woderofe, and many esquiers and gentlemen.

The xxij. of June landyd the lorde Roose, the lorde Dacy,[a] and ser Robert Brandon, and othar esquiers and gentlemen.

The xxv. of June landyd the duke of Bukingham, with divars knights, esquiers, and gentlemen.

The xxvij. of June landyd the erle of Northumbarland, ser John Pechy,[b] ser John Arundell, and ij. of the lorde marques Dorset's bretherne, with othar knights, esquiers, and gentlemen.

The xxviij. of June landyd the lorde Barnes with dyvars gentlemen.

When the erle of Shrewsbury with his hoste, and the lord Herbert with his oste, were before the towne of Turwen lyinge at the siege, ser Edmond Carowe, baron, was slayne with a gonne, in the lord Herberd's pavilion; his body was buryed at Caleys.

Shortly aftar that this army was before Terwyne, there was dayly sent carts out of Caleys laden with brede and beare and victuales to the oste that lay before Terwyne, whereof when the Frenche men knewe, they lay in awayte, set on them, bett them, and slewe a iij c. Englishe men, toke many prisonars, [and] put the rest to flight. Ser Nicholas Vasse,[c] lyve-tenaunt of Gwisnes castle, and ser Edward Belknape, and othar divars capitaynes that went to conduct the carts, fled to Arde for socowre, or els they had been slayne or taken.[d]

The last day of June kynge Henry landyd at Caleys; with hym landed the bysshope of Wynchestar lord prevye seale,[e] the byshope of Durham,[f] the earle of Essex,[g] the vicount Lile,[h] the lorde Wil-

[a] Darcy.

[b] Sir John Pechy was "vice-governor of all the horsemen" in this campaign.—Hall.

[c] Vaux. [d] This occurred on the 27th of June.—Hall. [e] Richard Fox.

[f] Thomas Ruthall. [g] The earl of Essex was "lieutenant-generall of the spears."—Hall.

[h] Charles Brandon. He was "marshal of the host and captaine of the forewarde." He had been created viscount Lisle on the 15th May preceding.

lowbye, the lord Broke, the lord Fitzwaren, and the lord of Burgenye, ser Edward Poynyngs, ser Henry Marney, ser William Sydney, ser John Foskew,[a] ser Edward Cobham, ser Adrian Wyndsore tresurar of the warris of the kyng's oste, ser William Vaumpage, ser Griffithe Doon, ser Antony Outtred, with many othar knights, esquiers, and othar.

The viij. of July there cam to the kynge at Caleis embassadors from Maximilian, then emperowre; ther came also dyvars great men from the lady Margaret duchesse of Savoy, the emperowr's doughter.

The xiiij. of July ther came to Caleis ambassadors from the kynge of Spayne; they spake there withe kynge Henry of England, and returnyd.

The xxj. of July the kynge departed from Caleys, forwarde, and he lay the first nyght betwixt Calkewell and Freydon, the next night before the castle of Gwisnes at Bocarde; the next night he lay besyde Arde a good way without the Englyshe pale, and when he was a lytle beyond Dornoñe there came a great oste of Frenchemen that wer purposed to have set upon hym to have taken or slayn hym, but the kynge with his ost kept theyr grownd, and shot theyr greate ordinance, and barke[b] the array of the Frenche men. In this busynes there was a greate gonne of brasse callyd one of the xij Apostles,[c] with dyvars othar ordinaunce that cam not redelye aftar the kynge, where of the Frenche men heringe cam and kyllyd many cartars and laborars; amonge the whiche they kyllyd Gorge Buckemer the kyng's mastar carpentar of the towne of Caleys; they toke many prisonars.

The first day of August a bushement of Frenchemen came to the cawsey but a myle and halfe out of Caleys, where they brenned howses, toke many men prisonars, droffe away horses,

[a] Fortescue. [b] brake.

[c] Termed by Hall "a great curtall called the John Evangelist." It was overthrown in a deep pond of water.

mares, kyne, shepe, hoggs, and all othar things that they might carry away with them at theyr pleasure to the towne of Boleyne.

The iiij. of August the Frenchemen cam to the vyllage called Bonyngs within the English pale in the morninge, and there toke dyvars prisonars, with all the cattayll, and othar pilferye.

The x. of Awgust Maximilian emperowr of Almayne came to kynge Henry of England besyde Terwyn, and there the emperowre had wages of the kynge.

The xvi. of Awgust, there came a greate oste of Frenche men to dryve kynge Henry from the sige of Turwyne, but the kynge met with them a litle besyde Terwyne, and kylled many of them, put the othar to flight, and toke many great men prisoners, as the prince of Naverne, the duke of Longevile, mounsure Clermonde amerall of Fraunce, monsur Delefer.

The xviij. of Awgust there cam x M^{l}. Scotts into England, for to distroy the northe partes, but mayny of them were slayne, and theyr grete men taken prisonars.

The xxiij. day of Awguste the towne of Terwen was gyven ovar unto the kynge of England, with condition that all the men of were that kept the towne shuld safely passe with horse and harnyes, but nothinge els; and so on the xxiiij. day of Awgust there came out of the towne iiij M^{l}. men of warre and more, well apoynted, whereof about vi C. were well horsed; ther standards were borne before them.

When James kynge of Scotts hard that his Scotts and lords were taken, and many of them kylled in England, he prepared and cam with a greate nombar of Scotts and many wyld Yreshemen. He made his vowe that he would distroy all the northe parte of England, becaws kynge Henry warryd agaynst the French kynge his greate cosyn; and so he cam into England and bet downe Norham castle, and came on still to a more callyd Bramston more, and on the vij of September, the erle of Surrey being lord protector of the realme, the lord Dakers of the Northe, the lord Howard then lord admarall and sone to the earle of Surrey, the lord Ferrers, the

lorde Coniers, and ser William Percye the erle of Northumberland's brothar, with dyvers other knights and esquiers with theyr retinue, met with James kynge of Scotts and there kylled hym, &c.

The xxj. day of Septembar, when kynge Henry had don his pleasure in the towne of Terwyne, he cam before the citie of Turney with his hoste; he bet downe towrs and gates, and the walles in dyvars places, wherefore on the same xxj. day of Septembar the citizens besowght hym of pitye, and he grauntyd them his peace, and had the citie at his pleasure with all the comodities belongynge thereto, to do withe men and goods what it pleased hym. And when the kynge had bene a certayne days and sene the citie abowte, he made ser Edward Ponyngs his lyvetenaunt of that citie, and then he made a marshall, a comptrowlar, a master portar, with other officers, and with them he lefte iiij thowsand good men, and made many yonge knights, &c. When he had taken order for the citie of Turney, and the Frenche men fled out and gone, then he returned with his armye and enteryd the towne of Calleys on the xix. of October, and the xxj. day he sayled ovar to Dovar.

Charles Brandon, sone to ser William Brandon that bare kynge Henry's standard at Bosworthe filde, and was ther slayn, was made duke of Suffolke. [a]

1514. The xiij. May the 6. of Henry the Eighth, ser Thomas Lovell landyd at Caleys with c. men of ware, and ther cam to hym iij c. aftarward.

The xv. of May landyd ser John Pechye with c. men.

The xix. of May landyd ser Wyllyam Sands with c. men.

The xxij. of May landyd the lorde Burgaveny, the lord Dawbeny, lord Clinton, lord Cobham, syr Richard Lewes, ser John Raynfforthe, ser William Scott, ser John Scott his sonne, ser Edwarde Gilforthe, ser Henry Gilforthe, ser John Norton, ser John Fogge, ser Mathew Browne, and ser James Derelle, with dyvars esquiers and gentlemen, and men of warre to the nombar of v M. The lord Burgayny was chefe capitayne of all.

[a] On the 1st Feb. 1514.

The xiij. of Awguste peace was proclaymed betwyxt the kyngs of England and Fraunce.

The xxx. of Septembar kynge Henries greate shipe with iiij. toppes called the Lubicke, was broken and loste, a litle from Sangate, weste of Caleys; there was in hir at that tyme almoaste v c. men, sowldiars and mariners, that ware apoyntyd for to conducte the lady Mary the kyng's sistar, for to brynge her to Boloyne to be wedded to the Frenche kynge; and she was maried before by attorney the lord Rever to the yonge duke of Burgoyne, by his father's apoyntment: there was not one hundred of the v c. men saved.

The 2. of Octobar the lady Mary dowghter to Henry the Seventh arrived at [Boulogne]; they set out of Dover xiiij. gret shipps, but landyd at Boleyn with iiij, for the othar [were] driven by tempest, some to one place some to an other, with great jepartye.

The Frenche kyng Lewes maried lady Mary the kyng's systar of England at Abafilde[a] in Picardy, the 9. of October.

The xx. of Octobar ser Charles Brandon, late made duke of Suffolke, landyd at Calleys, with ser Edward Nevile lord Burgevenies brothar, [and] ser William Sydney, all in grey coates and whodes, becaws they would not be knowne; they rode to Paris to the justinge at the coronation.[b]

The xxvj. of Octobar ser Henry Gilford landyd at Caleis, with two sergeants at armes and xx. yemen of the crowne and kyngs garde, to goo to the citi of Paris with x. or xij. goodly horses, to be at the justs at the coronation of lady Mary qwene of Fraunce.[c]

[a] Abbeville. Two despatches written by the Earl of Worcester to Cardinal Wolsey and the King, dated respectively from Abbeville on the 3d and 13th of October, which are printed in Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, give an interesting account of King Louis's reception of his bride; and two letters of Mary herself to her brother and Wolsey, dated Abbeville, 12 Oct. are in the First Series of the same Collection. See also the Rutland Papers, p. 26.

[b] Several despatches of these ambassadors are preserved in the MS. Cotton. Calig. D. vi. and some of them are printed in Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series.

[c] The coronation took place at St. Denis on the 5th of November.

The last of Decembar, Lewes kynge of Fraunce deceased.

1515. Mary the Frenche qwene cam to Caleys out of Fraunce the xxv. of Aprell, with Charles Brandon, who had been with her in Fraunce sence the xix. of January.[a]

The 2. of May, Mary qwene of Fraunce toke shippe at Caleys with the duke of Suffolke and other, and landyd the same nyght at Dovar.

The 13. of May Mary the Frenche qwene was maried at Grenewiche to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke.[b]

1518. The x. of Henry the Eighth, landyd at Caleis the xiiij. of November the bysshope of Ely,[c] the erle of Worcestar lord chambarlen of England, and the lord of Saint John's, thes iij. beinge chefe ambassadors into Fraunce to finishe the mariage betwyxt the dolfyn of Fraunce[d] and the princes of England, the kyng's

[a] The duke of Suffolk, sir Richard Wingfield, and doctor West, "with a goodly bande of yomen, all in black," (Hall) had been sent in embassy to Paris to negociate the settlement of the Queen's dower.

[b] It was rumoured at the time (says Hall) that the queen and duke had been married secretly whilst at Paris, and it is now ascertained that such was the fact, and that the event took place about the latter end of February. In letters (unfortunately half burnt) in the MS. Cotton. Caligula, D. VI. this is stated by Suffolk himself, and alluded to by Wolsey: also in the miscellaneous Exchequer documents at the Rolls House (as I am kindly informed by Mrs. Green, who is engaged on the biography of the Princesses of England,) there is a draught in Wolsey's hand of a reproving letter from him to the duke of Suffolk on the subject, and a letter of exculpation from Mary to Henry VIII. The hotel de Clugny in Paris (which has recently been converted into a most interesting mediæval museum) was the residence of *la blanche reine* (as it was customary to term the royal widows), and was certainly the scene of this secret marriage. Some of our historical writers, as Sir Henry Ellis (Orig. Letters, 1st Series, i. 123), Sharon Turner, and the author of the Pictorial History of England, have stated that the public solemnity of the marriage took place at Calais; but for this there appears no foundation. The marriage at Greenwich on the 13th of May is confirmed by several authorities: but it would have been unnecessary if any such solemnization had taken place at Calais.

Nicholas West.

[d] *i. e.* Francis, afterwards Francis II., and Mary, afterwards queen of England. See various documents on this projected alliance in Rymer.

dowghter, and to delyvar agayn the citie of Turney,[a] that Henry the Eighth had conqwered, and sens buylded a new castle, the whiche cost hym many a thowsand pounds.

The citie of Turney was delyvered on the x. of February by ser Charles Beawforde, earle of Worcester, lord chamberlayne of England, and the lord of Seynt John's.[b]

1519. The xvij. of Marche the 11. of Henry the Eighth landyd at Caleys ser Nicholas Vauxe, ser Edward Bellknape, ser William Sands knight of the gartar, commissioners to ovar-se the makynge of a palace before the castle gate of Gwines, wherefore there was sent the kyng's mastar mason, mastar carpentar, and iii c. masons and v c. carpentars, one c. joynars, many payntars, glaysers, taylors, smythes, and other artificers bothe out of England and Flaundars to the nombar in all ij m. and more. The sayd palays was begone the xix. of Marche, for the whiche miche tymbar was bowght in Holand, whiche tymbar was so longe that the same was bownden togethar, and browght to Caleys without any shype, for no shype mowght receyve it, all the tymbar borde that cowld be browght out of England, whiche palays was framed in many places, all the roves whereof was paynted canvas, and all the walls from the second plate downward. It was allso glased with the best glass that cowld be gotten, from the over plate, the second plate of the stone wall downward; and undar the lofte of the palays round abowt were howses of office, as pantrye, botrye, sellar, and dyvars othar. And at the campe betwixt Gwysnes and Arde was cut a greate dyke, a greate compas abowte, and within the sayd dyke was made a tilte for men to juste at, and a goodly howse and galerie for the kynges and qwenes and lords and ladyes

[a] The Treaty for this measure was made at London on the 4th Oct. 1516 (Rymer, xiii. 642); and four days after a further Treaty was made for an interview to take place between Henry and Francis (ibid. 695). This, however, was deferred until 1520.

[b] See the instrument bearing this date in Rymer, xiii. 694, and others relating to the sum of 600,000 crowns paid by the French king for the surrender, ibid. 697, et seq.

for to stond in for to se the justes and turneys and other masteryes ther done of the lords and othar. This triumphe continyed xx. dayes space with the days of the metynge of the ij. kyngs.

1520. The xiij. of Aprell the xj. of Henry the Eighth, the erle of Worcestar, lorde chamberlayne of Englande, landyd at Caleys for to goo to Gwynes and the campe of the kyng's counsell of Caleys, for to mete with dyvars lords of Fraunce for to apoynte the grownd at the campe, where the justs and turnements shuld be kepte moaste convenient for suche a triumphe for so noble kyngs and qwenes.

THE apoyntment for the kynge [a] to atend upon hym over the sea to Caleys in the xij. yere of his reigne, 1520:

Spirituall.

First the archbysshope of Yorke, cardinall.[b]
tharchbysshope of Cantorbery.[c]
the bysshope of Durham.[d]
the bysshope of Ely.[e]
the bysshope of Chestar.[f]
the bysshope of Excetar.[g]
tharchbysshope of Armachane.[h]

[a] The list of names which now follows is to be compared with another formed on the same occasion which was inserted in the Rutland Papers, pp. 29—38. Of the latter document there is a duplicate copy in the Harleian MSS. No 2210, art. 1. bearing this title: "The appointment for the King and the Queen to Canterbury, and soe to Callais and Guisnes, to the meeting of the French king." It supplies the following corrections or variations: Rutland Papers, p. 30, Bishops' servants, xxxiij. *not* xxxiiij; the name mentioned in p. 32, note (c) occurs, it is Sir Nicholas Carew, *not* Carver; p. 33, the Emperor's Ambassadors' horses, for xxiij *read* xviij; the Venetian Ambassadors' servants, for xxiij *read* xviij. Among the Heralds, p. 34, is inserted Somerset, and among the Pursuivants Risebank. Among the Knights, p. 36, occurs the name of Sir William Reade, and Sir Thomas Trenchard is omitted. Both the countesses of Oxford are omitted, and the countess of Dorset inserted. P. 37, Every knight's wife that had no husband to have a *gentleman*, not a *woman;* sed qu? P. 38, *for* Aphard *read* Apleyard.

[b] Thomas Wolsey. [c] William Warham. [d] Thomas Ruthall.
[e] Nicholas West. [f] Geoffrey Blyth. [g] John Voysey, alias Harman.
[h] Octavian de Palatio.

Temporall lords.

the duke of Buckyngham.
the duke of Suffolke.
the marqwes Dorsset.
the erle of Shrewesbery.
the erle of Essex.
the erle of Devonshere.
the erle of Westmerland.
the erle of Stafford.
the erle of Kent.
the erle of Wilshere.
the erle of Worcestar.
the erle of Northumbarland.
the erle of Oxenforde.
the erle of Keldare.
the lord of Sent John's.
the lord Fitzwatar.
the lorde of Burgaveny.
the lord Hastings.
the lorde Roos.
the lorde Mountagewe.
the lord Ferris.
the lord Darsse.
the lord Dawbeney.
the lord Barnes.
the lord Edmond Howard.
the lord Herberd.
the lorde John Grey.
the lorde Leonard Grey.
the lord Richard Grey.
the lorde Broke.
the lorde Lomeley.
the lorde Materface. (?)
the lorde Delaware.
the lorde Dakers of the Sowthe.
the lorde Cobham.

Chapleyns for the Kynge.

the mastar of the roles.[a]
the mastar secretary.
the dene of the chaple.
the kyng's almoner.
the deane of Salisbury.
tharchedeacon of Richemond.
doctar Taylor.
doctar Denton.
doctar Fell.
doctar Knight.
doctar Stokesley.
doctar Higgans.
mastar Magnus.
the clerke of the closet.

[a] Cuthbert Tunstall.

Knights

of Barkshire.
ser John Dauncy.
ser William Essex.
ser Richard Morreis.
ser John Cheny.
ser Edward Chambarleyn.
ser William Bretayne.

Hamshere.
ser William Sands.
ser Richard Weston.
ser William Fitzwilliam.
ser Nicholas Wadham.
ser Arthure Plantaginet.

Northamtonshire.
ser Nicholas Vauxe.
ser William Aparie.

Kent.
ser Edward Ponyngs.
ser Edward Gilforthe.
ser Henry Gilforthe.
ser Thomas Boleyn.
ser John Pechye.
ser Thomas Chauncye.
ser Thomas Nevile.
ser Edmond Walsyngham.

Devonshire.
ser Pierce Edgecombe.
ser William Corteney.
ser Edward Pomery.

Worsetarshire.
ser Gilbert Talbot.
ser Richard Uptoins.
ser Griffen Aprise.
ser William Compton.
ser William Morgayne.
ser John Ragland.

Hertfordshire.
ser Thomas Cornewalle.
ser Richard Cornewalle.
ser Raufe Egarton.

Glocestarshire.
ser Mawris Barkley.
ser John Hungerforde.
ser William Kyngstone.
ser Antony Poynes.
ser Edward Wadeham.

Lyncolneshire.
syr John Hussie.
ser Thomas Newporte.
ser Myles Busshey.
ser William Haster.
ser William Hussie.
ser Christopher Willeby.
ser Thomas Burgis junior.
ser William Halforde.

Yorkeshire.
ser Robert Constable.
ser William Bilmar.
ser Richard Tempest.

Sowthsex.
ser Thomas West.
ser Davy Owen.
ser Henry Owen.
ser John Fynche.

Wilshere.
ser Edward Hungerforde.
ser John Seemer.
ser Henry Longe.

Suffolke.
ser Robert Curson.
ser Richard Wentford.
ser Anthony Wingfeld.
ser Robert Drewry.
ser Arthure Hopton.
ser Phylype Tilney.
ser Edward Boleyn.

Northfolke.
ser Thomas Wyndam.
ser John Awdeley.
ser John Haydon.
ser William Paston.
ser Robart Brandon.

Essex.
ser Henry Marney.
ser John Vere.
syr John Raynford.
ser John Marney.
ser Weston Browne.
ser Thomas Teye.
ser John Cutte.

Somersetshyre and Dorsetshyre.
ser Giles Strangwise.

Leystershyre.
syr Richard Sewgeverelle.
syr William Skevyngton.

Sotherey.
ser Richard Carrowe.
ser Henry Wiette.
ser Edmond Braye.
ser John Gaynford.
ser Nicolas Carrowe.

Bedfordshere.
ser George Hervie.
ser William Gaston.

Mydlesex.
ser Andrew Windsor.
syr John Heeron.
ser John Nevell.
syr Giles Capelle.
syr John Gilforde.
mastar Thomas Moore.

Derbyshere.

syr Godfrey Fulgeham.

Warwikeshire.

ser Edward Belknappe.
ser Edward Ferres.
ser Henry Willeby.
ser Thomas Lucye.
ser Gerard Dannyt.
ser Gylbard Talbot.
ser Gorge Frogmerton.
ser Edward Graye.
ser John Bordett.
ser William Smythe.

Bokynghamshere.

ser Rauffe Varney.
ser Fraunces Brian.
ser John Cheny.

Notinghamshere.

ser William Purpoynt.
ser Rowland Velvelle.
ser Griffith Donne.
ser William Coffen and his wiffe.

Officers.

Officers of armes of almaner .	xij.
Serjeants of armes . .	xij.
Pursivaunts . . .	xij.
Trumpets and Clarions .	xxiiij.
Minstrels of all maner.	

PERSONS ATTENDAUNT ON THE QWENE.

the erle of Derby.
the bysshope of Rochestar.[a]
the bysshope of Hareforde.[b]
the lord Willowbye.
the lord Morley.
the lord chamberleyn.

Chapleynes to wayte on the qwene viij.

Knights.

ser Robert Ponythz.
ser George Fostar.

[a] John Fisher.
[b] Charles Booth.

ser Thomas Fetiplace.
ser John Litille.[a]
ser Adrian Foscu.
ser Water Stoner.
ser Edward Grevell.
ser Symond Harcorte.
ser John Hampden of the Hill.
ser George Selenger.
ser John Kercam.
ser Mylles Busshey.
ser Marmaduke Truby.[b]
ser Edward Darelle, vice-chamberleyn to the qwene.
ser Raffe Chamberleyne.
ser John Shelton.
ser Robart Clere.
ser Philype Calthorpe.
ser John Henyngham.
ser William Walgrave.
ser Thomas Terell, master of the qwenes horsses.
ser Rogar Wentworthe.
ser Thomas Trynchart.
ser Thomas Lynd.
ser John Vellurs.
ser John Hasden.[c]
ser Mathew Browne.
ser John Mordant.
ser Henry Saugevelill.
ser Henry Willowbye.
ser Raffe Verny junior.
ser William Rede.
ser Robart Johnes.
mastar Paris of Cambridgshire.

Noble wymen.

the dutches of Buckyngham.
the countys of Stafforde.
the countis of Oxford.
the countis of Oxford senior.
the countis of Shrewsbery.
the countis of Devonshere.
the countis of Derby.
the lady Fitzwater.
the lady Hastings.
the lady Boleyne.
the lady Mowntagwe.
the lady Willowby.
the lady Dawbeny.
the lady Mountjoye.
the lady Cobham.
the lady Grey.[d]
the lady Elesabeth Gray.
the lady Anne Gray.[e]

[a] Lyle *in the* Rutland Papers.
[b] In the Rutland Papers occurs Sir Marmaduke Constable, in this list, but not Sir Marmaduke Truby.
[c] Ashton *in the* Rutland Papers.
[d] "Lord John's wife." Rutl. Papers.
[e] "widowe." Ibid.

the lady Broke.
the lady Morley.
the lady Gilforth junior.
the lady Scroppe.
the lady Fitzwilliams.
the lady Gilforth senior.
the lady Fetiplace.
the lady Vauxe.
the lady Selinger.
the lady Parre widow.
the lady Parre wyfe.
the lady Griffithe Rise.
the lady Compton.
the lady Darell.
the lady Finche.
the lady Hopton.
the lady Wingfilde, ser Antony's wyfe.
the lady Tilney.
the lady Wingfild, ser Richard's wyfe.
the lady Clere.
the lady Owen junior.
the ladye Nevell, ser John Nevell's wyfe.
the lady Bolen junior.
the lady Carrewe.
mistres Cheney.
mistres Carie.
mistres Coffen.
mistres Morris.
mistres Parker.
mistres Fitzwaren.
mistres Wotten.
mistres Brewis.
mistres Dannet.
mistres Browne.
mistres Gernyngham widow.
mistres Finche.
mistres Cooke.
mistres Kateryn Mentoria.
mystres Lawrance.
mistres Victoria.
mistres Kempe.
mistres Margaret.
mistres Margery, lord Fitzwaren's dowghter.
Antony Poyns' dowghter.
mistres Appleyarde.
Anne Wentworthe.
John Wentworth's wyfe.
mistres Hugayne.
mistres Cornewaleys.
mistres Paris of Cambridgshere.

Chalengars agaynst all gentlemen on horsebake and on foot for all feats of armes for xxx. days.

the kynge of England.
the duke of Suffolke.

the lord marqwes.
ser Richard Gerningham.
ser William Kyngston.
ser Gylls Capell.
ser Nicholas Carrowe.
mastar Anthony Knevet.

The Frenche kynge and vij. gentlemen chalengars of Fraunce.

For to furnishe the days of justs, there were bonds, and to every bond a captayn.

The erle of Devonshere capitayne of thes lords :—
the lorde Herberd.
the lorde Edmond Howard.
the lord Leonard Grey.
ser Edward Nevell.
mastar Frauncys Brian.
mastar Henry Norreys.
mastar Antony Browne.
mastar Nicholas Hervye.
ser John Awdley.
mastar John Parkar.
mastar William Palmer.
Robert Gernyngham.
ser John Nevell.

The second capitayne of the bonds, the lorde Montagwe of thes lords :—
the lord Richard Greye.
the lord John Graye.
ser Thomas Chenye.
ser William Aparre.
ser Wylliam Sydney.
ser Griffithe Donne.
ser Rauffe Aldereare.
ser Geffrey Gate.
ser Rowland Velvell.
mastar Arthur Poole.
mastar Francis Poynes.
mastar John Coffen.
mastar Hansard, with othar.

The some of thes ij. bonds a c. xxviij. for the Englyshe. The kynge gave to thes ij. bonds a M. marks, that is, l. marks apece.

An archbysshope was alowed to have l. servants, wherof x. gentlemen and xx. horses.

A byshoppe xxx. servaunts, whereof vi. gentlemen, and x. horses.

A duke l. servants, wherof x. gentlemen, and xx. horses.

A marqwes xl. servants, wherof viij. gentlemen, and xij. horses.

An erle xxx. servants, whereof vj. gentlemen, and x. horses.

A baron xvj. servants, wherof ij. gentlemen, and vj. horses.

A knyght of the gartar lykewyse.

A banaret or a bachelar knight, x. servants and iij. horses.

A chaplayn and a counsellor for the kynge, x. servants, v. horses.

A chapleyn for the kynge, vj. servants and iij. horses.

A sargeant at armes one servant and ij. horses.

The officers of the kyng's chambar, amonge them cl. servants and a c. horses.

The sergeaunts of the hosholde, amonge them all ij c. xvj. servants and lxx. horses.

The poyntment for the Qwene, to wayt on her.

A duches iiij. women servants, and vj. men servants, and vj. horses.

A countes iij. wimen, iiij. men, and iij. horses.

A barones ij. wimen, iij. men, and ij. horses.

A lady one woman, ij. men, and ij. horses.

A gentlewoman on woman, ij. men, and ij. horses.

A chamberar one servant and one horse.

An erle xxx. servants, &c.

Some of the persons on the kyng's syde, iij m. ij c. $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ xvij.

The horses, i m. ij c. vij.

The some of the persons on the qwenes syde, m. xxxvij.

The horses iiij c. xxx.

The some of the persons on the kynge and qwenes syds, $\overset{m}{\text{iiij}}$ $\overset{c}{\text{iij}}$ xxxiiij.

Some of the horses, m. vi c. xxxvij.

Besyde the persons on the Frenche qwenes and duke of Suffolkes sydes, [and] my lord Cardenall.

The xxvj. of May, the kynge of Romayns, of Spayne, and of Castle,[a] landyd in England at Dovar. Henry the Eighth came rydynge from Canterbury to Dovar the same night; and the next day bothe kyngs rode to Canterbury agayne; and from thence to Sandwytche, and then the kynge of the Romayns toke shype agayne at the Dele.

The last day of Maye, the kynge and qwene of England landyd at Caleys, with many great estats as are before named.

The v. of June, they departyd and rod to Gwisnes to mete with the Frenche kynge and qwene.

The vij. of June, the kyngs of England and France mete at the campe betwixt Gwisnes and Arde, with bothe theyr swerds drawne and borne before them.

The x. of June, the kyng of England dyned with the Frenche qwene in the towne of Arde, and the Frenche kynge dyned the same day with the qwene of England in the new palace made before the castle of Gwysnes; the whole was a costly howse of riches as evar was sene, and so thes ij. kings met every day aftar at campe with dyvars lords, and ther justed and turneyed xiiij. days; and the ij. qwenes met at Gwysnes and at Arde dyvars tymes.

The xxiiij. of June, these kyngs and qwenes, with ther retinues, met at campe, wher the justes were kepte, and ther they banqweted and daunsed, with momynge and dysgysynge tyll it was late in the eveninge, and then toke theyr leave and departyd.

The iiij. of July, ther cam a greate embassad from the kynge of Romayne, Spayne, and Castle, to the towne of Caleis to owr kynge.

The x. of July, the kynge rod to Gravelen, and there mete withe Charles the kynge of Romaynes, Spaigne, and of Castle afore-

[a] Afterwards the Emperor Charles the Fifth. His letter to the King announcing his coming, dated Corunna, 29 April, is in the MS. Cotton. Vesp. C. vii. f. 34.

named, that was then to be emperowre of Almayne;[a] and on the next day the kyng of England, and the said kynge of Romaynes, &c. and lady Margaret duches of Savoy, aunt to the seyde kynge of Romayns, and dawghtar to Maximilian late emperowr, whome the Frenche kynge[b] shewlde have maried afore he maried the duches of Britayne; with them cam a cardinall and many great lords and ladyes, wherefor all the lords and states of England were sent from theyr lodgings; and [at] theyre comynge ther was made a banqwetynge hows with in the town of Cales, with xvj. principals made of greate mastes, betwixt every maste xxiiij. fote, and all the oute syds closed with borde and canvas ovar it, and with in rownde abowt by the syds were made thre loftes one above anothar for men and women for to stond upon, and they that stode behynd myght see over the hedes that stode before, it was made so highe behynd and low before; and in the mydste of the same banqwetynge house was set upe a great pece of tymbar made of viij. greate mastes, and bownde togethar with great ropes and yron bonds for to hold the mastes to gethar, for it was an hundred and xxxiiij. fote of lengthe, and coste vj li. xiij s. iiij d. to set it up right; and the banqwetynge howse was coveryd ovar with canvas and fastenyd with ropes; and within the sayd howse was payntyd the element of starres, sonne, and mone, and clowdes, with dyvars othar things made above ovar men's heds, and there was greate images of white wykers, like grete men, and they were set hyghe above on the highest lofts and stages, and dyvars reasons writen by them of the contries that they were made lyke unto, and the names of the same contries hanging by them, and many shipps under sayles, and wyndmylls goynge; and undar that was set many armes of dyvars londs, and theyr reasons writen by them; and abowght the highe pece of tymbar that stode up right in the mydste was made stages of tymbar for organs, and othar instruments for to stand in, and men for to play upon them,

[a] See a full programme of this interview in the Rutland Papers, pp. 50, et seq.

[b] Charles VIII. See the memoir of Margaret duchess of Savoy in the Appendix.

and for clarks syngenge, and othar pagents for to be playde when the kyngs of England and of Romayns shuld be at theyre banqwete; but on the same morninge the wynd began to ryse, and at nyght blewe of all the canvas, and all the elements with the sterrs, sonn, and mone, and clowds, and the same reyne blewe out above a thowsand torches and tapers that wer ordayned for the same; and all the kyngs seets that was made with great ryches that cowlde be ordaynyd, besyds all othar things, was all dashed and lost.

The xiiij. of July the kynge of Romayns departyd from Calleys towards Gravelen.

The xviij. of July the kynge of England departyd from Calleys and arrived at Dovar.

1521. The 2. of August the 13. of Henry the Eighth, Thomas archbysshope of Yorke, cardinall,[a] landed at Caleis, with the bishop of Ely,[b] the bishop of Durham,[c] &c. The same day came to Caleis ambassadors from the emperowr[d] to mete the cardinall and othar lords of England.

The iiij. of August cam to Caleis the highe chaunselar of Fraunce, with mayny othar,[e] with the nombar of 400 horse. These lords of England, Burgoyne, Spayne, Flaundars and Fraunce, with the pope's orator, cam to Calleys to make a pece betwixt the emperowr and the Frenche kynge, but they could not agree, for the emperowr wold have no peace, and the Frenche wold have had peace for a tyme; wherfore on the xij. of Awgust the cardinall of Eng-

[a] In the correspondence of Wolsey, published in the State Papers under the authority of the Royal Commission, vol. i. will be found many letters relating to this embassy, commencing with No. xi. and extending to No. lii.

[b] Nicholas West.

[c] Thomas Ruthall.

[d] The emperor's ambassadors were, the count of Gattinara, his chancellor, monsieur de Berghes, and others. Ibid. p. 27.

[e] The French ambassadors were, Antoine du Prat chancellor of France, Jean de Selve president of the Parliament of Paris, and Jaques de Chabannes marquis de la Palisse, marshal of France. State Papers, I. i. 29. Voluminous manuscript records of this conference remain in the Royal Library of Paris, reference to which will be found in the Bibliothèque Hist. de la France, fol. 1771, tom. iii. p. 42.

land with the othar lords rod to Bruges to the emperowr, and the Frenche men taried in Caleis tyll they cam bake agayne, with answer from the emperowr.

The xxix. of August the cardinall returned from themperowr to Calleys.

The first of Septembar the cardinall chancelar of England, the chancelar of Fraunce, and the chancelar of Burgayne rode together from Staple inn to our lady churche in Calleys.

The iiij. of September the regent of Naples [a] cam to Caleis to speke with the great counsell there.

The xxvij. day of Septembar, the chauncellor of Hungarye cam to the town of Caleys to speke to the great counsell there.

The xxij. of Novembar the chauncellar of Fraunce departyd from Calleys into Fraunce.

The chauncellar of Burgon departyd from Cales the xxv. of Novembar.

The xxvij. of Novembar the cardinall and lords of England departyd toward England.

1522. The 1. of July in the xiiij. of Henry the Eighth, the erle of Surrey lord amyrall of England, lord Edmond Howard his brother, lord Fitzwater, the baron Curson, with many othar, landyd in Britayne on the west syde of Morleys, and cam before the sayd towne, wan it, toke what they wold, and set fire on the rest, and there the erle of Surrey made dyvars knights, whose names folow: ser Richard Cornewaill, ser Frauncis Brien, ser Anthony Browne, ser Frauncis Browne, ser Gilles Hussey, ser Thomas More, ser John Cobham, ser Edward Rengeley, ser John Russell, ser John Raynforth; and then went to the se agayne.

The xxx. of August Thomas Howard erle of Surrey lorde admyrall of England, ser Edmond Howard his brother, the lord Fitzwater, lord Leonard Grey, the baron Curson master of the kyng's ordinaunce, ser Richard Wyngfilde, ser Anthony Wyng-

[a] Charles de Lannoy.

filde, ser Richard Gerningham, ser Nicholas Carrewe, ser Francis Bryan, ser George Cobham, ser Edward Rengeley, ser Adrian Foscwe, ser William Pirton, ser Edmond Braye, ser Henry Owen, ser Giles Hussie, ser Edward Braye, ser Thomas More, ser Richard Cornewaill, ser John Wyseman, ser John Cornewalle, ser Edward Deen, ser Thomas Lovell, ser John Raynforthe, ser Anthony Poynes, ser Jasper Owen, ser Edward Chambarleyne, ser John Wallope, ser Henry Shereborne, ser William Barington, ser John Vellers, ser Wylliam Poundar, ser Giles Strangwise, ser John Russell, ser Anthony Browne, ser William Fitzwilliam, ser John Sutton, ser Morreys Barkeley, ser William Sands, ser Edward Gilforthe, ser Richard Whetell, ser Gye Dohell, and dyvars othar knyghts, esquiers, gentlemen, and ij. c. yemen of the kyngs garde, and othar sowldiars to the nombar of xiiij. M. besydes adventurars iij. or iiij. c.; all thes departyd from Calleis and went into Picardye, brenynge many townes, castles, and villages, as Longyngham, Coolis, Brewnbridge, Burneville, Hamever, Caakis, Daverne, Wast, Samerde, Boys, Huckelers, Prewere, Campaigne, Mounterelle, and many othar townes, castles and villages tyll they cam to Hedyng, and that towne they brenyd and leyd sege to the castle, but wan it not; from thens they went to the watar of Sum, brennynge and destroyenge, for to seke Frenchemen, but they durst not abyde them; and then our Englyshemen turned homewarde, and brenyd Duras and the castle, from thens they cam to Durlamis, a fayre towne, and brenyd it and the castle, and brenninge and distroyinge homewarde that hild[a] of the Frenche kynge, and they cam homewarde by S. Omers, and so to the towne of Calleis the xiiij. of Octobar in anno 1522. The amyrall and other landyd at Dovar on the xxiiij. of October.

1523. In the monith of Aprell a parliament beinge holden at Westmynstar, ser Arthur Plantagenet was made vicounte Lile, and ser Morreis Barkley, lyvetenaunte of Calleis, was made lorde

[a] *i. e.* all that held.

Barkley, ser William Sands was made Lorde Sands, ser Nicholas Vauxe was made lorde Vauxe.

The xxij. of Auguste landyd at Caleis i c. men to go into Fraunce with the lorde Sands.

The xxiiij. of August landyd ser Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolke, to be generall into Fraunce.[b]

The xxvij. of August landyd at Calleis ser Richard Weston, ser John Wyllowby the lorde Willowby's brother, ser John Veere, and ser Anthony Wyngfilde, &c.

The xxviij. of Awgust landyd at Caleis i c. soldiars, sent to the lord Barkley.

The xxix. of August landyd ser Richard Wyngfild, chauncelar of the duchye of Lancaster, ser Robart his brother, ser William Sydney, with many othar.

The xxx. of Awgust landyd ser William Kyngston, ser Griffithe Don, with othar.

The 1. of Septembar ther landyd at Caleis lord Leonard Grey the lord marqwes Grey's brother, and ser Richard Cornewall, &c.

The 2. of Septembar ther landyd the lord Ferrers and othar, &c.

The xix. of Septembar, the duke of Suffolke, chefe generall of the kyng's army, with the lord Leonard Grey, the lord Ferres, the lord Herbert, the lord Sands, the lord Curson, ser Richard Wingfild, sir Robart Wingfild, ser Anthony Wingfild, ser John Willowby, ser John Vere, ser Richard Weston, ser William Sidney, ser William Kingston, ser Griffithe Don, ser Edward Nevell, ser Richard Cornewalle, ser William Fitzwilliam, ser Andrew Wyndsore, ser Thomas Cheny, ser Jasper Owen, ser Giles Strangwishe, ser William Corteney, ser Edward Gilforthe, ser John Walloppe, and othar knights and sowldiars xv M. set forward into Fraunce, and shortly after they bet downe Bell Castle, and sent them that remayned there alyve prisoners to Caleys.

The xiiij. of Decembar the duke of Suffolke with the othar returnyd to Calleis; they had lost their ordinaunce at a towne

[b] See Wolsey Correspondence, State Papers, i. 123.

called Valenstian,[a] in the duke of Burgoyn's land; it was but an ill jurney for the Englyshemen.[b] The xxx. of Decembar the duke of Suffolke departyd from Caleys toward England.

1524. The xv. of January in the 16. of Henry the Eighth ther cam ambassadors owt of Fraunce to the towne of Calleys, and aftar into England, to make peace yf it might be.

The xxiij. of February, the lord Rever beinge chamberlayne of Flaunders and amerall of Flaunders, and erle of Chaunfeer, cam to Caleis from ladye Margaret duches of Savoye and the emperowr's aunte, and from the emperowr's councell as an embassett, with dyverse othar grete men well apoyntyd, were sent from the sayde councelle for to goo into England to owr kynge to helpe the Frenche kynge than beinge before Pavie.

The xxiiij. of February Frauncis the Frenche kynge was taken prisoner in the filde before the city of Pavy in Lombardye: he was taken by the vice-roy of Naples, and especially by the helpe of the duke of Burboyn's men, for the sayd duke and x M. of his men were payde theyr wages by the kynge of England. Ther was taken the kynge of Navern, the erle of Seynt Powle, monser Desalewis, leys[c] monseyr de Nevars, monseier le prince de Talmett, mounser Graunt Mastar, mounser le marshall Defois, mounswre le marschall Memorancye and his brothar, mounseir Rogepott, monser le Brion, monseir le Videsme de Charters, monser Bonevale and his brothar, monser le Buffelett and his brothar, monser le Pemerchall, monser le Baile de Paris, monser de Ranant, monser de Mountpesitt, monseure Devy, monser Galeas Viscount, le baron de Buseysake, monser Mansilevesne, monser

[a] Valenciennes.

[b] "His highnes (the king) is very sory of the plage, and the ferfent agues fallen in his army, to so great minishing of the same." (Letter of More to Wolsey, 26 Sept. Wolsey Correspondence, p. 142.) A letter of Wolsey to the king, 7th Dec. reports the recovery by the French of the castles of Bohain and Beaurevoir, which were situate near the sources of the Scheldt and the Salle. (Ibid. p. 148.)

[c] *So in MS.*

Melsalte, monser de Sterangi le Viscountvault, monser le Bastew, le baron Burcanses the sonne of the chauncelar of Fraunce, monsure Mentigny, monser de Nansi, monsur de Seint Nauncy, le governeure Deleymonsyn, monsere de Lerges, monser de Mesney, monser de Chaunlege, monser de Ducere, monser de Querxe, monser de Lafert, monser de Mount Graunt, monser de Rieux, monser de Bretayne, monser de Sergeant son of monser de Vallen, monser de Mount Salley, monser de viscount Delanedy, mounser de Claret, monser de Cleremount, mounser de Bewters, le tresurer Willandey, le tresurer de Milane, monser le Chaite, Clement mastar of the hospitall of Basaney, monser Wallary, monser Barbasieulx, le contye Varnfett, le compte de Navers, le tresorer Poncet, the tresorer Baben, le tresurar of Fraunce, Obyny Saunagy; all thes were taken with the Frenche kynge.

Slayne in the same filde, mounser Francois Lorayn, monser de Battremele, monser le admirall marchall de Chamdemer, monser de Brutes Daunt Bois, monser de Chament de Boys, capitayn Fredrige le grant esquiere de Fraunce, Richard de la Pole,[a] monsier Mallafine, le bayle de Digon, le comite de Tonnoyre, with many prelates, with many othar.[b]

1525. In the monithe of Januarye, the xvij. of Henry the Eighth, the apoyntment was made betwixt Charles emperowr on that partie, and Francis the Frenche kynge on the othar party, first that the Frenche kynge to have peace with themperowre, and to have his deliverance he wholy renownced for evar the realme of Naples, the duchy of Myllayne, the lordshipe of Genys, the

[a] Fifth and youngest brother of Edmund duke of Suffolk, who had been beheaded in 1513 (as before noticed, p. 6) for the crime of consanguinity to the Crown.

[b] It will be obvious to the reader that this list of names is full of gross errors: for instance, "de Battremele" is apparently placed for la Tremouille; but as the event recorded is foreign to the main subject of this volume, it may be left with the remark that the MS. has been literally followed.

citie of Turney, the citie of Arras, with all the apurtenaunce to them belongyng for evar more, without frawde. Also the Frenche kynge to aquite all suffraunce or homages of Flaundars and Artoys, and all the countris that the sayde emperowre hathe or shall have now belongynge to Fraunce or before, and the seyd kynge gyvethe frome hym the duchie of Burgoyne, and all the senioritie or lordshipes as duke Charles had in tymes past, with the county of Charles and othar seignories or lordships of the quartars of Burgoyne, and he gyvethe agayne from hym the towne and castle of Hedinge. Also the duke of Burbone shall have his duchye and seniories and lordships agayne as he had before, and the kynge shall gyve to the duke all his rerages and customes that is growne or rune unto hym, unto the day of his appoyntement; also the sayde kyng shall delyvar out of prison the prince of Orenge, to go at his libertie, and all the prisoners that themperowre hathe on his partie, and all the prisoners that the Frenche kynge hathe on his parte shall be delyvered francke and quite of all confiscations relesment of bothe the parties aforesayde, and every of them of bothe parties for to have agayne as they had before with out Italye. And the sayde kynge abandons or banishethe the duke of Withenberde;[a] and he set in ordar or in preson Robart Delamarche; and the duke of Gilders shall be kepte his dukedome and signioritie duringe his naturall lyfe. And the sayd kynge shall lend unto the sayde emperowre all his army or navy of shipps of werre by the sea, and shall finde themperowre vj c. launcis and vj c. fotmen, and all them there wages for vj. months, for the emperowres viage or jurney in to Italie for to be crowned emperowre of Almayne; and the sayde kynge shall wedde or marye qwene Elianore the sayd emperowrs suster the x. day of Marche next comynge, and the seyde kynge renounces all successions of londs that he shulde have withe hir, and the seyde kynge shall have with the seyde qwene ij c.m[l]. crownes of golde, with the cowntye of Masiens, and Ansures, and

[a] Ulric I. Duke of Wurtemburg.

Barre. I beleve veryly that the Frenche kynge shulde nevar a be taken presoner of the emperowr, yf the kynge of England had not gyven wages to the duke of Burbone and to x M. men.

1527. The churche of the Masendwe in the towne of Caleis was taken downe to the grownde, and on the xiiij. of May in the 19. yere of Henry the Eighth was the first stone of the new worke layde. Kyng Edwarde the Third conqweringe the towne, in all chartars and patents that he gave eny howsynge or londs within the seyde towne, he gave owt of the same a quit-rent to the Masendewe, and kynge Richard the Second dyd the lyke, &c.

In the monethe of Maye 1527, and xix. of Henry the Eighth, the citie of Rome was taken and wonne and destroyed by the duke of Burbon and the duke of Ferrer,[a] and the vice-roy of Naples; but when thes men enteryd into Rome, the duke of Burbon was slayne, and then his bond and company kylled man, woman, and childe that they might get that day and night, and the pope fledd into the castell Angell, and aftar-ward was taken and caried into Spaigne to themperowr, for the pope toke the Frenche kyngs parte agaynst themperowr, and the duke of Burbone was buried in seint Petar's churche in Rome.

The xj. of July cardinall Wolsey landyd at Caleis;[b] accompanyed with lords spirituall and temporall as followethe—

[a] Ferrara.

[b] On this embassy see the Wolsey Correspondence, State Papers, vol. i. No. cviii. which contains the instructions for his mission, and the subsequent papers, to No. cxxxvii. The following is the account given by him to the king of his arrival and reception in Calais. "This daye (11 July) I entred in-to my ship, in Dover rode, bitwen thre and fowre of the clok in the mornyng; and, our Lord be thanked, had soo good and pleasaunt passage, that I arryved here at your Graces towne of Calays, with the ambassadours, and a right good parte of my trayne, by nyne of the clok. At which myne arryval, I was lovingly and honnorably receyved by your Graces deputie, tresaurer, and other your officers and counsailours here; with whom, after dyner, having a long discourse of the state of your said towne, I founde the same in noo litel disordre, and, for lak of reparations, in marvelous decaye, clerely unfurnished of tymbre, ston, borde, and of every other thing requisite for the same, gretly unprovyded of vitayl, and the poore souldgiers far behinde and un-

The erle of Derbye.

The bysshope of London,[a] lord privie seale.

Ser Henry Gilforthe, knight of the gartar, and comptrolar of the kyng's howsholde.

Doctor Taylor, master of the roles.

Ser Thomas More knight, and chauncelar of the duchy of Lancastar.

The bysshope of Develyn.[b]

Barons.

the lord Mountegle. the lord Harrewden.

Vicounts' and barons' sonns and eyrs.

ser John Dudley knight. mastar Parker.
mastar Ratclyfe. mastar Stowrton.
mastar Willowby.

Knights.

ser Fraunces Brian. ser Robart Gernygham.
ser Edward Semar.

Secretoris.

doctar Stephen Gardinar. doctar Petar Vannes.

Gentlemen of the privy chambar.

mastar Hennage. mastar Knevet.
mastar Areundell. mastar Alford.

Phesi[ci]ons.

doctour Fraunces. doctar Smithe.

payde of ther wages; al which fautes, errours, and lakkes, I trust to redubbe, afore my retourne unto your highnes out of theire parties." (p. 212.) The account of the expenses of this Embassy will be found abstracted in the Appendix to the present volume.

[a] Cuthbert Tunstall. [b] Hugh Inge, bishop of Dublin.

Gentlemen husshers of the privi chambar.

mastar Walgrave. mastar Ellis.

ser Thomas Denys knight, highe chamberleyne.
mastar Sentclere, vice-chamberleyne.

Gentlemen husshers.

mastar Wentforthe. mastar Constable.
mastar Hansarde. mastar Waren.
mastar Pemerey.

Officers of howseholde.

mastar Cade, steward. mastar Gosticke, comptroller.
ser William Gascoigne, knight and treaswrar. mastar Browghton, mastar of the horse.

Awdiences.

doctar Alleyn. doctour Bennet.
doctor Ducke deane of the chapell.
doctar Capen, elemosiner.
the archdeacon of Caunterbery. the archdeacon of Carlile.
ser John Seint John knight. ser Richard Sands knight.
mastar Strangwyshe. mastar Bulkeley.
mastar Rice. mastar Tempest.
mastar Savelle. mastar Redman.
mastar Luterell. mastar Dauncy.
mastar Wyndam. mastar Lighe.
mastar Browghton. mastar Haselwode.
mastar Bigotte. mastar Wentwrthe.
mastar Cutte. mastar Cattisby.
mastar Reskemer. mastar Medleton.
mastar Fayrefaxe. mastar Luterell the yongar.
mastar Throckmorton. mastar Turney.
mastar Dennes. mastar Caundishe.

mastar Newton.
mastar Egerton.
mastar Brwerton.
mastar Pexsall.
mastar Creke.
mastar Lyndesey.
mastar Judde.

Gentlemen herbergers.

mastar Wegan. mastar Beurghe. mastar Ichyngham.
mastar Norrey kynge at armes. mastar sergeant at armes.

Gentlemen of the chapell.

mastar Phelippe.
mastar Avery.
John Clifton.
Rowland Renkyn.
Henry Stephenson.
mastar Berepe.
mastar Burban.
Roger Eton.
Nicholas Ruston.
David Valens.

The hole nombre of seide lorde Legats traine ix c. horsys.

There landyd also at the towne of Calays that cam out of England withe the cardinall of Yorke, the pope's ambassadors, and the Frenche kyng's ambassadors.

The xvj. of July there came to Calais, mounser Bee the capitayne of Boleyne,[a] and the capitayne of Morterell, with a goodly company, to speke with the cardinall.

The xxj. of July the bysshope of Bathe[b] cam out of Fraunce to Calais, and a bysshope and an abbot of France cam with hym to speke the cardinall Wolse.

The xxij. of July the cardinall rode to Boleyne with a great companye toward the Frenche kynge.[c]

[a] Mons. de Bayes, capitayne of Boulogne. He really arrived on the 17th, as appears by two letters in the Wolsey Correspondence, p. 218.

[b] John Clerk.

[c] Wolsey was met at Sandingfield by the Cardinal of Lorraine, the lieutenant of Picardy (de Brion), and a retinue of 1000 horsemen, who congratulated him. See Wolsey Correspondence, p. 222, where also may be found some account of the compliments, presents, and pageantry, that awaited him at Boulogne and Montrueil.

The xxiiij. of September cardinall Wolsey toke shipynge at Calleis and landyd at Dovar.

1529. The xxj. day of May, the 21. yere of king Henry the Eighth, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke landyd at Caleis, and ser William Fitzwilliam tresurar of the kyng's howse and lyvetenaunt of the castle of Caleis, for to goo imbassadors to the Frenche kynge. The duke of Suffolke cam to Caleis out of Fraunce the xxix. of June, and shiped toward England the same daye.

The iiij. of July the bysshope of London lorde prevy seale,[a] with ser Thomas More chancelar of the duchye of Lancastar, landyd at Caleis, for to goo to the towne of Camerike[b] for to speke withe the Frenche kyng's mothar, regent of Fraunce, and withe the lady Margaret duches of Savoy and the emperowr's awnte and rular of Flandars, Braban, Holand, and Zeland, and of all the emperowr's contryes in the este parties on this syde the mowntayns: these ij. ladyes with theyr cownsell thinke to make peace betwixt the emperowre and the kynge of England, and the Frenche kynge.

The xxx. of Awgust the peace was proclaymed in Calleis betwixt the kynge of England and Charles the emperowr, and the Frenche kynge, which peace was made by the ij. wymen before namyd.

1532. The xj. day of Octobar Henry the Eighth kynge of England landyd at Caleis, with the duke of Richemond his bastard sonne, the duke of Norfolke lord tresorar of England, the duke of Suffolke, the bysshope of Wynchestar,[c] the bysshope of London,[d] the bysshope of Lyncolne,[e] the bysshope of Bathe,[f] the marques of Exceter, the erle of Derbye, the erle of Arundell, the erle of Oxenforde, the erle of Surrey, the erle of Rutland, the vicount Lisle kynge Edward the Fowrthes bastard sone, the lorde Matrevers, the

[a] Cuthbert Tunstall. [b] Cambray. [c] Stephen Gardiner.
[d] John Stokesley. [e] John Longland. [f] John Clerk.

lord Sands lord chambarlen of the kyng's howse, the lord William Howard, the lorde Braye, the lorde Montague, the lord Cobham, the lord Mordante, the lord Dawbney, the lorde Greye, the lorde Clinton, the lorde Vauxe, the lorde Mountegle, the lorde Rocheforde, with dyvars other lords, ser William Fitzwilliam tresurar of the kyng's howse, ser William Pallett comptrowlar of the kyng's howse, ser William Kyngston capitayne of the garde, ser John Page, ser James Boleyne, ser Anthony Browne, ser Edward Nevell knight herberjur, ser Thomas Cheny, ser John Russell, ser Richard Page, ser Raffe Eldercare, ser Edward Baynton, ser Edward Santener, ser Griffethe Doon, ser John Dudley, ser John Semer, ser Henry Longe, ser Anthony Hungarford, ser John Bruges, ser Arthur Hopton, ser Anthony Wyngfilde, ser William Paston, ser Edmond Bedingfeld, ser Thomas Strange, ser William Hawte, ser Edward Wotton, ser William Askughe, ser John Markam, ser William Baryngton, ser William Essex, ser Gyles Strangweis, ser Edward Chamberleyne, ser Giles Caple, ser John Seint John, ser Waltar Hungarford, ser William Gascoyne, ser Lionell Norreis, ser Edward Boleyne, ser Thomas Lisle, ser John Assheton, ser Thomas Palmar, ser William Boleyne, ser William Finche, ser William Pellam, ser Thomas Rotherham, ser John Norton, ser Richard Sands, ser John Nevell, and xxx. esquyers de quyrry and many gentlemen; every duke had xl. men, every marques xxxv. men, every erle xxiiij., every vicount xx., every byss-hope xxiiij., every baron and lorde xij., every knight x., the treswrar of the kyng's hows, xx., the comptrowlar of the kyng's howse hathe xx. men, every counselar x. men, the clarke of the citchen x. men, every doctor viij. men, every esquier for the body viij. men, every sewar to the kynge vj. men, every gentleman usshar iiij. men, the clerke of the grene clothe xij. men, the clerke comptrowlar hathe vj. men, the cofferer viij. men, the clerke of the citchen j., the clerke of the spicery vj., the clerke of the ewrye iiij., the second clerke iij., every sargiant at armes on man, and every sargiant of every office in the kyng's howse one man, the yeman of the

comptinghows hath one grome, and every one of the iiij. officers of the bake howse iiij. men, the officers of the pantrye, buttrye, and sellar have xxxiij. men, the officers of the pitcherhowse hathe xij. men, the officers of the waffers and condutis v. men, the officers of the chandry x. men, officer of the confectionary have vij. men, the officers of the lawndrye have viij. men, the officers of the kechen have xx. men and xv. servants, the officers of the lardar have xvj. men, officers of the boylinge hows have v. men, officers of the pultrye have xiij. men, officers of the sqwllerye have xx. men, officers of the scaldynghows viij. men, officers of the pasterye are xiiij., the officers of the woodyarde are xx. men, officers of the halle are ix. men, the officers of the herbengers are x. men, besyds othar officers.

The xxj. of Octobar kynge Henry rode from his towne of Calleys to Boleyne with all his trayne, and the xxx. of the same monethe returnyd agayne to Callais and the Frenche kynge with him, and the kynge of Naverne, and the cardinall of Loren, and many othar duks, bysshops, and great lords of Fraunce, Gascoigne, Bretaigne and Normandy; and the xxviij. of Octobar kynge Henry made the kynge of Naverne knight of the gartar,[a] and the next day the Frenche kynge with the kynge of Naverne and all the greate lords of Fraunce rode agayne to Boleyne, and kynge Henry of England rode with them to Sandyngfilde, where the kynge of England had made a costly banqwete, and there the iij. kyngs departyd lyke lovynge bretherne in greate amytie. The Frenche kynge payde for all the costes of the kynge of England, and them that cam with hym to Boleyne; and the kynge of Eng-

[a] This is a mistake. The king of Navarre was not elected of the Garter; but two Frenchmen were elected on this occasion, namely, Anne de Montmorency count de Beaumont (afterwards duke de Montmorency), grand master, and Philip de Chabot count de Neublanche, admiral of France. "This honour was conferred upon those illustrious subjects of Francis I. in return for the investiture of the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk with the order of St. Michael at Boulogne three days previously."—Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter, p. xcii; Anstis, Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 391.

land payde for the Frenche men's coste, and all that cam with them to Calleys, and gave the ij. kyngs ryche gyftes. The first of Novembar kynge Henry made dyvars knights[a] and officers, and the xiij. of Novembar toke shipe with lady Anne Boleyne marchiones of Pembroke,[b] who bare a greate rome with hym, and what she wolde have done was shortly finished; he made hir marchiones of Pembroke, and hir fathar ser Thomas Bolen erle of Wilshere: they landyd at Dovar the same daye.

1533. The xxx. of May, and in the 25. of Henry the Eighth, ser Thomas Howard duke of Norfolke and lorde treswrar of England landyd at Caleis for to goo to the pope or to the Frenche kynge, or to bothe, as his servants sayde; with hym came ser Gorge Boleyne lorde Rocheforde, sone and heyre to Thomas Boleyne erle of Wilshere, ser Anthony Browne, ser Francis Bryan, ser William Pallet knight, comptrowlar of the kyng's howse, iij. doctars, and dyvars esquiers and gentlemen. The ij. day of June they set forward, and lay the same night at Boleyne.

The ij. of June Arthur Plantaginete vicount Lile, knight of the gartar, landyd at Caleis with the lady his wife, and the next daye he toke his othe to be deputye generall of the towne and marches, aftar the late decease of the lord Barnes.[c]

The xxix. of Awgust Thomas Howard duke of Northfolke cam bake to Calleis owt of Fraunce, and with hym the othar lord and knights above named, and they toke shipe and returnyd toward England the same nyght: they made suche haste, for the pope wowlde not speke with the duke or his companye.

The xxv. of Septembar the duke of Richemond, bastard sone to king Henry the Eighth, and the erle of Surrey, cam to Caleys owt of Fraunce, where they hade bene almoste xij. monthes.

[a] See the Appendix.

[b] So created on the 1st Sept. preceding; she was married to the king in January following.

[c] John Bourchier, lord Berners; see note in the Appendix.

1534. Ser Philipe de Shabott,[a] highe admirall of Fraunce, cam to Calais on the viij. of November, the xxvj. of Henry the Eighth; with hym cam other ij. great men of Fraunce that wer in comyssyon or ambassadors with hym, and othar, they about iij. c. horses; he was shiped in [the] Lyon, and sayled into England.

The ix. of Decembar the sayd Philipe Shabott, highe marshall[b] of Fraunce, comynge out of England, landyd at Caleis; the next day he rode towards Boleyne.

1535. The xix. of May, the xxvij. of Henry the Eighth, there landyd at Caleis Thomas Howard duke of Norfolke, Thomas Goodricke bysshope of Ely, and doctar Rede the kyng's almoner, and dyvars othar doctars.

The xx. of May landyd at Caleis ser Gorge Boleyne lord Rocheforde, lord of the v. ports.

The xxij. of May there cam to Caleis from the Frenche kynge Philipe de Shabott, highe amerall of Fraunce, and dyvars great men and doctors of Fraunce.

The xxvj. of May landyd at Caleis ser William Fitzwilliam, tresurar of the kyng's howse and chaunselar of the duchy of Lancaster. Item, when the duke of Norfolke and the bysshope of Elye came to the towne of Caleis, all the townsmen and sowldiars of Calleis powled theyr heads, becaws all the ambassadors' men wer powled.

The xiiij. of June ser Philipe de Shabott, amerall of Fraunce, with the othar Frenche men, departyd out of Caleis toward Fraunce. The same day at night the duke of Norfolke, the bysshope of Elly, the lord William Howard the duk's brother, the lorde Rocheforde the qwen's brother, and ser William Fitzwilliam toke theyr shipps and seyled into England in all haste, whan they had had longe comunication with the Frenchemen, and made an ende of theyre counsell. Whereof theyr counsell was God knowethe, for ther was none of the counsell of the kynge in Caleis that were privie there unto.

[a] Chabot. See the note in p. 43.

[b] *So in MS.*

The xxiiij. of Octobar ther landyd at Calcis the bysshope of Winchestar [a] to goo to the Frenche kynge, and the bysshope [of] Hereforde [b] to goo into Germany, and from thens into Lubecke and othar places for the kyng's bysenes.

1536. The words [c] of ser Gorge Boleyne, brothar to qwene Anne, warden of the v. portes, on the xvij. of May, when he toke his deathe at the Towre Hill at London, he sayde thre tymes, "Christen men, I am borne undar the lawe, and judged undar the lawe, and dye undar the lawe, and the lawe hathe condemned me. Mastars all, I am not come hether for to preche, but for to dye, for I have deserved for to dye yf I had xx. lyves, more shamefully than can be devysed, for I am a wreched synnar, and I have synned shamefully, I have knowne no man so evell, and to reherse my synnes openly it were no pleaswre to you to here them, nor yet for me to reherse them, for God knowethe all; therefore, mastars all, I pray yow take hede by me, and especially my lords and gentlemen of the cowrte, the whiche I have bene amonge, take hede by me, and beware of suche a fall, and I pray to God the Fathar, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghoste, thre persons and one God, that my deathe may be an example unto yow all, and beware, trust not in the vanitie of the worlde, and especially in the flateringe of the cowrte. And I cry God mercy, and aske all the worlde forgevenes, as willingly as I wowld have forgevenes of God; and yf I have offendyd any man that is not here now, eythar in thowght, worde, or dede, and yf ye here any suche, I pray yow hertely in my behalfe, pray them to forgyve me for God's sake. And yet, my mastars all, I have one thinge for to say to yow, men do comon and saye that I have bene a settar forthe of the worde of God, and one that have favored the

[a] Stephen Gardiner. [b] Edward Fox.

[c] In the Excerpta Historica, 1831, is printed a contemporary account by a Portuguese gentleman of the executions of queen Anne, lord Rochford, &c. containing the speech of lord Rochford, at somewhat greater length than here given, but entirely to the same purport, a very remarkable confirmation of its accuracy.

Ghospell of Christ; and bycawse I would not that God's word shuld be slaundered by me, I say unto yow all, that yf I had followed God's worde in dede as I dyd rede it and set it forthe to my power, I had not come to this. I dyd red the Ghospell of Christe, but I dyd not follow it; yf I had, I had bene a lyves man amonge yow: therefore I pray yow, mastars all, for God's sake sticke to the trwthe and folowe it, for one good followere is worthe thre redars, as God knowethe."

The xix. of May qwene Ann Boleyn was behedyd in the Towre of London, by the hands of the hangman of Caleis, withe the swerde of Caleis.

The bysshope of Hereforde,[a] returnynge owt of the easte contryes, cam to Caleis on the xxv. of June, the xxviij. of Henry the Eighth.

1538. The xij. of June, in the fore-none, ther cam a great swarme of beene,[b] and lyghted upon the north syde of the pilorye in the market place at Caleis, whiche was a strange syght to all men that wer present.

1539. The x. of Awgust, the xxxj. of Henry the Eighth, ser John Butlar priste, comyssary of Caleis and marches there, and Thomas Broke chefe clerke of the excheqwere, and customar of the towne of Calles, wer sent to the flete.

1540. The x. of Apryll ther was set up a payre of gallows in the market place of Caleys, and theron was hanged ser William Peterson prist, late comissary of Caleis and the marches, and ser William Richardson, late the maior's preste;[c] thes ij. were browght owt of England to Caleis, and ther they wer judged to be hanged, drawne, and qwartered; they were drawne from the

[a] Edward Fox. [b] *i. e.* bees.

[c] *Note in margin.*—The xij. of Marche thes ij. pristes wer araigned in the Gwild hall at London, and condemned for the pope's suppremacy.

Watargate strete, and then to the Castle strete, and so rownd abowght to the market to the gallows. The maior's prest was hanged, and shortly cut down, and his clothes pulled of, and his belly cut, his bowels and membars cut and cast in the fire, he lokynge on; then his heade was smiten of. Ser William Peterson was hanged and served as the othar; then they wer qwartered, and theyr heads and qwartars set on the towres about the towne.

In the monithe of June, and the 32. yere of Henry the Eighth, Arthur Plantaginet vicounte Lisle, the kyng's deputie of the towne and marches of Caleis, was put in the Towre of London, his goods seased, his wyffe kepte in one place, his dowghtar in an othar, and his dowghtars in an othar place, that none of them myght speke with othar, and all his servaunts dyscharged.

The last of June ther landyd at Calais doctor Clement[a] Clarke, bysshope of Bathe, and the next morninge he toke his jurneye toward the emperowr.

The ij. day of July the prince of Salerne[b] cam to Caleis from themperowr as some sayde, othar some sayde he came for his own pleasure for to se the kynge of England; he had about xl. men all in blake clothe coates; the next day he toke shippinge and seyled to Dovar.

The xv. of July the prince of Salerne landed at Calleys, cominge owt of England, and the same day he toke his jurney homewarde, for he caried no horse into England with hym.

The xvij. of July cam to the towne of Callais the duke of Ferrer's brothar;[c] he and all his companye cam in blake; the next day he toke shippinge and sayled into England.

The xxx. day of July the duke of Ferrer's brothar landyd at the towne of Calais out of England, and the next day he departyd owt of Calais homeward.

[a] *Read* John.

[b] Ferdinando de San Severino, prince of Salerno: see the Appendix.

[c] A brother of the duke of Ferrara.

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

[Page 2.] Expenses of the visit of king Henry VII. to France, 1492.

(Extracts by Mr. Craven Ord from the Privy-purse Accounts of king Henry VII. MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. 7099, printed in the Excerpta Historica, p. 91.)

2. Oct. At Calais by 11 o'clock.

To the shipp botes that brought the kinges grace to and fro the ship the Swan, 40*s.*

To the maryners of the same Swan, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To the mynystrels that pleyed in the Swan, 13*s.* 4*d.*

To Dego the Spanish fole in reward, 6*s.* 8*d.*

14. Saundeford.—15. Margeson.—17. Brytenvyle.—18. At a village, Wikersdenne, half a mile from Boillongne.

Nov. 4. Sunday the peax cried.

7. Calais.—10. Genes.—11. Calais.

Dec. 10. For hiring the chapel stuff at Calais, 10*s.*

To one that hadd corn trodden down, 6*s.* 8*d.*

[P. 4.] Meeting of king Henry VII. and the archduke Philip, at St. Peter's, near Calais, June 9, 1500.

(MS. Arundel 26, f. xxxiiij^{b}.)

The yere of our Lord God M^{l}.v^{c}. and the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIIth the xvth, was the provision made at seynt Peturs churche by Kales for the meetyng of the kyng and the archeduc, in maner as ensueth.

Furst the churche was devyded by riche clothes of arras into dyvers chambers, Furste oure Lady chappelle was richely beseen with riche clothe

of arras of the story of Assuerus and Esther,[a] for the dukes chamber, and behynde the aulter well beseen with scarlet, embrawdered with the kynges armes and crest, for a secret place. And the upper part of the dukes chamber leid with carpettes strewid with roses and lavandre and oder suet herbis; and the neder part of that yle hanged with riche clothe of arras of the Sege of Troy, for the dukes gret chamber; and the qwere hanged with blew clothe of arras with floredeluce perssis, and written in golde Jamais. And ther was on the lefte syde of the highe aulter a travers of red sarcenet, the upper part of the flore empareled as the other. In maner or richer was the sowthe syde empareled for the qwenes chambers; and the vestary most richely beseen, for the conseil chamber; and the other littelle vestary for the qwenes secret chamber. And the belfrey was ordeyned for the offices of the celer, the pantry, and the confectionary, and other offices, with the helpe of the littelle house besidis the stepulle. Ther were ordeyned vij. horselode of cherys; ther lakked noo creme, strawberys, nor sugar, bake venyson, spice kakes, nor wafers; ther were couched gret plentie of wyne and byer in houseyng therby for them that wil drynke; and in that belfrey dyverse sortes of wyne, and ij. hoshedys of ypocras, besides pypyns, grengenger, and other sugadys. Alsoo there were spente at that banket the gretest nowmber of yonge kyddes that ever I saw; an Engleshe fatt ox poudred and lesed, veneson bakyn into cold pastries; and a suger case of vafours. The plenté was so moche that the peple cowde not spende hit that day, wherefore the kyng command[ed] hit to be spent on the morue amonge the peisaunce[b] ther.

The kyng had ordeyned that they shold no man nor woman passe owt of the gate of Cales, but iff their names were written in a bille, oon for the kyng, another for the qwene, as shalle appere in the boke followyng. And sir Richart Nanfant and sir Sampson Norton, and other of the kynges conseil of Cales, had those billes at the gates, and vj. sergeantes of armes kept the brigge beyonde the gate. And when that the kyng, accompanyed accordyng to his bille and soo richely a beseen a compagnye, in especyalle the duc of Buckyngham, in soo large and so riche a gowne of clothe of

[a] After *in MS., in error for* Aster. The volume from which this document is derived is of a miscellaneous character, and has the appearance of having been written for exercise in penmanship by a scribe or notary, not always very conversant with the subjects of his papers. In the present article are several other clerical errors, which have been silently corrected.

[b] Peasants.

golde, his courser richly trapped, and the trapper enramplished[a] with littel prety belles of silver and gilt, of a very goodly fascyon; the erlle of Northumberlond also in a large and a riche gowne of clothe of golde; the erlle of Suffolke in an other garment of clothe of golde, and an hatte of silke garnysshed with a cheyne of gold, and the goodliest plumashes of whit austriche feders that ever I saw, his hors harneys of lether of the fascyon of, &c.

Nota quod lord MonJoye and sir John Wynkefeld came the said day that the duc was with the kyng, and sir Richard Nanfant, sir Sampson Norton, and sir Richard Loveles kept the towne of Cales.

Henry Roper	Pagys.	Christopher Broune.
Victor Courtney		The counstable of the staple.
Elis Hilton		Rauffe Lathum.
Willyam Paston		Parton.
Nicholas Shirbroke	For the provysyon of the banket.	Thomas Drisis.
Robert Sturmyn		Mr. Henry Haulte, chapelayn.
Robert Cokke		Henry Bekeryng.
Christopher Pricok		Thomas Crulle.
The qwenes iij mynstrelles.		William Semer.
Robert Johnson.		Thomas Semer.
The tresorier of Fraunce.		John Blakbulle.
Mr. Maunselle.		Thomas Clufelde.
Thomas Neville, brother of the lord Latymer.		Willyam Bowyn.
		John Aleyn.
The abbot of Wooborne.		Pakenham, towne-clerk of London.
Broke, lieutenaunt of the staple.		John More.
Sir Richard Hadden, knyghte.		William Agier.

[Of the king's expenses on this occasion Mr. Ord has extracted only the following sum total:—"1500, May. Paymentes in the kinges journey from Grenewiche to Calais, and frome Calais to Grenewiche agen, by the space of 9 weeks, 1589*li.* 12*s.* 10*d. ob.*" MS. Addl. 7099, f. 64.]

[Page 6.] Imprisonment at Calais of the marquess of Dorset and the lord William of Devonshire.

The death of the queen in 1502-3 had renewed her husband's natural jealousy of the blood of the house of York. The fate of her cousin the

[a] *So MS. perhaps for* encompassed.

earl of Suffolk has been noticed in pp. 5, 6. Her nephew Thomas Grey, marquess of Dorset, who had succeeded to that dignity on the death of his father in 1501, was afterwards in favour during the reign of Henry VIII. and died in peace in 1530. William lord Courtenay, the nephew of king Edward IV. by his sister Katharine, succeeded to the earldom of Devonshire on his father's death in 1509, and was released from confinement after the accession of Henry VIII. In less than a year after, he died young, in 1511: but the royal jealousy descended to his son Henry marquess of Exeter, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1538-9—as was Henry duke of Suffolk, the son of the marquess of Dorset above mentioned, and father of lady Jane Grey, in 1554.

[PAGE 6.] LETTER OF KING HENRY VII. TO SIR JOHN WILTESHIRE, comptroller of Calais; ordering him to communicate with the Lady Margaret of Savoy concerning a meeting at Calais; dated May 24, [1508.]

(MS. Cotton. Vesp. C. VI. p. 309.)

H. R.

(the King's sign manual.) BY THE KING.

Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele, and have receyved your lettre by the handes of our servaunt Rysbanke, dated at Arras the xx. day of this present moneth of May, wherin ye furst write, how that ye have not oonly delyvered our lettres directed to our Cousine the Duchesse of Savoye, but also according to the tenour and pourport of the same, and of our other lettres to you addressed, have declared suche credence as we willed you to disclose to the said Duchesse. Shewinge that with the consideracions conteigned in our said lettres, whiche were thoughte to hir right good and reasonable, she was right wele contented, and hath sent the same our lettres, with other her writinges of hir owne hand, in poost to the King of Romayns hir fader, abyding aunswer of the same within xv. dayes, and therfore at this tyme she writeth not unto us in that behalfe. Nevertheles of other devises and matiers concernyng hir commyng to our towne of Calays there to mete with us, (yf we wold take the payne to comme thyder,) and, according to the mynde of hir fader to commune and treate with us, as well upon the aliaunce and mariage betwixt the Prince of Castile and our doughter the Lady Mary, as of other grete matiers, she willed you to write unto us. Shewing finally,

that if the Kyng hir fader contynue and persevere in the same opinion, she is fully determyned soo to doo,[a] desiring to be ascertayned of our mynde and pleasure in that behalfe with diligence.

As unto that matier we wol that, after al due and affectuous recommendacions to the said Duchesse, ye on our behalf, with as good and amyable words as ye can use, yeve unto hir our righte herty thankes for that hir kynde and lovyng mynde, in that she wold take the payne and labour to travaile so farre to see and visite us at our said towne. Wherin we counte ourself moche bownde unto hir, and in semblable maner we for our part, hering the famous and honorable reapports that dailly been spoken and publisshed of her manyfold vertuous and other singlier merits, bee as desirous to see and commune with hir; howbeit the contynuaunce of our disease and siknesse hath been suche almoost this foure monethes, (wherof we bee not as yet clierly delyvered,) that it shuld bee daungerous for us to labour and passe the see as yet; whiche thing is now the more displeasaunt and grevous to us, bicause the same is the occasion of stoppe and lette that we may not conveniently at this tyme reasort unto our said towne of Calays to visite the said Lady, and to treate with her uppon such honourable matiers as been conteigned in your said writing; wherunto we bee right gretely mynded and enclyned. Neverthelesse ye may saye that, for thadvancement and furtheraunce of the said matiers, it is thought to us and our Counsail right expedient and necessary that some descrete and hable personnages shuld be deputed and auctorised aswell by us as the said Lady to treate, commune, and to reduce the said matiers to a fynal and perfit conclusion before our metyng togeders; soo that when we booth shal mete at our said towne, we may devise of and uppon other pleasaunt and comfortable matiers, and alsuche weighty causes to bee in maner concluded before our said metyng, for if we shuld there mete, and noon effectuel conclusion shuld ensue, uppon such greate causes to be treated betwext us, evyll brutes and reapports to the reioysing of suche as wold bee gladd to here of the lette and breche therof, mought followe uppon the same. Where as and the said matiers bee ripely debated before our said meting, it shalbe verray honourable to booth parties, and righte displeasaunt to suche as desire the contrary. Whiche tyme depending, we trust in Almighty God, not oonly to bee better releved of our said disease and siknesse, so that we shalbe hable and stronge to take our journey to our said towne for thentent above specified, but also in the meane

[a] That is, to accept king Henry's offer of marriage to herself: see hereafter, p. 68.

season we truste also to here of the commyng downe of the said King of Romayns. Soo that al our metynges may be toguyders to our more singlier reioysing and comfortes. Howbeit, the said matiers wele debated and dryven to a nere conclusion, we woulde be right gladde (God sending us helthe) to reasorte to our said towne to visite the said Duchesse, though the King hir fader cam nat downe to those lowe parties. Shewing furthermore, that though ther were noon other matiers to bee treated betwixt us and her, wee coude bee righte wele contented to reasort to our said towne oonly to see her, for the honourable reapports that wee daily here of hir. The premisses therfor considered, we wol that ye endevour yourself for the knowlege of hir mynde in the deputing of Ambassadours to commune uppon those matiers, and to understande in what place the same shal mete, whether within this our reame or at our towne of Calays. Whiche knowen, we shal auctorise ours with sufficient instrucions there to assemble with theym to treate and conclude uppon the said matiers as the caas shal require. And for your certificat made unto us of suche newes as bee conteigned in your said writing concerning the principall rulers abowte the said Duchesse, we can you good thanke, willing you in semblable maner to ascertaigne us of suche other newes as shalbe occurraunt there from tyme to tyme. Whereby ye shall deserve our further thankes. Yeven under our signet at our manor of Grenwiche, the xxiiij. day of May.

To our trusty and welbeloved servaunt John Wilteshire, Comptroller of our towne and marches of Calays.

[P. 7.] Preparations for the marriage of the princess Mary to Charles prince of Castille, 1508.

[The following documents (from the MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. xi. p. 145) relate to the outfit provided for the Princess Mary, in contemplation of her intended marriage with the Prince of Castille (respecting which see the note in p. 7), the preparations to be made in Calais on that occasion for her reception, and for the Emperor, the Archduchess Margaret, the King, and the Bridegroom. The alterations in the first paper (which are printed in Italics) appear to be in the handwriting of Henry the Seventh himself, and the date of the documents is probably during the last year of that monarch (1508). In 1514, according to Hall, Henry VIII. renewed the preparations for his sister's "transporting," but, being again put off, he hastily consummated her alliance with the French king.]

(Title in a later hand,) "For the transporting of my lady the Princess of Castill, 1507."

Hereaftur ensuyth suche stuff as is nedef[ull to] be provided for my ladie

the princesse of [Castille], and aswelle for her wardrope of beddes as [for] her stable, against the solempnization of her Mariage.

All these parcels to be had out of the kinges wardrop, or, in default therof, in London.

Firste, her bedde chambur to be hanged with clothe of golde, *with a bordre embrodred with hir bages, or som other devise.*[a]

Item, for the said chambur a large trussing bedde, with celor, testor, and counterpoint of *the same* clothe of golde, with curteyns of damaske.

Item, a chayar of clothe of golde.

Item,[b] iiij. longe and large carpettes to cover the floure of the same chambur.

Item, v. cossions of fyne clothe of golde, *i. rycher then the other*, iij. longe and ij. shorte.

Item, smale carpettes for windowes borde and cobordes, v. at the lest, *of velet of cramosyne*,[c] and as many carpettes of wolle for every day.

Item, a fethirbed of fyne downe, with a bolster, ij. pillowes, and *v.* small pillowes, for to take the say, and for every of them iij. pilowe-beers off fyne holland clothe.

Item, iiij. peir of fyne shetes, and ij. peir of fustians for the said trussing bedde.

Item, a palet bed *of feddurs* with bolster, furnisshed with shetes *iij. payr*, fustians *oon payre*, and counterpoint *oon*, for the gentilwomen that shall lie in the said chambur.

For the second chambour.

Theis muste be provided in Flaundres.

First, a riche story of Aras golde and silke *of iiij yerdes* depe, with a bordor of her armys and bagies for a remembraunce, *of ij. feet di. depe, price the Flemmyshe elne xx*[s]*, and that the same storye conteigne in toto . . . . Flemish elnes . . . . the bordor.*

Item, a large sparver of clothe of golde *and cramosyn*

[a] *This insertion is made in lieu of the following words erased*, orels clothe of golde and velvet purpall, the velvet to be imbrodred with her bagies or some other devise.

[b] *Erased*, iij. or.

[c] *Erased*, of cloth of golde or velvet.

vellet perpale, the vellette embrodred with her bages and other devise, with a counterpoint of the same, the curteyns of the same sparver to be of *dowble sarcenet*[a] *perpaled with the colours that the cloth of golde and vellet shalbe.*

Item, a chaiar of clothe of golde for the same chambour, with v. cossions of clothe of golde, iij. longe and ij. shorte.

Item, a fetherbedde of fyne downe, with a bolster and ij. pilowes with shetes, fustians, and pillowe beers as is appointed for the trussing bedde.

Item, a longe large carpet for the *borde*[b] *under the fote*, and *iiij. for windowes and cupbord.*[c]

Item, a traverse of cramosyn sarcenet.

For the iij^de^ chambour.

First, a hangynge of *fyne tapessherye*,[d] withe bagies and armys in the bordour *of vj* c. *Flemmysshe elnes in toto.*

Item, a bedde of astate with a counterpoint[e] *of clothe* of velvet and clothe of golde of her colours purpale.[f]

Item, a chaiar of clothe of *cramosyn vellet embrodred*,[g] and v. cossions of the same.[h]

Item, a large fedderbed, with a bolster for the said bedde of astate.

Item, a large and a longe carpett, and iiij. smale carpettes for the said chambur.

[a] *Erased*, damaske.

[b] It may be noted that the term *board* answered to our modern table (but was usually moveable, and placed on trestles); that the *cupboard* was an open sideboard; and that the covers of both were *carpets.*

[c] *Erased*, cobborde and windowes of velvet.

[d] *Erased*, Aras, not so fyne as is the seconde chambur.

[e] *Erased*, of cloth of golde, orels.

Here these words are erased, the velvet imbrodered with some bagies and other devise.

[g] *Erased*, golde.

[h] or els the said chaiar to be kevered withe crymsyne felvet and cossions of the same, *erased.*

Item, ij. clothes of astate, the oone richer then the other, of clothe of golde.

The iiijth chambour.

First, a story of good and fyne tapicery, for to hange the same chambur, with a bordour of her armys and bagies, *of vj. elnes with the bordour, price every iiij^{s}. st'.*

Item, viij. paillat *feder* beddes, every of them stuffed, with bolster, fustians, and counterpoint, and iij. peir of shetes for every paillat.

Item, a stole covered with crymsyne velvet naylled with gilt nailles, and a smale canape with curteyns of crymsyne double sarcenet to hange aboute the same stole.

Item, a basyn for the said stole, of silver.

Item, ij. or iij. longe carpettes and xij. smale carpettes in store, to serve alwaies when nede is.

Item, as many peces of fyne verdour or tapicerie werke as will serve for hangyng of ij. or iij chambours when she rides by the waye, *or ellys the same that she hathe, if it be thoughte holle and welle colored and honest.*[a]

Item, a trussinge bedde to cary with her by the way, with celour, testour, and counterpoint of velvet or damaske perpale of her colours, with bedd, bolster, pillowes, fustians, shetes, and other necessaries therfor.

Item, ij. cofres for her juels.

Item, iiij. cofres for her plate.

Item, iij. large cofres for the warderobe for beddes, shetes, and fustians.

Item, iiij. clothe sackes at the lest, and casis for the trussinge bedde.

For the stable.

First, a riche litter of clothe of golde, lyned with satan or damaske, with iiij. cossions of the same clothe of golde, with horse harneis of the same.

[a] This passage may be thought characteristic of the parsimony of the royal writer.

Item, a charriet for herre or her principalle ladies, covered with clothe of golde, with iiij. cossions of the same, and the horse harneis in likewise.

Item, ij. other charrietts for ladies or gentilwomen, covered with crymsyne velvet, and for every chariot iiij. cossions of the same, and the horse harneis in likewise.

Item, a large and a goodlie palfray to be ledde in hande, with a sadill and pillion, covered with riche clothe of golde, the bordres richelie imbrodred, orels of goldsmithe worke, and harnes of the same.

Item, another goodlie palfray, with a like riche side-sadille, for the said ladie princesse to ride alone; the harneis like.

Item, viij. other palfrais to folowe her with side-sadils richelie covered with clothe of gold, orels imbrodred upon velvet, with harnes of the same.

Item, iij, or iiij. fotemen with riche cotes of goldsmyth worke to goo aboute her litter, or about her palfray.

Item, a pase to lifte her upon her palfray, covered with silver plates gilte, as the qwene is grace is.

Item, a chaunge for [a] the said palfrays, that is to say, as well pilions, sadils, and harneis, and also coveringes for the said litter and chariottes, to cover them when it is foule wedder, and a chaunge of harneis for every of the horsis of the said litter and ladies chariottes.

Item, a closed carre for her warderobe of the robes, and ij chariottes for the warderobe of the robes, ij. large cannavas and ij berehides for the said chariottes to save the stuf drie.

Item, a bottell horse and sadell for her flagons.

Item, a sompter horse for her trussinge bedde.

Item, another for her cofers.

Item, a male horse.

Item, another horse for the grome of the sta[bles.]

Item, the said palfrais to be provided for betymes, and in likewise horses for the litter, the ladies' charriottes, and for all other cariages befor specified.

[a] every day of *erased.*

For th'emperour's logienge.

Firste, his bed-chambur to be hanged with clothe off golde, and a trussinge bedde with testour and celour, and counterpointe of riche clothe of golde, the curteynes with damaske, withe all other necessaries therto belongeng.

Item, a chaier of clothe of golde, and v. cussions of the same for the said chambur.

Item, for the borde, cubbourd, and windowes, carpettes of the same, or of velvet.

Item, iij. fyne carpettes to ley in the flowre aboute his bedde.

Item, a pailet bedde furnished for theym that be in his chambur.

The secounde chambur.

Firste, the secounde chambour to be hanged with riche aras of golde and silke.

Item, a bedde with a sparver and counterpoint of clothe [of] golde, the courteyns of double sarcenet.

Item, a chaier of clothe of golde, and cussions of the same, for the said chambour and windowes, a greate carpet for the floure, and smale carpettes for the bourde, cubborde, and windows of velvet or of wolle, and a clothe of astate of clothe of gold.

The iii^{de} chambour.

The iii^{de} chambour to be hanged with fyne tapestry, with carpetes upon the cubbord and windowes, and cussions of velvet, if nede be.

Item, a chambour hanged and well dressed for his chamberlayn.

The prince of Castille.

For the prince of Castille in like fourme as the emperour, excepte the prince to have the halle well hanged and appointed, and also the chapelle.

For my lady Margarete, archduches of Austriche.

Firste, her bedde chambour to be hanged with riche aras. The secounde chambour also. The iij^{de} of fyne tapestry, a longe trussinge bedde of clothe of gold, the courteyns of damaske, a chaier of clothe off golde, and iij. cussions of the same. Carpettes aboute her bedde of wolle, and upon the cubbourd and windowes of velvet.

The seconde chambour.

In the seconde chambur, a bedde with a sparver and counterpoint of clothe of golde and velvet perpale, courteynes of double sarcenet, with all that belongeth therto. A clothe of astate of clothe of goulde. A longe carpet on the floure. A chaier covered with crymsyn velvett, and cussions of the same for the saied chaiar and windowes, carpettes for the bourde and windows of velvet or of wolle.

Item, a chambour to be hanged and dressed for her chamberlayn.

Item, to have in store paillet beddes furnished for every chambour where beddes be, and v. or vj. besides them, for every of the said logienges for th'emperour, prince, and archduchesse.

The kinges logieng.

Item, for the kinges lodegeinge iiij. chambours at the lest to be hanged and welle appointed, and a chapell if nede bee.

Th'emperour to be lodgied wher the late deputie dwelled in Calais.
The prince in the staple-house.
My ladie Margaret archduches in the tresourer's house.
The kinges grace in the castelle.

For the transportyng of my lady Mary, princess of Castille.

[The name burnt away.] Firste, that it may please the kinges grace to name some honorable aged personne to be her chamberlayne for the tyme, &c. And he to devise for the apparelle of her chambour, and for officers of the same.

. . . . . ed. Item, to appointe some sadde personne to be tresourer of her chambour for the tyme, &c. And that he devise plate for her chambour, coubbord, and ewry.

M. Edmunde. Item, to appointe an almosyner and confessour both in one persone, certayne chaplayns, and a clerke of the closet, and the same clerke to devise the ornamentes and other stuffe necessarie for her chapelle.

Ric. Jernyngham. Item, to appointe a maister of her horse, and he to provyde palfrais, litters, sadils, and apparelle for the said palfrais.

My Lady of Oxford. Item, that it may please the qwenis grace to name somme honourable personage to be her lady maistres.

Item, to appoint certayn other ladies, the whiche with thear attendaunce gevyng uppon the said ladie maistres, and by her advise, have the charge to devise for thapparelle of her person.

Item, to appoint other ladies and gentilwomen, wherof somme to attende and somme to serve in the chambour of the said princes, and somme to contynue in her service in Flaundours.

My Lady the Princesse of Castille.

Furste, a cronelle for her hedde, of golde and stone, in the day of her mariage.

Item, a goodlie devise for her necke, set with stone and perle.

Item, a goodlie gurdille of goolde, of as goodly facion as may be devised.

Item, ij. braselettes of golde, set with stone and perle.

Item, on the nexte day for her change a riche juelle of golde, with a cheyne of golde for her nekke.

Item, a goodlie gurdille of golde.

To be provydyd in Flandres.	Item, a goodlie crosse gilte, poisaunt	iiij^{xx} unces.
	Item, vj. images gilte, poisaunt	lx oz.
	Item, ij. chalises gilte, poisaunt both to geddres	iiij^{xx} oz.
	Item, ij. goodlie candilstikes gilte, poisaunt	Cxx oz.
	Item, iiij. cruettes gilte, poisaunt all to geddres	lx oz.
	Item, ij. basens *of her awne*, poisaunt to geddres	Cxx oz.
[Of her] awne, to be newly made here.	Item, a haliwater stok gilte, poisaunt	l unces.
To be newe made here.	Item, a belle of silver and gilte, poisaunt	xij oz.
	Item, ij. goodlie cuppes of golde *of her owne, the [one] garnyshyd with whyte hertes, the other with rosys.*[a]	
	Item, one other cup of gold, with perculles, and a rose in the tope, grene glasse garnyshed with golde.[b]	
. . . . of A ys.	Item, ij. faire large pottes gilte, well wroughte, either weying cc. [oz.]	iiij^{c} unces.
	Item, ij. goodlie flagons gilte, well wroughte, either of them weying cc. oz.	iiij^{c} oz.
Her owne.	Item, ij. lesse pottes gilte, poisaunte	iij^{c} unces.
Her owne stuff.	Item, ij. pottes of a lesse sort, poisaunt	Cxx oz.
	Item, xij. bollis with ij. covers well wroughte, poisaunt	iiij^{c} oz.
This to be newe made to thre of her owne, and oone with the cover to be made to the kyng's.	Item, a peir of flagons *of Frenche plate.*[c]	Cxl. oz.
Of the kynges owne.	Item, ij. standing cuppes gilte, poisaunt	iiij^{xx} unces.

[a] *Erased*, on garnysshed, either of theym of the valew of c. marc.

[b] *Erased*, A leyr of golde of the same facion and garnyshyng, poisaunt xxx oz.

[c] *Erased*, or botells gilte pois.

To be newe made.	Item, iij. cuppes of assey gilte, poisaunt	l unces.
Of hyr owne.	Item, a white potte for bere, poisaunt	iiij^{xx} unces.
To be made of newe.	Item, a greate water potte, poisaunt	Cxx oz.
Of her owne.	Item, a spone of golde, poisaunt	ij unces.
Of hyr owne.	Item, ij. goodlie saltes of golde garnyshed, with one cover, poisaunt	lx oz.
To be provydyd.	Item, xij. spones gilte, poisaunt	xviij oz.
To be provydyd.	Item, a peir of kerving knyves, gilt—	
One of her owne, two to be provydyd.	Item, iij. saltes *without kevers*,[a] poisaunt	iiij^{xx} oz.
Of the kynges own.	Item, a peir of goodlie basins gilte, of a goodlie facion, poisaunt	ij^{c} oz.
Of the kynges owne stuff of the Frenche plate.	Item, iij. basins and iij. ewers: poisaunt a basin iiij^{xx} oz., poisaunt a ewer xl oz., poisaunt togeder	ij^{c} xl oz.
To be made.	Item, a greate ewer for to warme water, poisaunt	C oz.
To be bowght of A ys plate.	Item, v. spice plates, with ij covers gilt, poisaunt	v^{c} oz.
	Item xij. peces of spice plates, parcell gilte.	
	For powder, sokettes and peirs, poisaunt	ij^{c} x . .
	Item, a ginger potte and a forke, poisaunt	xxx . . .
To be provydyd.	Item, v. candilstikes gilte, of a goodlie facion, poisaunt	CC oz.
Of her owne thre, and ij newe to be provyded.	Item, v. candilstikes parcelle gilte, poisaunt	viij^{xx} oz.
To be provyded.	Item, a weyving stole, to be plated with silver.	
	Item, a little pirling while.	
	Item, a peir of billettes, with a portapynne and ij. mortues to the same.	
	Item, a faire coffer *of iverye*[b] to lay in her juellis.	
	Item, a merour or glasse, golde, poisaunte	vj oz.

[c] *Erased*, white.

[b] *Erased*, to be plated with silver.

Of the kynges owne plate.	Item, a leyer for lie, poisaunt	lx oz.
To be provydyd.	Item, a lee casse gilte, poisaunt	xx oz.
Of the kynges owne.	Item, vj. pottes, parcell gilt, poisaunt apece l oz.	CCC oz.
	Item, xij. bollis, parcell gilt, poisaunt	CCC oz.
To be provyded.	Item, an almess disshe, poisaunt	CC oz.
To be provyded.	Item, a rownde basyn for the chambour, poisaunt	xl oz.
Of the kynges owne.	Item, ij. garnysshe of silver vesselle, poisaunt	M[l] M[l] oz.
Of the Frenche plate.	Item, a chaffing disshe, poisaunt	lx oz.

The nombre of parsons that gevith th[eir attendance] uppon Lady Pryncesse, with the nombre of ser[vaunts of her] house at the kynges charge, as followith :—

			Servauntes.
Gentylwoomen	Maistres Baker Maistress Knevett	ij	
Chamberers	Maistres Parker Maistres Gynes	ij	
Chapeleyns	Syr William Atkynson Syr John Parker Syr Richard Baldewyn	iij	iij
Carvar	John Morgan	j	j
Sewarr	Anthony Coton	j	j
Gent. Usher	Henry Dylcok	j	j
Sewar of Chamber	Thomas Moreton	j	j
Gent. Wayters	William Haryott Hugh Penyngton Thomas Preston	iij	iij
Yeoman Usher	William Lambarde, *and hath the charge of the wardrop, and therfor he ys allowyd hys servant*	j	j
Yeoman Usher	Robert Lee	j	
	Minstrelle	j	
Yeomen of Chamber	Joh'es Kene John Baker William Blakney John Parker Thomas Donstalle	v	*M*d *that two yeomen be appoynted by the kyng to furnyshe the messe, &c.*

			Servauntes.
Grome Porter	Richard Wood	j	j
Grome of Wardrobe	John Belle	j	
[Gromes o]f Chamber	Davyd Aprice Thomas Bedalle	ij	
Lady Gubernesse	Gentilwomen	ij	
	Chamberers	j	
	Chapeleynes	j	
	Gentilmen		ij
	Yeomen		ij
	Gromys		ij
Lady Katheryn Gray and hir woman			ij
	Mr. Chamberleyne	j	iij
	Mr. Tresowrer	j	iij
	Mr. Lenakre	j	ij
	Mr. Hone, scolemaister	j	ij
Clerk of Kechyn	*Syr Ric' Parker*	j	j
Sellar	John Rokes	j	j
Panatry	Edmonde Parker	j	j
Buttry	Hugh Thomas	j	j
Ewry	Robert Fawcon	j	
Porter at yate	Christofer Pykkeryng	j	j
Wodeyarde	Palmer	j	
Pultry	John Buttill, yeoman *William Sponer*, grome	ij	
Acatry	Thomas Medilton	j	j
Bakehouse	*Yeoman with one* Grome	j	ij
Chaundry	Grome	j	
Pastry and Sawcery	Grome	j	
Scaldynghouse	John Warde		
Kechyn	Yeoman coke Olyver Hunt, grome chylde Robyn and William, porters and scowrers	v	
	ij. turne brochis		ij

Larder	Mychell Wales	j
Amnery	*A good tall shtampole made to furnyshe that service* [a]	j
Squolery	*Thomas* Hues, grome	j
Lyttre	John Bely, yeoman John Estffild, grome	ij

Ladyes	ij
Gentylwomen	v
Chamberers	iij
Gentilmen	xij
Chapeleyns	iij
Yeomen	*xv*
Gromys	*xx*
Childerne	v
Servantes	xxxvj

Summa personum, Cj.

Indorsed, The nowmbre of persones that attend upon the lady princes.

[P. 7.] Lord Darcy's expedition to Portugal, 1511.

The commission given to sir Thomas Darcy, lord Darcy, captain of the town and castles of Berwick, to assist Ferdinand king of Arragon against the Moors, dated at Canterbury, 8 March, 1510–11, is printed in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiii. p. 294; and at p. 296 is a document, dated Canterbury the 29th March, appointing sir Robert Willoughby de Broke, sir John Arundell, sir Peter Edgcombe, and sir Richard Carewe, surveyors of the musters made for the expedition,—which, in fact, took place in 1511, though first "set forward" in the "2d year" of the king's reign.

[P. 8.] Expedition of lord Ponynges to Guelderland, 1511.

The commission directed to sir Edward Ponynges dated at Knoll, 22 June, (1511,) to assist Charles prince of Castille, duke of Burgundy, against his rebel Charles Egmunde of Geldres, will be found in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiii. p. 302.

[a] *i. e.* to drive away the beggars. This appears inserted in jest.

[P. 9.] Appointment of sir Edward Howard as lord admiral.

The commission of sir Edward Howard as Admiral, in consequence of the wars threatening the holy Roman church, was dated at Knoll the 7th April, 1512, and will be found in Rymer, xiii. 326: followed by the indenture of service executed by sir Edward on the following day. By the latter instrument it was ordained that sir Edward should have under him three thousand men (including himself), besides seven hundred soldiers, mariners, and gunners in the King's ship called the Regent. Of the former number were to be eighteen captains, 1750 soldiers, 1233 marines and gunners. The admiral's daily wages were ten shillings, and the captains' eighteenpence; the men were to have five shillings a lunar month for wages, and five shillings for victuals. The ships and their tonnage were as follow:

	tons.		tons.
Regent	1000	Lyon	120
Mary Rose . . .	500	Barbara	140
Peter Pomegranet .	400	George of Falmouth .	140
John Hopton's . .	400	Peter of Fowey . .	120
Nicholas Reede . .	400	Nicholas of Hampton	200
Mary John . . .	240	Martenet	180
Anne of Greenwich	160	Genet	70
Mary George . .	300	Christopher Davy .	160
Dragon	100	Sabyen	120

For the victualling of which were also furnished two crayers, one of the portage of 110 tons, bearing a master, twelve mariners, and one boy; and the other of 55 tons, with a master, ten mariners, and one boy.

[P. 10.] The campaign of 1513.

Various original documents relating to this campaign might have been here introduced; but, as it was found that they would have very considerably extended the present volume, they are reserved, in the anticipation that they may form a separate collection, illustrating in particular the siege and capture of Therouenne, and the subsequent occupation of that city and Tournay.

Letters of Margaret duchess of Savoy, 1513.

The reader will now be introduced to some remarkable pictures of the court of Henry the Eighth, during his sojourn on the continent, drawn by the hand of his illustrious visitor, Margaret duchess of Savoy, regent of the Netherlands; and which disclose the particulars of a very romantic incident in her life, in relation to the favourite of the English monarch, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. A few notices of the history of this sovereign princess may be acceptable by way of introduction.

Margaret of Austria was the only daughter of the archduke Maximilian, afterwards emperor, by Mary of Burgundy, only daughter and heiress of Charles duke of Burgundy. She was born on the 10th of January, 1479. The matrimonial alliances in which she was concerned, were both numerous and, as she remarks in one of the following letters, uniformly unfortunate.

In accordance with the terms of a treaty of peace made between Louis XI. and the archduke Maximilian, in the year 1482, Margaret was affianced to the dauphin Charles, afterwards Charles the Eighth; but by the treaty of Senlis, in 1493, king Charles relinquished this alliance, and Margaret was, by his ambassadors, brought to St. Quentin, from thence to Cambray, and Valenciennes, and finally to Malines, where she was received by her brother Philip, and by Margaret of York the widow of her grandfather Charles the Bold.[a] Thus terminated Margaret's first matrimonial adventure, the failure of which was remembered by our Calais chronicler in 1520.[b]

In 1495 she was married to John prince of Spain, at the same time as her brother Philip was married to Joanna infanta of Spain.[c] Don John died without issue in 1497.

Margaret's next marriage was in December 1501 to Philibert duke of Savoy, who had previously married Louisa-Jolenta, daughter of Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy; but he died without issue by either marriage in 1504.

She was then courted by king Henry the Seventh of England.[d] To this proposal his letter already inserted in p. 52 chiefly refers; and in one of the volumes of the Cottonian MSS.[e] remain not only a letter of that monarch on the subject addressed "To our trusty and well-beloved clerc and chapelein maister Thomas Wolsey," and the Latin instructions to that ambassador, but also the fragment of a French letter to a lady, supposed to be in the handwriting of the king, and addressed to the duchess.

It seems, however, that she was again fated to be deserted; for, after the death of her brother Philip, in Aug. 1506, the views of the English monarch are said to have been transferred to his widow Joanna, the queen of Castille, and the sister of his own daughter-

[a] Les Sceux des Comtes de Flandre, &c. par Olivier de Wrée, 1641, p. 96.

[b] See p. 29, antea. [c] De Wrée, p. 99.

[d] Several documents connected with this treaty of marriage are given in Rymer. It appears that the original treaty, which is not among them, bore date 20 March, 1505[-6.]

[e] Galba, B. II.

in-law, Katharine princess of Wales.[a] At length this period of uncertainty was closed by the death of king Henry in 1509.

In the meantime the duchess Margaret had been appointed by her father, in the year 1507, to be Regent of the Netherlands. In 1508 she was sent by Maximilian to Cambray, where she met the cardinal George d'Amboise, sent on the part of France, and negociated with him a treaty of peace. The circumstance of her performing the like gracious part in the year 1529 has occurred in the present volume, p. 41.

A brief review may now be taken of the history of the other party concerned in the following letters.

Sir Charles Brandon, who up to that period had been distinguished only as one of the esquires of the king's body, was in May 1513 created viscount Lisle, in connexion with his obtaining the prospective marriage of the lady Elizabeth Grey, then styled viscountess Lisle, the sole daughter and heiress of John Grey, viscount and baron Lisle, but who was then not nine years of age.[b]

In July following, the new lord Lisle went with the king to the war in France, being marshal of the host, and captain of the fore-ward, with 3,000 men under him.[c] After the successes of this campaign, the battle of Spours, and the reduction of Tournay and Therouenne, king Henry met the emperor Maximilian at Lille. Maximilian was attended by the duchess Margaret.

The following passage of Hall's Chronicle, where he notices the royal meeting at Tournay, is important ; for it proves at once that these letters are now assigned to their right author, and also that the duchess did not entertain imaginary fears respecting the public reports.

" Mondaye the xi. daye of October the kyng without the towne receyved the prynce of Castel, the lady Margarete, and dyverse other nobles of their countreys, and them brought into Tornay with greate triumphe. *The noys went that the lord Lysle made request of mariage to the ladye Margarete duches of Savoy*, and doughter to themperour Maximilian, whiche before that tyme was departed from the kyng with manye riche giftes and money borowed ; *but, whether he profered mariage or not, she favored him highly.* There the prynce and duches sojorned with great solace by the space of x dayes. Duryng whiche tyme, the xviij. daye of October, began the justes ; the kyng and the lorde Lysle aunswered all commers ; uppon the kyng attended xxiiij. knyghtes on foote, in coates of purple velvet and cloth of gold. A tent of cloth of gold was sett in the place for the armoree and releve; the kyng had a base and a trapper of purple velvet both sett full of S.S. of fyne bullion, and the lord Lisle in the same suyte. Ther were many speres broken, and many a good buffet geven; the strangers, as the lord Walon and lorde Emery, and other, dyd right well. When the justes were done, the kyng and al the other unhelmed them, and rode about the tylt and dyd great reverence to the ladies, and then the heraulde cryed, To lodgyng.

[a] Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, edited by M. A. E. Wood, 1846, i. 143.

[b] She was only eight weeks old at the death of her father, 6th Sept. 20 Hen. VII. (1504.) See the Lisle Peerage Case, by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

[c] Hall.

"This night the king made a sumpteous banket of a c. dishes to the prince of Castell and the lady Margarete, and to all other lordes and ladies, and after the banket the ladies daunsed; and then came in the kyng and a xi. in a maske, all richely appareled with bonettes of gold, and when they had passed the time at their pleasure, the garmentes of the maske were cast of amongest the ladies, take who could take.

"The xx. daye of October the prynce of Castell and the lady Margarete, with many great giftes to them geven, returned to Lyle with all their trayne."

A few months after this meeting the lord Lisle was advanced to the dignity of duke of Suffolk: and it appears not improbable that the circumstances now disclosed bore some relation to that advancement. It is difficult, from our present biographies of Charles Brandon, to assign an adequate reason for his great and sudden elevation. It is true that he appears as the personal favourite of his royal master, but that partiality was not so extravagant as in many other examples of favouritism, and might have been sufficiently gratified (at least for a time) by his promotion to the rank of an earl. The dignity of a duke was conferred upon him on the 1st Feb. 1514, the same day that the dukedom of Norfolk was restored to the Howards, and when there was only one other peerage of that grade, namely, Buckingham, existing in England. It had clearly no designed connection with his subsequent alliance to the blood royal; but may we not suppose that it was conferred in order to further his suit with the duchess of Savoy? and that king Henry, as well by this act as by his other exertions of his personal influence in this extraordinary affair, unwittingly paved the way to the duke's subsequent alliance with his sister, the dowager of France; since he could not object that the same man was an unfit husband for a king's daughter whom he had himself endeavoured to promote to an alliance with the daughter of an emperor.

In the month of May following (when at home), "the kynge and the newe duke of Suffolk were defenders at the tilt against all commers," attired as white and black hermits. On their black staves was written with white letters, *Who can hold that wyl away:* "this poysé was judged to be made for the duke of Suffolke and the duches of Savoy."[a]

The rumour affecting the duchess and lord Lisle is repeated by lord Herbert in his History of the reign of Henry VIII. and is also briefly noticed by Mr. Lodge in his memoir of the Duke of Suffolk; but the particulars contained in the following letters have remained entirely unknown until the present time. The papers containing them, though indorsed "Secret Matters of the Duke of Suffolk," were mysterious with respect to all the other parties mentioned; and the compiler of the Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. could only conjecture, "The personage appears to have been Margaret Nevile his first wife."

The papers are certainly in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Wingfield,[b] who was probably the English ambassador to whom the duchess addressed herself. They were evidently translated from the French, in which the originals were written: and were there-

[a] Hall.

[b] Compare MS. Cotton. Calig. E. III. p. 28. Miss Wood, in her recent collection of "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," has pointed out the same fact; and it should be acknowledged that to that lady belongs the credit of discovering the passage in Hall, after the mystery of the letters had foiled the penetration of several able historical critics.

fore either translated by Sir Richard, or he transcribed the version, the matter being so secret, for his despatches home.

After any dreams that the duchess Margaret may have indulged of a third and handsome husband in the person of the English favourite, had been finally dissipated by his marriage with the dowager of France,[a] she remained a widow for the residue of her days. She continued to administer the affairs of the Netherlands for many years, and the manuscripts in the British Museum abound with her letters to king Henry the Eighth, to Wolsey,[b] and to others, on grave political affairs; but they probably comprise no more that have so direct a reference to the affairs of her heart.

She was present with her nephew, then emperor elect, at the interview he had with king Henry VIII. at Calais in 1520, as related in p. 29 of the present volume. She died in the year 1530.

Several of her seals, exhibiting her armorial insignia, as well during her marriages as in her widowhood, are engraved by Olivier de Wrée, plates 130, 131.

MS. Cotton. Titus, B. I. *(Sheet marked A.)*

My ladye began thys wrytyng before the komyng of Morroton,[c] who kame to Lovayne on sondaye last.

My lorde the anbassadoure—

Sythe that I see that I may not have tydynges fro the themperour so soon, yt semethe me that I schulde do welle no longar for to tarye to depeche thys jentyllman. And for that by my lettres addressynge on to the kynge and to the dewke, off that I dare not aventure me to wryt on to them so at lengthe of thys besynes be cawse that I fear my lettres to be evelle keptt, I me determyne to wryt to yow at lengthe to thend that off alle ye may the better theme advertyse of myn entent.

Ye may know, my lorde the anbassadour, that after sume dayes havynge been at Tornay, knowynge fro daye to daye the greatt love and trust that the kynge baare and hadd to the personage wyche ys no neede to name; also with the vertwe and grace of his person, the wyche me semyde that I have not myche seen jentyllman to aproche yt; also consyderynge the desyre the wyche allwaye he schewed me that he hadde to do me servyce; all thes thynges consydered by me, I have allwayes forced me to do unto hym alle honneur and plesure, the wyche to me semede to be welle agreable

[a] Mary Tudor was born in 1498, nearly twenty years after Margaret of Austria. This may have been one motive of Charles Brandon's preference.

[b] She was accustomed to address cardinal Wolsey as "votre bonne mère Marguerite," and even wrote in the superscriptions of her letters, "à Mons^r. le Legat d'Angleterre, mon bon fils." Ellis's Orig. Letters, 2d Ser. ii. 16.

[c] Lewis Moreton: a letter to him from Th. Spinelly, dated Malines, Jan. 9, 1512–13 is the first article in MS. Cotton, Galb. B. III.

unto the kynge hys good mastyr; who, as I may imagyne, seyinge the good cheere and wylle the wyche I baare hym, wythe the love wyche he berethe unto hyme, by many times spake unto me, for to knowe yff thys good wyll whyche I baare on to the sayd personage yt mytt streche on to sume effecte of promisse of maryage, seying that yt was the facion of the ladys off Ynglande, and thatt yt was not ther nollden for hevylle; whereunto many tymes I answered the most grasyoslye that was to me possyble, knowynge thys thynge not to proceed but off love wyche he baare hym, the severalle of raysons wherfor it was not to me possyble, onles I schulde fawlle in the evylle grace of my father and of alle thys contre. Also that yt was not heer the custome, and that I schuld be dyshonowred, and hollden for a foolle and lyett.[a] But alle my resons mytt not hellpe me, that withowt reste he spake theroff to me. That seyinge, and that he hadde yt so mych att the hartt, for hym not to angre, I fownd to hym oone other reson, to hym sayinge, that yff now I hadde welle the wylle so for to do, that 3ytt I ne wolde nor durst thynke, seynge hys retorne to be so nye, and that yt schulld be to me to myche grett dysplesure to loose so good compagnye; of the wyche he contented hym sumewhatt better, and passed the thynge unto hys departyng, and thane begane to saye me that the departynge drewe nye, and that he knew welle that the ladyes schulld forgett them; and that he knew welle I schulld be pressyde for to marye me, and that I was 3yt to yonge for to abyde thws; and that the ladyes of hys contre dyd remarye at fyftye and threscore yeeres.

(Second Sheet.) Wherupon I answered that I hadd never hadde wylle so to do, and that I was to mych unhappye in hosbondes; but he wolde nott beleve me. And after, by two tymes, in presence of the personnage that 3e know, he retornyd to say the same wordes, saying mor, "I knowe welle, madame, and am sewre that my fellawe schalbe to you a trew servant, and that he ys alltogeder yowres, but whe feare that ye schalle not do in lyk wysse, for oon schalle force you to be agayne maryed; and that 3e schalle not be fownd owt of thys contre[b] at my returne." That wyche I promysed to hym I schulde not do; and for that he desyred gretly thereof to be more assured, he maad me to promyse in hys hand that howsoever I schulde be pressyde of my father, or otherwysse, I schulld not make alyance of maryage [with] prynce off the worlde, at the lest unto hys returne, or the end of the yeer. The wyche I dydde wyllynglye, for I thynk not to agayne never to putt me where I have hadde so myche of onhappe and infortune. And afterwards

[a] *i. e.* light. [b] *i. e.* found in the country.

made his fellawe to do the semblable, who, as I beleve and semeth me, sayd of avanture, as hys mastyr me schewed agayne, that he schuld never do thynge, were yt of maryage, or to take ladye nor mastresse, withowt my commandment, but wollde contynew all hys lyff my rygthe humble servant; and that yt was to hyme I nowt[a] honour, so myche honestlye, and off so good soortt, as was possyble. And thees wordes wher sayd at Tornaye in my chambre oon nytt after souper, welle laatt. The other tyme was at Lylle, the day befor that they schullde depart, that he spake to me longe at the head of a koppboorde, he and his fellawe, of the departyng, wyche was not withowt dysplesure welle greatt of all persones. And agayne, affter many devyses and regrettes, he maad me to reconferme in hys hand, and the same of hys fellawe, the lyke promesse aforsayde. And the sayd personnage in my hande, withowtt that I reqwyred hym, maad me the semblable, and that for allwayes he schullde be to me trewe and humble servant; and I to hyme promysed to be to hyme syche mastresse alle my lyff as to hym who me semed desyred to do me most of servyce. And opon thys ther was no mo woordes of thys affayre, nor hathe not been sythe, yff not sume gracyewsse lettres, the wyche have been I now[b] evelle keppt.

Ferther as to the woordes.

(Third Sheet.) And I promesse you, my lord the anbassadoure, that thys ys the trowthe, and I knowe not other thynge. I kannot telle yff the kynge, wyche was trwcheman,[c] by cawse off the love wyche he berethe hym, mytt have taken yt mor forwarde for to enterprett mor hys desyre, but the thynge ys suche, and trowthe.

My lorde the anbassadowre, for that yt hathe been sayd unto me that he mytt have schewed oon rynge wher thear ys oo dyamant of myne, that wyche I kannot beleve, for I estyme hym myche a man of vertw and wysse, but allwayes I wylle welle schewe you the trowthe, to the ende to answere to alle. I tak non in thys affayr to wyttnesse but the kynge and hym; and hymself fyrst: yt ys that oo nytt at Tournaye, beyng at the bankett, after the bankett he put hymselfe opon hys knees befor me, and in spekyng and hyme playng, he drew fro my fynger the rynge, and put yt upon hys, and sythe schewde yt me, and I tooke to lawhe, and to hym sayd that he was a theefe, and that I thowthe not that the kynge hadde with hym ledde theves owt of hys contre. Thys word *laron* he kowlde not understonde; wherfor I

[a] ? enough. [b] I know, *or* enough. [c] *i. e.* interpreter.

was constrayned for to aske how oo sayde in Flamysche *laron*. And afterwardes I sayd to hym in Flamysche *dieffe*, and I preyde him many tymes to gyff yt me agayne, for that yt was to myche knowen. Butt he understood me not weelle, and kept yt on to the next daye that I spake to the kynge, hym reqwyrynge to make hym to gyff yt me, becawse yt was to myche knowen. I promysyng hym oon off my bracellettes the wyche I waare, the wyche I gave hym. And than he gaffe me the sayd rynge, the wyche oon other tyme at Lylle, beyng sett nye to my lady of Hornes, and he befor upon his knees, yt tooke agayne fro my fyngar. I spake to the kynge to have yt agayne, but yt was not possyble, for he sayd unto me that he wolde gyffe me others better, and that I schwlde leve hyme thatt. I sayd unto hym that yt was not for the valewe, but for that yt was to myche knowen. He wold not wnderstand yt, and departyde fro me.

The morow after he browte me oone fayr poynt of dyamant, and oon table of rwbye, and schewed me that yt was for the other rynge; wherfor I durst no more speke of yt, yff not to beseche hym that yt schwlde not be schewed to ony person; the wyche hath not alle bene to me doon. (Thus, my lord the anbassadour, see alle of thys affayr, and for to knowe myn advysse opon alle, I schalle gyff yt yow mor at lengthe, wyche ys thys.)

(Sheet D.) Thatt yff the thynges hadd not been so pwblysched, the wyche I find the most strange of the worllde, knowyng that creatur of the worlde, at the lest on my partye, kowlde thereof never speke, for thatt wych I hadd sayde and doon was for not to annoye the kynge, for I knewe welle that yt kam to hym of gret love for to speke so far forthe as off maryage. And of oon other prynce I hadd not so welle taken yt as of hym, for I holde hym alle goode, and that he thynketh none evelle, werffor I have not wylled to dysplesse hym. And in thys besynesse I have fownd myselff mor empeched for to know that wyche mesemed towched to the kynge then that wyche me towchede.

By oone bylle I shall put you in wrytynge all the inconvenyences wyche may happen of thys thynge. Also that wyche semeth to me for the remedye owt to be doon; but, for that I have no laysure, I shall make an hende, prayng yow to do with thys that wych the berare shall saye yow, and no mor. I trow that ye know thys hand.

(thus sygnede, M.)

The second wrytynge.

My lorde the anbassadoure, ye may have seene how the thynges have been.

and ye know the unhappy brwytt wyche thereof hathe ron not onlye heer but on alle partyes, as welle yn Allmayne as yn alle contrees. Wheroff I have fownd mysellfe so myche abasschede that I kannot ymagyne wherfor thys thynge ys sayed so openlye as yn the handes of marchant3 strangers. And for to saye you the trowthe, I have been constrayned as well by the cowncelle of my servantes as of the lord Berques and others, to make enqwyre whereoff yt kame, and as welle by informacion as wrytynges allwey I have fownde that yt procedyde fro Ynglonde. Wheroff I have hadde on marvelowse sorowe. And I have lettres of the sellf hande of an Ynglysche marchant, the wyche hathe been the fyrst that hath maade the wagers, as Bresylle knowthe weelle.

Now, my lorde the anbassadoure, the kynge, at the reqwest of the sayd Bresylle, and the personage allso, have doon many thynges for to remedye to thys fortune, whereyn I am holldyn on to tham, but 3yt I see that the brewtt is so enprynted in the fantasyes of pepulle, and fear if that yt contynew longe, that alle thatt wyche ys done ys not inowe, for I contynew alleweye in feare. And alsoe I know that I maye not schewe towardes the personage the weelle and honowre wyche I desyr to do as byfor.

(Sheet E.) For 3ytt I dar not wryt unto hym whan I have any thynge to do towardes the kynge, nor I dar not onlye spek of hym. And I am constraynede to entreat hym in alle thynge lyke a stranger, at the lest befor folkes, the wyche doth me so myche dyspleasure that I kannot wryt yt, seyng that I take hym so myche for my good frend and servant; and that I am constraynede so to do, and also I see that to thys jentyllmanne onlye wyche ys heer I dar not spek or loke to hyme. Wherof I am so myche dysplesant that nothyng mor. He himsellf aperceyvethe welle that everé oone beholldethe hyme of the othere syede.

And as to the dessent[a] of the kynge yt schalle behove me to speke so soberlye as I may me constrayne, for yt ys the thyng that I desyr as myche as hys comyng. And the same of my lady Marye, as God knowthe. The hart me brekethe wan yt behoveth me to dyssymble, not yn thys but in many others. And yt semeth to me that I may not soe welle serve the kynge, beyng in thys fear, as befor; so when the kynge schalle dessende that I schalbe allwayes in thys payne, and I fealle me I schalle not daar speke nor schew good semblant to the sayde personnage; wheras I wolld make to hym myche honnowr and good cheer, I schalle not dare beholld hym with a good hye,

[a] *Apparently his* landing on the continent.

what dysplesure schalbe the same to hym and to me. And I know no remedye [a] but the same that Bresylle schalle schew you for to put remedye to alle. I wolld not constrayne hym to yt agaynst hys wylle, but, and he desyr ever that I do hym honowr or plesure, yt ys force that yt be so, not for that I have not the good wylle towardes hym, syche as ever I have hadde, but for that I am for myne honnowr constrayned so to do.

I praye you weelle myche to take payne for to make welle to understand to the kynge and to the personage thys thynge, to thende that I may do to hym better servyce, and to hys fellawe plesure. I praye you to do of thys as of the other.

(lyke wysse assygned, M.)

(*Indorsed*, Secrete matiers of the duke of Southfolke.)

[P. 17.] Marriage of the Princess Mary to Louis XII. 1515.

"The names of the Lords and Gentlemen of England being at the Marriage of the right excellente princesse the lady Mary, sister to the king our soveraigne lord king Henry the Eight, and the which accompaigned her out of Englond," will be found appended to the 2d volume of Leland's Collectanea, 1770, vol. ii. p. 701. A list of those who were assigned to remain with the Queen in France, signed by king Louis, is preserved in the British Museum, and is as follows:

(MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. xi. f. 155.)

Sensuyvent les noms des hommes et femmes Re . . . par le Roy pour Le service de la Royne au bon pl[aisir] dudit seigneur.

Premierement—

Monsr Le Conte de uoushere (Worcester).
Maistre docteur Denton, aumosnier.
Mess'e Richard Blounte, escuyer descuierie.

Le filz de monsr Roos
Le filz de monsr Cobham } enffans donneur.
Le filz de messe Seymor

Eurard,[b] frere du marquis
Arthus Polle, frere de monsr de Montagu } Pannetiers, eschancons, et valetz trenchans.
Le poulayn

[a] In the margin is written, "Bresylle sayde ther was no waye to avoyd the brewt but that my lord schulld marye the ladye Lylle, as more at length I have wreten on to my sayd lord."

[b] *Read* Leonard (lord Leonard Grey.)

Francoys Buddis, huissier de chambre.
Maistre Guill'e, medicin.
Henry Calays, varlet des Robes.
Robert Wast.
Madamoyselle Grey, seur de marquis.
Madamoyselle Marie Finis, fille de monsr Dacres.
Madamoyselle Elizabet, seur de monsr Grey.
Madamoyselle Boleyne.[a]
Maistres Anne Jenyngham, femme de chambre.
Jehanne Barnesse, chamberiere.[b]

(*signed by the King*)
LOYS.

[P. 18.] THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD, 1520.

Although many documents have been already published on this subject,[c] particularly some of great interest in the Society's volume entitled "RUTLAND PAPERS," yet the stores of the British Museum furnish some others that have hitherto escaped notice, but will yet be found worthy of attention.

It is stated in p. 18 of the present volume that the royal commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the temporary palace at Guisnes, were sir Nicholas Vaux, sir

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[a] Anne Boleyne, afterwards Queen.

[b] In the list in Leland's Collectanea above referred to, the names of the "Gentilwomen which were appointed to have abidden in France with the French qwene" are thus given :—

Dame . . . . Guylford, lady of honor. M. Boleyne.
Lady Elizabeth Grey. M. Wotton.
M. Eliz. Ferrys.
M. Ann Devereux.
Grey of Wilton. Alice Denys, Anne Ferningham (*an error for* Jerningham) } Chamberers.

[c] In the Archæologia, vol. xxi. will be found two papers bearing the following titles, communicated by Mr. Caley, from the Chapter House at Westminster.

1. "A memoriale of such thengs as be requisite and necessarie for the honorable transportyng of the Kyng's highnes to mete with the Frenche Kyng, for an interview to be had betwixt both the said Kyngs, thear Qwenys, the Quene Mary Douagier of Fraunce, and the moder of the said Frenche Kyng."

2. "A memoriale of such things as be requisit and necessary for the honorable transportyng and appoyntyng of the Kyngs Hyghnesse to mete with the Frenche Kyng, for an intervew to be had betwyxt the said Kyngs, thayr Qwenys, and the moder of the said Frenche Kyng."

Edward Belknap, and sir William Sands, K.G. In the Cottonian volume Calig. D. VII. are preserved the following letters[a] from those parties (somewhat injured from fire):

Letter of the King to Sir Adrian Fortescue, directing him to prepare to attend upon the Queen.

[MS. Cotton. Calig. D. VII. f. 227.]

By the king.

Trusty and welbiloved, we grete you wele. And where as this yere last passed, after conclusion taken betwixt us and our right dere broder, cousin, confederate, and alie the Frenshe king, aswell for firmer peax, love, and amitie as of aliance by way of mariage, God willing, to bee had and made betwixt our deerest doughter the Princesse and the Dolphin of Fraunce, a personall meting and entrevieu was also then concluded to bee had betwixt us and the said Frenshe king, which, upon urgent consideracions and great respect, was by mutuell consent for that yere put over and differred, So it is nowe that the said Frenshe king, being moch desirous to see and personally to speke with us, hath sundry tymes by his ambassadours and writinges instantly desired us to condescende to the said entrevieu, offering to mete with us within our dominion, pale, and marches of Calays, wheras heretofore semblable honour of preheminence hath not been yeven by any of the Frenshe kinges to our progenitours or auncestres; We therfor, remembring the manyfold good effectes that bee in apparaunce to ensue of this personall meting, aswell for corroboracion and assured establisshement of the peax and aliaunce concluded betwixt us, as for the universall weale, tranquillitie, and restfulnesse of all Christendome; taking also consideracion to our former convencions, and the greate honour offred unto us by the Frenshe king for the said meting within our dominion, have condescended therunto accordingly, the same to bee, God willing, in the moneth of Maye next commyng.

[a] The same volume contains many letters of Sir Thomas Boleyne and Sir Richard Wyngfeld, ambassadors in France, in which the arrangements preliminary to the interview are discussed. The most important of these have been printed by Sir Henry Ellis, in the first series of his "Original Letters." The papers now selected are, for the most part, of a descriptive character, and not merely upon questions of time and convenience.

And inasmoche as to our honour and dignitie royall it apperteigneth to bee fournyshed with honourable personages, aswell spirituall as temporall, to geve thair attendaunce upon us at so solempne an act as[a] this shalbe, for the honour of us and this our reame, wee therfor have appointed you amonges others to attende upon our deerest wife the Quene in this voiage, willing therfor and desiring you, not oonly to put your self in arredinesse with the nombre of ten tall personnages well and conveniently apparailled for this pourpose, to passe with you over the see, but also in such wise to appointe your self in apparaill as to your degree, the honour of us, and this our reame it apperteigneth. So that ye repairing unto our said deerest wife the Quene by the furst day of Maye next commyng, may then geve your attendaunce in her transporting over the see accordingly; ascertaignyng you that, albeit ye bee appointed to the nombre of ten servauntes to passe with you as is abovesaid, that neverthelesse, inasmoche as at your arryvall at Calays ye shall have no greate journey requisite to occupie many horses, ye shall therfor conveye with you over the see, for your owne using and otherwise, not above the nombre of thre horses; howbeit our mynde is not to [de]parte and restrayne you to the saide precise nombre of servauntes and horses for your commyng unto our said deerest wife, and accompanyng her [to] the see-side, which thing wee [leave] to your arbitrement, but oonly to ascertaigne [you w]hat nombre of servantes and horses [be appoin]ted to you to passe over the see. L[astly it is] ordered all other lordes, [knights, and others,] shall attend upon [our deerest wife the Quene] according to thair *(the rest burnt away.)*

Sir Edward Belknap or Sir Nicholas Vaux[b] *to Cardinal Wolsey.*

(MS. Cotton. Calig. D. VII. f. 186.)

The MS. is burnt round the edges, but when legible it begins:—

[Gu]ysnes whiche we have contrived asw[ell . . . . . instruccions as wer gyven to us, and yt is thought . . . . ste conuenientlye on the grene before the castell gate . . . . yt is ordred that the king shal have iij. large chambres; there ys not such iij. in noo one howse in Eng-

[a] at *in MS.*

[b] The manuscript is in the hand of a secretary and the signature broken off. The Cottonian Catalogue suggests the name of "Sir Edward Belknap?" but the other letters which follow, written by the same hand, appear to have been sent by Sir Nicholas Vaux.

land, for the greatest chambre shalbe vi^{xx} iiij. fote in lengeth, xlij^{ti} fote in bredeth, and xxx^{i} fote highe, whiche ys bothe longer and wyder than the White halle.[a] The second chambre, to dyne in, to be in lengeth iiij^{xx} fote, in widnes xxxiiij^{ti}, and in high xxvij^{ti} fote, whiche ys larger than the greatest chambre in Bridewell.[b] And the iij^{de} chambre, to withdraw his highnes in, shalbe in lengeth lx. fote, in widnes xxxiiij^{ti}, and in highe xxvij^{ti} fote. And the queenes grace shalhave iij. chambres as large or larger.

There shalbe a galerye going owte of the kinges lodging (undre the flore for lake of stuffe) to convey the kyng to the queenes secrete chambre.

There shalbe a hault plase of xl. fote square, sett betwene the kinges lodging and the queenes, and out of that hault plase a galery of lx. fote longe, xxij. fote wide, and xxj^{ti} fote highe, goyng to a chapell of c. fote longe, xlij. fote brode, and xxx. fote highe, wherein shalbe ij. closettes, one for the king and the other for the queene. Your grace shalhave iij. other large chambres adjoynyng to the kinges lodging, and the Frenche queene shalhave iij. large chambres, adjoynyng to the queenes lodging; and bitwene your lodging and the Frenche queenes shalbe a large yate-howse of bryke of xxxviij. fote in lengeth and xxxiiij^{ti} in bredeth; and al this buylding, except the chapell and oone galerye, shalbe caste aftyr a square courte. There shalbe an other galerye made owte of the queenes loging to bring the kynge, the queene, and you to the brige of the castell, in the whiche castell your grace shall lye (we truste surely), but not plaisantly. There shalbe also a bankett-howse of ccxx^{ti} fote longe, lxx. fote wyde, and to be so highe as tymbre woll serve us, to be sett without the castell wall, and withyn the new made brayes of the castell; for that howse cannot be conveniently made without the helpe of highe walles. We truste the buyldinges woll please the kinges highnes and you, so that yt might be finisshed by the day appointed. Al the whiche buyldinges be estemed to be more than Bridwell, Grenewiche, or Eltham; whiche causeth us to be in mervelous greate doubte and feare leste it cannot be finisshed by the laste day of Maij, for in thies parties ys litill tymbre to be gotten, and there is not sufficient tymbre fallen nor bordes sawen in London, nor in no part of England at this daye, lieng nigh to the see towardes this coste, to serve the buyldinges whiche the kinges highnes and

[a] The White hall in the palace of Westminster, lately used for the House of Lords, and now (1845) for the House of Commons.

[b] The royal palace near Blackfriars, London.

his counsaill have proposed to us. Wherefor we have sent oon Wilh'm Lylgrave into Holand xviij^{ten} dayes paste for provisions of tymbre and dyvers other necessarie thinges whiche muste nedes be shortly hadd, or ellis it shalnot be possible to make thies buyldinges by the day appointed. And at the writing of this lettre we [have] hird nothing of hym, and and albe yt that he may now spede of soche stuffe there, yet it woll aske a greate tyme to provyde ships and to lode them, tarieng the wynde, to unlode at Calais, and to carry it to Guysnes, whiche is ix. Englisshe myles by lande, than . . . to be hewed, sawed, framed, arered, with the garnisshing of the rofes, [&c. must a]ske a greate tyme. And caringe ys very yvell now to be hadd . . . . very bare, and haye ys mervelous escarse. There is not s[ufficient for the] catalles of the countrie. And the kyng cannot be s . . . . that yt may please his highnes to tary till new . . . The mast]ers carpenters have acertened us that . . . . . this busines M^{l} M^{l} v^{c} tonnes . . . And the masons . . . . . to take the waiges whiche . . . and say they cannot lyve on yt . . . . . greater waiges of sir Thomas Lovell. . . . And also now of late at Tournaye we dare . . . . . gyve them more til we shal know your further pleasure [therein, which] hyndreth greatlye the warkes.

And the maisters masons acertein us further that CC. masons and briklayers cannot make their partes of the new warkes and amend the walles and towers of the castell, that of necessité muste be done, bifore the kynges commyng, or ellis they woll fawle down, so that no fasyng can serve. And medle not with the kepe, whiche is utterlye decaied and cannot be holpen now. And we cannot yet gete the iiijth parte of the tymbre, stuffe, nor sufficientȝ artificers to serve us; wherefor we have writen to the king, beseching his highnes to command Henry Comptroroller and Thomas Foster, to [send] over ccl. carpenters, C. joynars,xxx^{ti}. couple sawoers, xl. plasterers, and M^{l}. of wainscot, for here is none to bye. Furthermore that yt [may] please his highnes to send over Vertue the kinges maister mason, and he to bringe cl. briklayers with hym, and that they al cum hither with diligence.

And we humblye beseche your grace that we know the kinges further pleasure and yours in this behalfe. And [we] shalbe gladd and redye t'accomplisshe yt as farre as our witte and powers may atteingne, as knoweth

Godd oure myndes, who preserve your goode grace. Writon the xxvj. daye of Ma[rch.]

We have no doubte but your grace dothe well consider the busynes, with the circumstances that do belong to this buyld[yng,] and that the stuffe ys farre from us. And no certeynté of [the] cummyng therof. And the tyme approcheth. Wherfor we [pray] your grace yf it may stonde with your pleasure to be [suitor] to the kinges highnes to take longer day yf it may be pos[sible.]

Sir Nicholas Vaux to Cardinal Wolsey.*

[MS. Cotton. Calig. D. VII. p. 202.]

. . . . . have received latelye . . . . . .

. . . . . lettres bering date the laste daye of Marche . . . . . of the same, and shal endevor us with effect to perfourme [the king's] pleasure and yours committed to our charge asmoche as shal lye in our power; how be yt at this daye we be destitute of all provisions that shuld be provided by William Lilgrave in Holland, and sent unto us, whiche is the substance of tymbre, borde, and other necessaries that we shuld occupie here. And also there is provided v^{c} tonnes of tymbre in Sussex, and in the edge of Kent, and at this daye none therof commen to Calays. And we lacke xl. cowple of saweors, al the whiche thinges hyndre greatlye the warkes. And except the sayd provision cumme verye shortlye yt cannot be possible to finisshe the said warkes by the laste daye of Maye. There ys set up at Guysnes in bryke warke viij. fote above the grownde, the kinges lodging, the quenes lodging, and bothe your lodging and the Frenche qwenes dowagers. And if there be no lacke of stuffe, we truste to make the forsaid lodginges perfaite by the daye. And al be yt that it was ordred by your grace that there shuld be made a large chapell with ij closettes and a fayre galerye to goo to the chapell, and also a fayre bankett howse; and forasmoche as we be not yet furnisshed of tymbre, bryke and other necessaries appointed for the furnisshing of the same, and be in greate doubte of the havyng of yt in convenient tyme, we respite them bothe unto soche tyme as we knowe your further pleasure,

[a] The Catalogue states this letter to be from "the Bishop of Ely and others." What remains of the signature resembles the *Ni* of sir Nicholas Vaux's signature to the Letter of May 18.

whether the chapell with the circumstances or the bankett howse maye beste be spared. And that yt maye lyke your grace to advertise us in the premisses in brief tyme. And if sufficient stuffe cumme shortlye we shall endevour us to the beste of our powers to accomplisshe your pleasure. And Richarde Gybson who shuld cover the rofes with seared canvas ys not yet commen, and yt is highe tyme hys warkes wer in hande, for yt muste be paynted on the owte syde, and aftir curiouslye be garnisshed under with knottis and batons guyltt and other devises, whiche busynes is committed to John Rastell, Clement Urmeston and other. Thies warkes be of greate and importunate charges, and we be in doubte how they shall overcumme the same by the daye appointed. Wherfor yf it woll please your grace to call them before you, and cause them to make trew reporte howe farfurthe thier warke ys, and whether thei shalbe hable to finisshe thier warkes by the forsaid day or not, to thentent that if they make defaulte, yf we maye have knowlege by tyme, we shall purvew the beste remedye here that ys in us possible. And further that yt woll please your grace to send hither maister Mayuu, who dwelleth with the busshope of Excester,[a] and maistre Barkleye[b] the blacke monke and poete, to devise histoires and convenient raisons to florisshe the buildinges and bankett-howse withall. And to gyve your commandement to Gartyr the king of heraudes, that he by th'advise of all other the kinges heraudes, do make a boke in picture of all the armes, ... bestes, fowles, devises, badges and congnisances [of the] kinges highnes, the quenes grace, the Frenche king . . . . the dolphin and the princes dothe bere or maye . . . . . grace in a bill here . . . . . their doughters into Fraunce . . . . . valiant kynges, as they shall thinke [may conduce to the] kynges honour. The Frenche kyng maketh but lityll prepa[ration] at Arde. And we can sende your grace no newes worthe the [writing.] We pray daily to Godd to sende this busynes well to be accomp[lished;] who ever preserve your grace. Writon the xth daye of Aprylle,

By . . . . .
Ni . . . . .

[a] John Voysey, alias Harman, was bishop of Exeter at this time.

[b] Alexander Barclay, author of "The Ship of Fools." Who his fellow labourer was has not been ascertained.

Sir Nicholas Vaux to Cardinal Wolsey, May 18, 1520.

[MS. Cotton. Calig. D. VII. fol. 218.]

(The upper part is injured by fire.)

. . . . . and borde owte of Holand by the . . . . . putteth us in comfort bi his writing that we [shall receive in] brief tyme soche tymbre, borde, and glasse, as was committed to hys charge. And that done, we shall doo the beste we can to fynisshe al the buyldyng that shal stonde withyn the square courte at Gwysnes by the laste day of May, so that John Rastell, Clement Urmeston, and John Browne, the kynges paynters, do make and garnisshe all the rofes sufficientlye by the same daye, whiche ys a mervelous greate charge and busynes, for the rofes be large and statelye. We be certifyed by the said Rastell, Urmeston, Browne, and also by Hery Sadeler, their purveuour, that alsoche monye as was delevered unto them in preste with more ys emploied abowte the said busines, and that they cannot fynisshe the said rofes except they have more mony shortlye, for lakke wherof their busynes is greatlye hyndred. And here ys no monye but crownes, and they be not valued at somoche in London as they goo for here; and so it shuldbe bothe losse, daungier, and charge to convey corones to London; wherfor we beseche your grace to gyve in commandement to sir John Heron, that he with all diligence take a declaracion of them how that they have emploied soche summes of mony as was delyverd unto them in prest, that is to say, to John Browne the kynges paynter c. markes, to Clement Urmeston xx^{li}., and to Henry Sadeler their purveuour cccc. marks. The sayde Urmeston hathe sent to us an estimate bill what charges the sayd rofes woll amount unto, whiche ys a mervelous greate summe of monye, as shall particularlye appere to your grace by the said Urmeston's bill, whiche we have sent to you by this berer, with thier further demaundes contented in the same; humblye besecheng your grace to call the sayd Urmeston, Rastell, and Browne before you, and to take a direction with them further, and to cause to be delyverd unto them other stuffe or monye soch as shalbe thought by your grace mooste expedient for the furtheraunce of the warkes, so that they fayle not to fynisshe theire warkes by the laste daye of Maye, so that the king be not disapointed of his rofes.

And further we be enformed, that the duke of Suffolke hathe manye batons of Urmeston's making, and also divers of the kinges armes and

bestes caste in moldes, whiche wold doo greate ease and furtheraunce to the kinges busynes. And if yt may stonde with your pleasure to move hym to lende to the king al soche batons, armes, and bestes as he now hathe, he shal surelye have them delyverd agayne, and no charge to hym.

And if the kinges pleasure be determined to have the bankett-howse, then his grace mooste be contented that yt shal be after the xxx^{ti} dayes lymeted for his justes to be expired. And elles it sh[all not] be in our powers to make it redye. And also we beseche your grace to send commandement to Hopton that he delyver to Henry Comptroller by b[ill ind]ented alsoche cables, ropes, and cordes as he hathe in ke[pyng of] the kinges, and may be now conveniently spared to serve the k[inges present] busynes. It woll save the king moche monye. And m[ost humbly we beseeche] your grace to send us answer of our laste lettre . . . . . knowlege of your further pleasur doth . . . . . .

Forther . . . . . .
laste the Frenche kinge . . . . . .
artificers in worke to begynn . . . . . .
this Triumphe at Arde, and hathe taken . . . . . .
iiij. howses of the towne and a greate peace of the abbaye there called Anderne. And entendeth to make greate [buildings,] wherin moche of his pastymes shalbe showed, as the maistre [of the] workes there didd report. And that there ys provided and redy at Rouen certein tymbre redye framed for the same buyldinges. . . . the same tylt, counterlistes, stages, and bariers that were set upp in Parys. And so by soche meanes they be in a greate forwardnes of thier provisions. And as touching the meting of my lord chamberlayne with mons^{r} Chastillon, oone of the marishalles of [France,] for the viewyng of the grounde where the metuell[a] metyng of the kinges highenes and the Frenche kinge shalbe, and also of the [tilt,] this beyrer can certifye your grace of everye thinge, and of soche [other] thinges as we thinke necessarye for the fortheraunce of the [king's] buyldinges here, which to be accomplisshed to the kinges honour and pleasur, we daily pray to Godd, who ever preserve your [grace] in prosperous estate. Writen at Gwysnes the xviijth daye [of May]. In haste, as appereth.

(Signed) NICHOLAS VAUS.

[a] *i. e.* mutual.

The Earl of Worcester to Henry VIII. respecting the preparations for the Tilt, dated Calais, May 19.

[MS. Cotton. Calig. D. vii. p. 219.]

Pleas it your excellent highnes to be advertised that the marshalle Chastillon and I, with dyverse of your carpenters and of the king his maister's, have caste the gronde in brede and lenght of the campe in the furst place chosyn by the said Chastillon and me, as by our wrytyng your grace was advertised therof, and aftre the platt that your grace delyvered me, and of that that your grace sende me by Clarenceux (wiche be lyke) and the said grounde agreable to yt as is aforesaid.

Albeyt we finde by the said platt that the tylt shalbe two hondred and eight foot from the scaffold wher the quenys and ladies shalle stonde, and the said tyllte shall be but iiij^{xx} and viij. foot from the scaffold that shalbe made at the further syde of the feld ayenst the quenys scaffold, wiche the said lorde Chastillon and I with other here thynk yt not requisite nor resonable, becaus the said quenys and ladies can have noo good sighte nor knowleges of theym that shalle rynne at the tilte, forsomoche as yt stondeth ij^{c} and viij foott from the place wher they shalle stonde. Wherfore we propose and have concluded, your grace soo contented, to sett the said tylte nyghe in the myddelle of the said campe. And nevertheles the place to fighte on fote to stonde wher your grace have appointed, wherewith we trust, and soo dothe all your artificers and other that can skylle, that yt shalbe moost to your honour and plesure, and also to the contentacion of the quenys and ladies, and all your particions and railles to be in better order and sight [over] the feld than yt shalbe yf it were made as is in your [said platt.] In lykewyse the said marashalle and every man that loketh [at the] said platt, thinketh the lytelle diche wich your grace have made within the campe alonge by the scaffoldes [shall] rather doo hurte than gode, for I assure your grace if it r[ain] yt wolle hurte the fowndacion of the scaffoldes on both [sides,] and cause the grounde to falle in yt. Also it wolbe [a great] cherge to cary the yerthe out of the campe, and a [long] seasson to do yt; and also the yerthe may not be ca[rried over] the campe, for it woll marr all the gronde, that [n]one shalle galop nor renne surely upon yt. It is thought [that] a rayle made of viij foot from the said scaffold to k[eep the] people that they shalle not come nygh the same, w[ill serve] as well, for a diche of iiij fote depe and viij fote [wide] is noo strenght yf

eville disposed personnes wille enterprise any evill mater, as I trust to God there shall be noon soche. Also the maryshall Chastillon sent me word that [his] mynde was that the tylte shuld be better and up[on] surer gronde set in the ende of the campe towardes Ardes than wher I had appointed, towardes Guy[snes,] for the gronde ther was not sure nor cowde be [made] with a thousand men in a monethe. Upon this [I was] longe with hym, and at the last conclude hym [in the] mater, for I shewed hym a shorte remedye, [to make] the campe l. foot in lenght more towardes [Ardres], then the gronde shuld be gode and sure, [and he was] contented. Then he desired that the barr[yer for the] feattes of armes a-fote might be made in the campe towardes Ardes, wher your grace hathe appointed the tourney to be for the tylte, and that place shuld be to nighe to-geder, and he wold undertake that the said baryer shuld be taken up in a nighte and set ageyn at altymes that any tourney shuld be in the morneng. I aunswerd hym ageyn that I wold not change the place wher yt was appointed, for I sawe noo cause why to remove yt from the place wher your grace had appointed, and that the tylte and the said place of baryers shuld stande welle inough yf your grace wold be contented the tylte be removed in the myddelle as is aforesaid, and as they desire. He said that alle the campe was made upon your graces gronde, and therfor yt made no matter wher yt was appointed, and yf I wold wryte to your grace therof, his maister thought ye wold be content withalle. I answerd hym that I wold not wryte theryn, for I knew alle redy your plesur, but touching the lytelle diche and the making of the tylte in the medell of the campe between bothe scaffoldes, as is aforesaid, I wold wryte to your grace to knowe your plesure; and with this aunswer he was content and so departed; and yf your grace be soo plesed, I doubte not but yt shalle be doon, and the said lord Chastillon welle contented therwith. Therfor in my most humble wyse I beseche your grace that I may knowe your gracioux mynde and plesure, what ye wille I sh[old do in these] maters, for tille I have answer ayen of your grace, I wille respyte the making therof. Alle other thinges [are] and shalbe made in alle diligens possible of bothe parties, for the lord Chastillon and I be agreyd in [all] savyng the said two maters, and in lyke maner are [the] said artificers. But I fere greatly that yt shall not be possible alle the scaffoldes to be fenysshed by [the] day appoynted; but I assure your grace ther shall not lacke any

diligens possible to be doon to the uttermoste of my lytelle power, with the helpe of God, to whome I pray to sende your most excellent highnes [a] victorious and longe lyfe, with the fulle accomplyshment of your moost noble desires. From your towne of Caleys the xixth day of May.

Your most *(the rest of the signature burnt off.)*

Two letters of the marshall Chastillon to the earl of Worcester, relating to the preparation of the field for the tilt, and dressing of the tree of chivalry, dated the 23*d and* 24*th May.*

(MS. Cotton. Caligula D. VII. pp. 221, 222.)

. . . . . soir sont venus quelques gentilzhommes qui venoient pour toucher aux escuz de Lentreprise. Je leur ay fait responce que les perons n'estoient encores dressez ne les escuz penduz. Ilz m'ont dit quil en vient plusieurs aultres, parquoy sera besoing faire dresser lesdits perons le plustost quil sera possible; et pour ce que me distes hier que ne seriez de retour jusques a mardi que ne fera lesdits perons entre cy et la, ce sera bien tard, et aussi mardi sera le derrenier jour de ce mois, et croy que le Roy mon maistre sera icy lundi au soir ainsi qu'il a promis, et dira que nous n'auvons point fait de dilligence, vous m'en manderez s'il vous plaist par ce porteur votre advis; qui sera la fin, mons^{r}, apres me estre recommander a votre bonne grace, priant Dieu qu' il vous donne ce que desirez. a Ardre le xxiij^{me} jour de May. *Signé* L'entierement votre, CHASTILLON. *Et au dessus de la lettre,* A Mons^{r} le conte de Worcestre, grant chambellan d'Angleterre.

. . . . . *mons^{r} de Chastillon,* . . . . *envoyé a mons^{r} le chambellan.*

Mons^{r}, J'ay presentement receu vos lettres par ce porteur secretaire de Calais, et par luy entendu ce que dictes que est le plaisir du Roy votre maistre touchant de faire le petit fousse et une pallice dessus, on je ne trouve grant propos, et suffiroit bien si nous povons faire dedans le temps que avons ce qui est necessaire pour accomplir, ce qui est traicté et accordé entre nos deux maistres, et comme au jour d'huy vous ay escript par ung gentilhomme que vous ay envoyé.

Il est beaucoup plus necessaire de dresser le peron et arbre et y pendre

les escuz pour recevoir ceulx qui y viennent a toute heure, qui ne trouvent a qui parler; et touchant le camp et noz lysses qui ny fera aultre dilligence, je ne voy pas quilz puissent estre prestz au temps assigné par ceulx qui ont esté cryer et publyer le tournay. J'en ay dit plusamplement ce quil m'en semble acedit porteur; qui sera la fin, Monsr, apres me estre recommander a votre bonne grace, priant Dieu vous donner bonne vye et longue. A Ardre le xxiiijme de May. *Ainsi signé*, L'entierement votre, CHASTILLON. *Et audessus*, A Monsr. le conte de Worcestre, grant chambellan d'Angleterre.

The justs at Guisnes.

(MS. Cotton. Titus, B. I. p. 127.)

(This paper is to be compared with that in the Rutland Papers, p. 44.)

Juges deputed for the felde.

For the kinges parte:—

The duke of Buckingham.
The erle of Northumberlonde.
The erle of Worcester.
Ser Edward Ponynges.

Item, for the ordering of the felde:—

The two marshals; that is to say, for the kinges parte,

The Erle of Essex, with certein noble men whose names foloweth, to be assistant unto them, that is to say:—

My lorde of Bergeveny.
Sir Nicholas Vaux.
Sir William Sandes.
Sir John Husé.
Sir Richard Sacheverel and xxti of the kinges garde.

Item, the undermarshal and the marshal's company to kepe the oute side of the felde, to th'intent that strangers and vagabundes shal not approche unto the same, nor passe over the diches.

Item, sir Henry Marny is appointed to kepe the kinges loging.

Item, my lorde stuarde and master comptroller to take hede to the provision of frute and drinke for the king.

Item, for keping of the entres in to the felde x of the kinges garde be appointed and x of the Frenche garde.

Item, it is devised that the ij marshals shal ordre the people on bothe sides, to the intent that the oon shal not intremedle with the other, for avoiding of debate.

Indorsed. Juges deputed. At the Justes in the campe betwene Guysnes Ardre, in the tyme of metyng betwene the kinges grace and the French king.

Letters from the Lords of the Council in London to Henry VIII. and to Wolsey, during their absence at the interview with Francis I.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. D. vii. p. 231.)

These are very interesting letters, particularly in those parts where the Princess Mary's Court at Richmond is described. It is believed that they are now published for the first time. In Sir H. Ellis's first series, vol. i. 174, a previous letter of the Lords to the King will be found, dated the 13th June ; and all were evidently indited by the same person, probably Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

To the King.

Sir,—Pleas it your grace, Albeit that heretofore we had in party som knowlege and notice to oure singuler comforte of your good spede in this your prosperous and fortunate journaie, and of the mooste honourable successes of the same, yet nowe, lovinges be to almighty God, we by your mooste honourable letters bering date at your castell of Guysnes, the xxij daye of this instaunte monethe, have sure and perfaite knowlege to our further mooste singular joie, comforte, and consolacion, not oonly of the joieous meting and entrevieu of your grace and the Frenshe king, and of the pleasaunt pastymes which have proceded betwene youe, to youre great and inestimable honour, and of suche confederacions, treaties, and convencions with sonderie contractes and determinacions, as be mencioned in your saide mooste honorable lettres, the like wherof heretofore have not been brought to suche effecte and purpoos by any other your noble progenitours, but also of the speciall truste and confidence that the said Frenshe king haith in your highnes manifestly declared by his subdain repaire and commyng unto your grace into your said castell of Guysnes, and putting hymselfe hooly into your handes, which approveth his desirous and affectuous mynde to attaine your favour and amitie, and the moor specially because he canne not be satisfied till he have visited and seen your grace within this your realme. Mooste glad and joieous also we be, and right soe all your subjectes have

cause to be, to wete and see the greateste princes of Christendome, not oonly to pursue for the attayning of your favours, and to be directed and ordoured after your highnes wisedome and prudent policy, but also content and mooste desirous to visit your said grace, and to sue unto the same within this your realme, to youre perpetuall praise and fame for ever, the advancement and encreace of honour and proufit to your said realme, for the quiete, reste and tranquilité of all Christendome, and finally to the greate laude and pleasure of Almighty God: [and] considering that for a speciall remembraunce and confirmacion [of] the premisses, it hath liked your highnes, to the praise of . . . . to have your causes and matiers at this season concluded . . . . . plenary remission, and with fulle mynde and purpoos . . edifie a chapell in the name of oure blessed Lady . . . . . a thing for your perpetuelle and ymmortall memorie, [in the most] humble and lowlieste maner we thanke your grace that it hath [pleased] the same to advertise us of the premises, whereby to our moste . . . rejoyesing we be made as participant thereof in maner as though we had been present at the same. And where as in many thynges heretofore, not of soo high importaunce as this excellent and notable act of your moost circumspect and provident wisedome broughte by the help of God to youre intended purpoos, *Te Deum laudamus* hath been solempnely songen in the laude and praise of God, and for these good and fortunate successes we wolde likewise, youre pleasure knowen in this behalf, semblably geve [laude] and praise to almighty God, to whoom we doe and shall daily praye as welle for the fortunate and good contynuance of your further noble purpooses and affaires, as also for your sauf [and] soone commyng hoom.

And sethen our last writing unto your highnes we have sondery tymes visited and seen your derrest doughter the princes, whoe, God be thanked, is in prosperous healthe and convalescence, and like as she encreaseth in daies and yeres soe she doothe in grace, witte, and vertue, to the [great] counfort of alle suche as repaire unto her presence.

And as touching any other causes to be signified unto your highnes concernyng this your realme, we knowe noon, but that the same is in good tranquilitie, and your subjectes in goode and quiete restefulnes. We geve our attendaunce con[tinually] in your counseill, and ordour such causes as comme before us accoording to your lawes. And as yet we have noe n[ews] naither from youre lande of Irelande nor from Sco[tland]e. Assoone as

any shalle comme unto us, we shall fort[hwith] geve advertisement to youre highnes of the same.

Ymmediately and forthwithe after the writing of the pre[mises,] the xxviij[ti] of June, and saint Peter's even, came to [us the] gentilmen of Fraunce, of whoos commyng and ent . . . we had advertisement by my lorde cardinalle. A[nd on] Saturdaie at after diner, according as tide [served] for thaym, they, being well accompanied by [the lord Barnes,] lorde Darcy and other, repaired to your dereste doughter then at Richmounte, where thay founde her grace right honorablei accompanied with your counseill, and other lordes, both spirituall and temporall; and her house and chambers right welle appointed and furnisshed with a goodly company of gentilmen and tall yomen; and as unto ladies ther were in the chamber of presence, attending on her grace, besides the lady governes and other her gentilwomen, the duches of Norfolk, with her iij doughters, the lady *(blank *)* wiff to the lorde Herbert, the countesse of Worcester, the ladies Gray and Nevelle, the lorde John's wiff,† with sondery other ladies and gentilwomen; and in the great chamber were many goodly gentilwomen well apparailled. And at the commyng of the said gentilmen of Fraunce to the princes' presence, her grace in suche wise shewed herself unto thaym, furst in welcomming and enterteynnyng of thaym with moost goodly countenaunce, propur communycacion, and pleasaunt passetyme in playing at the virginalles, that thay greately marveled and rejoyesed the same, her yong and tendre age conscidered. And soe after thay departed ageine to London, and at this present tyme be upon thair depeching from hennes. Sethen thaire hider commyng thay have bene well accompenied with the said lordes Barnes and Darcy, and other gentilmen, and goodly chere doon unto thayme, furst by the maire and sheriffes of London, th'abbot of Westmynster, and thenne after mooste specially by the duke of Norfolke.

The Lords of the Council in London to Wolsey.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. D. vii. p. 233.)

(Directed,) To my Lorde Cardynalles grace.

After our right humble recommendacion to your grace, Pleaseth the same

* See p. 93.

† The wife of lord John Grey.

to wete your right honourable lettres bering date at Calais, the xxvj^{ti} day of June, conteignyng your advertisementes concerning the commyng hider of the thre gentilmen of Fraunce, so licenced to do by the king our souverain lord, were delyvered unto us on Thursday in the mornyng last passed, being saint Petres eve, The whiche daye, a litle before night, the same gentilmen cam suddainly to London. And albeit wee had litle and short warnyng before thayr commyng, yet convenient preparacions were made for theym according to your pleasure and advertisementes. The maire of London havyng knowlege of thair said commyng, made unto theym, being wele accompanyed with gentilmen of England, a goodly bankett at night in Chepe syde, and there they sawe the watche, which was right wele ordered, and by theym excellently commended, as we understande by reapport of the gentilmen that were in thair company. The next day after, being saint Petres day, we sent the lord Barnes to geve welcommynges to the said gentilmen, and to accompany theym. And the same day the said mayre had theym to dynner, and in the afternoone, inasmoche as they desired amonges other thinges to see th'ospitall of Savoye, and the kinges chapel at the monasterie of Westminster, they were conveyed thider, wele accompanyed on horsbak, and demonstracions made unto theym of notable thinges in the said hospitalle, the kinges chapelle, and the sayd [monastery,] th'abbot of the same accompanyeng theym, [and after] enterteigned theym with right goodly chere [as the] usage requered upon a Fryday. And on S[aturday] folowing oon of the shiriffes of London made [the said] gentilmen a goodly dyner, and for that the tyde was commodious for theym to Richemount aboute noone, they being wele accompanyed by the lord Barnes, the lord Darcy, and other, were then after conveyed thider in a barge, where they repayred to the princesse and fownde her righte honourably accompanyed with noble personages, aswel sperituall as temporalle, and her house and chambers wele appointed and fournysshed with right good nombre of goodly gentilmen and tall yeomen; and as unto ladyes, there were in the chamber of presence attending on her grace (besides the lady governesse and other her gentilwomen) the duchesse of Norfolk, with her thre doughters, the lady Margaret wif to the lord Herbert, the countesse of Worcester, the ladyes Graye and Nevell, and the lord John's wif, with sundry other ladyes and gentilwomen; and in the greate chamber were dyvers goodly gentilwomen wele apparailled. And at the commyng of the said gentilmen of Fraunce to the princesse presence, her grace in suche wise shewed her self unto theym,

[first] in welcommyng and enterteignyng of theym with moost goodly countenaunce, proper communicacion, and pleasaunt passetyme in playing at the virginalles, that they greatly marvailed and rejoysed the same, her young and tender age considered. Communicacion had, and licence taken by the said gentilmen of the . . . . . goodly chere was made unto theym of strawberes, wafers, wyne, and ypocras in plenty. The same nighte th'oder shirif of London made unto theym a goodly soper. Yesterday (Sonday) my lord of Norfolk had the said gentilmen with hym at dyner, and used and enter[tained] theym all the day with moche goodly chere and passetyme. This present daye they entende to see the Towre, and so to depeche themselves from hens. We have at this tyme written unto the kinges highnes, and geven unto his grace our moost humble thankes for his gracious advertisement lately geven unto us, by his moost honourable lettres, concerning his moost excellent and goodly actes, passetymes, and pleasures had in those parties, like as your grace shall conceyve by the copye of our lettre whiche we sende unto you herinclosed. And almighty God have your grace in his preservacion. At . . . . . the second day of July.

(Signed,) Alle youres,
T. Norfolk.

Ri. Wynton. W. Lincoln. Joh'n Abbot [of Westminster.]
Joh'n Berners. Joh'n Fynnex. Thom. . . . . .
Rob't. Brudenell'. T. Wyndam. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Other signatures are burnt off. The lords who signed on the 13th June may be seen in Ellis, Orig. Letters, I. i. 176.

[P. 30]. The expenses of Wolsey's embassy, 1521.

(Abstracted from MS. Harl. 620.)

The booke of Soluc'. In my lordes graces Jorneye to Cales, Bruges, and other places. Master Roberte Carter occupyinge the office of stewardeshipe.—Anno xiij°.

f. 2. "Ale and beare," extending three pages. Total cciiij*li.* ix*s.* iij*d.*

f. 3 b. "Wyn." Total lxix*li.* xiij*s.* x*d. ob.*

f. 4. "Buttry." The account for "mapylle bollys, lether pottes, ashen cuppys," &c. Total cxiij*s.* iiij*d. ob.*

f. 5. "Pantre." Expenses of washing "clothys" and "covyr-payns." Total xvij*s.* x*d.*

f. 6. "Ewrye." Three pages. Total lxxiij*li.* xij*s.* v*d.*

f. 8. "Sault and sawcys." Total xj*li.* ix*s.* ix*d.*

f. 9. "The pultrye." Total vj*li.* vj*s.* j*d. ob.*

f. 10. "Lynges, coddes, and other salt-fyschys, bought of Basdeyn and of other fyschmongars." Total xij*li.* viij*s.*

f. 11. "Beffes and muttuns." Total cclxvj*li.* iij*s.* ij*d.*

f. 12. "Foreyn chargys;" that is, miscellaneous expenses, amounting to cxliiij*li.* xvij*s.* viij*d.* Some of them are curious, as this for the scocheons which ambassadors were accustomed to leave on their route:—

"Item, payd to Joh'n Browyn, paynter of Lundun, for dyvers scochyns bought of hym and receyved be the syght of the said officers, as apperyth be bylle,—x*li.* xvij*s.*"

The following items of expenses incurred on the cardinal's attendance at the two churches in Calais may also be considered worth extracting:—

"Item, payd to Wylliam Elton, for a carpynter and tymber, in seynt Mary's chyrche of Caleys, for hangyng of [the] hye auter, the iijth day of August, vj *d.*

"Item, for the hyer of a cart for carrying of the vestry staff from the stapylle to seynt Mary's chyrche, iiij *d.*

"Item, paid to the sexton of seynt Peter's, for the hyer of a carpenter, and for iiij ledges for the hye auter, and for my lordes traves, xvj *d.*

"Item, paid for a wagon carrying of the gret standerd of the vestry to seynt Peter's chyrch, xvj *d.*"

f. 18. "Weet" (wheat). Total cxliij*li.* vj*s.* vij*d. ob.*

f. 19, 20. "Burdwages." Lists of gentlemen. (See hereafter.)

f. 21b, 22. "Burdwagys for yomen."

f. 22b. "Burdwagys for gromes."

These accounts continue to f. 29, where is the "Summa totalis denar' solut' pro commensalibus forensecis ccxxviij*li.* vij*s.* ij*d. q.*"

f. 30. "Veelys and lambys." Total iiij^{xx}ij *li.* xij*s.* vij*d.*

f. 33. "Caryages." Eight pages. Total iiij^{xx}ij *li.* vij*s.* x*d.*

f. 37. "Woode and coole." Total cxj*li.* xij*s.* j*d.*

f. 38. "Rusches." Total iiij*li.* xv*s.* viij*d. ob.*

f. 39. "Rewardes." These are curious as enumerating the presents Wolsey received, and the senders of them; but they were in England, on his route to the coast. Total, vij *li.* vj*s.* viij *d.*

f. 40. This commences another account, on a smaller quire of paper, entitled "The Queyre of Velwettes, Skarlettes, Redde Clothes, and of Milleyn Bonettes."

f. 41. "Blacke velvett gevyn to my lordes graces gentlemen agayn hys journé to Cales, in July an° xiij° Regis H. viij^mi." To fifty gentlemen, each ten yards of black velvet at ix*s.* the yard, and a bonett, price iiij*s.* iij*d.*

f. 43. "Skerllettes geven to my lordes yomen." To a hundred men three yards of black velvet at vij*s.* viij*d.* the yard, and iij yards of scarlet at viij*s.* vj*d.* the yard, and each a bonett.

f. 45b. The totals here given distinguish the allowance made to the various recipients, as follows—

"Velwette.—Somme totalle of velwette delyvered to l. gentylmen aftyr the rate of x. yardes to every of theym, v^c. yards at ix*s.* the yarde, ccxxv*li.* to iiij^xx xvi of my lordes yomen, clerkes of his chapelle, and clerkes of his kychyn, aftyr the rate of every one of theym iij. yardes, cc^miiij^xx di. yardes. To the iiij. fotemen aftyr vj. yardes di. for every of theym xxvj. yardes. To Mr. Stiward (iiij. di.). Mr. Tresorer (vj.) & Mr. Comptroller (vj.) xvi. yardes di. And to x. childyr of the chapelle xviij. yardes. In all *ccc^mxlviij yardes di.* at vij*s.* viij*d.* the yarde, cxxxiij*li.* xj*s.* x*d.* In alle in black velwett viij^cm xlviij. yardes di. and in all in moneye, ccclviij*li.* xi*s.* x*d.*

"Skarlette.—Somme totalle of money paid for skarlette delyvered unto c^m of my lordes yomen, clerkes of his chapelle and clerkes of his kichyn, with the iiij. footemen, at iij. yardes for every of theym, *ccc^m yardes;* to x. prestes of his seid chapelle, and to his ij. secretaries, to every of theym iij. yardes, xlij. yardes. And to the seid x. childyr of his seid chapelle for x. cootes xxiiij. yardes di. In alle in skarlette ccc^mlxvj. yards di. whereof lxxviij. yardes at viij*s.* vj*d.* *xxxiij li. iij s.;* xlij. yardes at viij*s.* *xvij li. xvj s.;* xlij. yardes at vij*s.* viij*d.* *xvij li. ij s.;* c^mij. yardes at vij*s.* vj*d.* *xxxviij li. vs.;* and c^mij. yardes di. at vij*s.* *xxxv li. xvij s. vj d.;* in alle in moneye, cxl*li.* iij*s.* vj*d.*

"Reddes.—Somme totalle of money paid for redde cloth delyvered unto iiij^xx. vj. of my lords gromys with the gromys of the stabulle, that is to saye, to every of theym iij. yardes, and to the ij. chariotte menne and to Alan Spaynyard the mule manne, to every of theym iij quarters of a yarde, and to the sumpter manne di. a yarde, to make theym jerkyns besides theyr cootes, *cclx. yards iij. quarters.* And to xxvij. abbey menne, to every of theym iij. yardes iiij^xxj. yards. In alle of redde cloth, ccc^mxlj. yardes iij. quarters.

Wherof c^{ml}xxj. yardes at iiij*s.* the yard, *xxxiiij li. iiij s.* and c^{ml}xx. yardes iij. quarters, at iij*s.* viij*d.* the yard, xxxj*li.* vj*s.* j*d.*; in alle in moneye, lxv*li.* x*s.* j*d.*

" Somme totalle of moneye paid for blakke velwette delyvered to xvj. of the seid gromys, that is to saye, to v. of theym xv. yardes, to x. of theym xv. yardes, and to one of theym ij. yardes, in alle in blakke velvette xxxij. yardes, at *vij s. viij d.* the yarde, xij*li.* v*s.* iiij*d.*

" Somme totalle of money paid for cciiij^{xx}.x. Millen bonnettes. Wherof delyveryd unto xlvj. of my lordes gentille menne, to c^{m}. yomen, clerkes, and odyr, to iiij^{xx}v. gromys, xxvj. abbeymenne, to x. chylder of the chapelle, to every of theym i. bonette. And M. Styward (iiij), M. Tresourer (iiij), and M. Comptroller (iiij), xij bonettes, in alle in bonettes delyvered cc^{ml}xxix, of the whiche cciiij^{xx}. x. bonettes cc^{ml}xiiij. coste *iiij s. iiij d.* the pece, and xxvj. cost v*s.* the pece; in alle in moneye, lxiij*li.* xiij*s.*

" And there remayneth yette in bonettes notte yette delyvered, xl. Millen bonettes.

" Somme totalle of moneye paid for blakke velwette, skarlette, redde cloth, and for Myllenne bonettes, as it dothe appere before in this booke, Ccxli *li.* iiij *s.* ix *d.*, over and besides xl. markes delyvered to master Tresourer and master Comptroller for theyr lyvereys."

f. 50. Here commences a fresh account, in which certain expenses, chiefly for provisions, are recorded day by day as they occur, from the 29th of July to the 4th of December. Mr. Sharon Turner, in his History of the Reign of Henry VIII. vol. i. pp. 211—213, has extracted some portions of this. It continues to the end of the volume. At the last page are these totals —

" Summa totalis denar' solut' per dictum dominum Itinerando per viam in isto itinere, prout particula patent antea, clxv*li.* viij*s.* viij*d.*

" Summa totalis omnium soluc' predict' in hoc libro cont' $M^{l}M^{l}$ccciiij^{xx}vj *li.* xiiij*s.* vj*d. q.*"

That is, 2,386*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.*, not, as Turner has it, 2,346*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

A complete list of the fifty gentlemen who attended Wolsey on this occasion is supplied at f. 41, as follows —

Richard Page	M. Fraunces	Richard Pomerey
Thomas Henage	Edward Steynynges	John Synclere

John Dudley
Thomas Dudley
Cristofer Conyers
Jamys Butteler
Thomas Arnedell
John Rescumer
Andrew Luttrell
Robert Owtrede
Roger Tempest
William Drewry
Arthur Newton
Water Denys
John Penyngton
Thomas Tempest
Raff Metford
Richard Crake
William Yeo
George Willoughby
John Wentworthe
Cristofer Coo
Robert Fraunces
John SentJohn
Edward Aston
Edmond Wyndham
Thomas Alford
Raffe Pexall
Edward Stanley
Richard Redman
Antony Hansard
William Dauncy
Thomas Yorke
John Yerdeley
Richard Crooke
Lewis Powys
William Ogan
John Eston
John Gostewyk
Richard Candyshe
Miles Forrest
John Torrell
William Fayrfax
Watyr Stryklond
Henry Savelle
Cristofer Slyngesby

[P. 33.] ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR THE ADVANCE OF 2000 *li.* FOR THE REPARATION OF CALAIS, UPON CREDIT OF THE WOOLS THERE: JULY 17, 1523.

(MS. Cotton. Faust. E. VII. f. 41. On parchment.)

The xvijth day of Juylle the xv^e^. yere, &c. The kyng by th'avis of the lordes of his counsail and by th'assent of the maire and marchant3 of the staple of Caleys, consideryng the greet reparacions that most of necessitee in alle haste be maad at Caleys and in the marches there, hathe appointed therfore that of the wolles that nowe be at Caleys, wherof the king be agreement of the said maire and marchant3 shal take one peny, and the marchant3 an other; that is to say, after that xx^mil^. marc· be receyved to the kynges use of the wolles that be nowe there, and other xx^mil^. marc· to be received to the use and disposicion of the said maire and marchant3 of the same wolles there, there shal be delivered nowe anoon without delay or tarryeng by the same maire and marchant3 to William Cantelowe vitailler of Caleys, wolle, suche as he wol agree him to receive, to the value of ij^mil^.*li.* after the price of wolle that goothe at the said staple. The said ij ^mil^.*li.* to be employed for and aboute the necessarie reparacions of Caleys asfer as it shal mowe reche. For the whiche ij ^mil^.*li.* worthe wolle soo to be received by the said William Cantelowe the said maire and marchant3 shal haue repaiement and

assignement of v*s.* of every xx*s.* assigned for every sak of wolle for the paiement of Caleys in the laste parlement holden at Westmynstre; that is to say, v*s.* of everyche of the said xx*s.* to be receyved for every sak of wolle that shal be shipped oute of Englande from Martynmasse nexte commyng forthewarde tille the said somme of ij ^{mil}.*li.* be fully repaied. And that for the deliverance of the said ij ^{mil}.*li.* worthe wolle in the manier and fourme aforesaide there shal be maad letres under the kynges prive seal to the said maire or his lieutenant, conestables, and felowship, &c. BENET.

[P. 33.] THE PAINTER'S BILL FOR BANNERS, &c. FURNISHED TO THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

(MS. Lansd. 858, f. 12b.)

Parcellis of stuff made by John Browne, the kyngis paynter, for the hygh and myghtty prynce Charlis duke of Suffolke, then beyng apoyntted to be lyffetennaunt-generall of [the] Kyngis Ryall Armye in to the partyes of Fraunce in the yere of our lord God 1523, and the xx. yere of the rayne of Kyng H. viijth.

Item, a standart wrowght with fyne golde and sylver, apon dowble sarsnet, and frynged with sylke, iij*l.*

Item, ij. banners of your armys wroght with gold and sylver apone dowble sarsnet and fryngyd with sylke, v*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, x. gyttons of dowble sarsnet wroght with gold and sylver, and fryngyd with sylke, at viij*s.* iiij*d.* the pece, vj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, a cote of armys wroght with fyne gold and sylver and in oyle upon dowbyll sarsnet, fryngyd with sylke, and lynyed with bokerame, for your herauld, xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, l^{ti} skochyns in mettall on paper ryall with your armys, at xvj*d.* the pece, iiij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, l^{ti} scochyns in coler on paper ryall with your armys, at x*d.* the pece, xlj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, ij. doseyne scochyns wroght with gold and sylver in oyle with your armys apone bokerame, at ij*s.* the pece, xlviij*s.*

Item, ij. doseyne and iiij. flaggis and pencellis for your gracis caryage at xij*d.* the pece, xl*s.*

Summa xxvj*li.* iij*s.*

Payd 24*li.*

Browne the Paynter.

[P. 33.] KNIGHTS MADE BY THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK IN FRANCE. 1523.

(MS. Cotton. Claud. C. III. f. 99b.)

Knightes made by my lorde of Suffolke in Fraunce at a towne called Roye in the tyme of warre, he beinge the kinges lieutenant, anno d'ni 1523, on Alhallowen day, in the 15. yere of the kinges reigne.

Lord Herbert, sonne and heire to th' Erle of Worcester.
Lord Powes.
Sir Arthur Poole, brother to the lorde Montagu.*
Sir Olyver Maners, brother to the lorde Roos.
Sir Thomas Wentworthe.
Sir Richard Corbett.
Sir William Stourton.
Sir Richard Sandes.
†Sir Edmonde Beningfielde.
†Sir Edward Seymour.
†Sir George Warham.
†Sir Walter Mantell.
Sir Robert Jerningham.

Item, the sayd lorde of Suffolke at the same tyme made these two knightes on the Ryver of Some.

Sir John Dudley.
†Sir Robert Utreight.

Item, at Valenciennes the sayde lord of Suffolke made these two knightes the 3 day of December at the same tyme.

Sir William Penyngton.
Sir Bartholomew Tate.

* Sir Geoffrey Poole was knighted by the King "at Yorke place, now called Whitehall, in the parlement tyme, Anno D'ni 1529." Ibid. p. 104.

† The names marked † are accompanied in the MS. (one of Glover's) with trickings of their arms.

Proclamations relating to the government of Calais.

Anno xiiij Henrici Octavi. A Proclamation comaunding all such persons as have the kinges protection for victualling of the towne of Caleys, speedily to send victualls thither, upon payne to forfeite their protection.

(MS. Harl. 442, f. 41.)

Henricus Octavus Dei gratia, &c. (to be proclaimed in London.)

Forasmuch as the king our soveraigne lord hath nowe at Caleys a puissant army lying, for the victualling whereof necessarie yt is that provision from time to time be made, the kinges pleasure therefore is, that all such persons as have protections, by reason whereof they ought to provide vittailes for his said towne, shall ymediatlie provide bread, beere, and other vittailes for the same, and send them thither, upon paine of forfeiture of their said protections. And all other the kinges subjects whiche will send thither anie manner of like provision of bread, beere, and other vittailes, shall for the time of the abode of the kinges army there be discharged from payment of any manner of custome of all the said vittailes thither by them to be sent or brought. And allso the kinges counsell there being shall see all such vittailes well entreated, without exaction of any toll or custome there to be taken or exacted for the same. And that they shall have for theire vittailes such price given unto them as they may have reasonable gaine.

Et hoc sub periculo, &c. (Letters patent, dated xxiiij Aug. anno regni xiv.)

*A Proclamation concerning such persons as have the kinges protection for vittailling of the towne of Caleys.**

(MS. Harl. 442, f. 43.)

Henricus Octavus, &c. (to be proclaimed in London.)

Forasmuch as the king our soveraigne lord doth at this time send to Caleys a puysaunt army, for the victualling whereof necessarie yt is that provision from tyme to tyme be made, the kinges pleasure therefore is that

* This Proclamation, though slightly varied in its terms, is in fact another copy of the preceding. See also Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiii. p. 773.

all such persons as have protections by reason whereof they ought to provide vittailes for the said towne, shall ymmediately provide bread, beer, and other vittailes for the same, and send them thither, upon paine of forfeiture of their protections. And all other the kinges subjects, which will send thither anie manner of like provision of bread, beere, or other victuall, shall for the tyme of their abode there, and in those parties of beyond the seas, be discharged for payment of anie manner of custome of all the said vittailes thither by them to be sent or brought. And also the kinges counsell there being shall see all such vittailes well entreated, without exaction of any toll or custome thereto to be taken or exacted for the same. And that they shall have for their said vittailes such price given unto them as they may have reasonable gain, &c.

Et hoc sub periculo, &c. (Letters patent, dated xxj° Aug.)

A Proclamation for establishing of trade and merchandizing and traffique within the towne and marches of Callice, with divers immunities and freedoms concerning the same. (July 13, 1527.)

(MS. Harl. 442, f. 77.)

Rex Maiori ville sue Cales', &c.

The king our soveraigne lord, mynding and entending the welth, encrease, and enriching of his realme of England, and of this his towne of Callis and the marches of the same; and that not only his own subjects, but also other straungers of what nation soever they be, might have the more desire and currage to repaire to this his saide towne and marches, and for other great respects and consideracions, with the advise of his counsell, by theis his lettres patentes of proclamacion, freely geveth and granteth full libertie and licence, and also ordeyneth and determineth, that as well all and singuler his subjects, merchauntes, and occupiers of all manner of wares and merchandizes, as also all other merchauntes straungers, of what nation or country soever they be, that they and every of them from henceforth shall mowe resort and repaire from time to time with their goods, wares, and merchandizes unto this his towne of Callis and marches of the same, and there to buy and sell, change and rechange, with as large and ample freedomes, liberties, and immunyties as they have had and enjoyed att or in any mart or marts holden and kept at Andwerp, Bruges, or Barowe, or within anie

other citie, burgh, or towne within the emperor's low countries of Flaunders, Holland, Zeland, or Brabant, or anie of them; provided alwaies and foreseene (inasmuch as the same towne of Callis is a towne of warre) that no straunger enter the same towne with anie harneys or weapons, ne doe nor attempt anie thing contrary the statutes and ordinaunces made and established for the sure keeping thereof; and further, the kinges highnes willeth and yeveth libertie as is aforesaid to all manner of merchauntes, aswell his subjects as other merchauntes straungers, resorting and repayring unto his said towne of Callis and marches thereof, duringe their abode there to be and abide under his gracious proteccion, defence, suerty, and safeguard in their bodies, goods, and merchandizes, and thether to resort, come and goe, passe and repasse, marchantly at all times att their liberties, by land, see, and freshwaters, and on horse or on foote, by chariott, wagon, cart, or with anie maner of other cariage, with their factors, attorneys, familiers, or servauntes; and in the same towne of Callis and marches to be conversaunt, remaine, sojorne, and abide there, to occupy and exercise the feats of merchandize, in buying, selling, bartering, chaunging, rechaunging, or distributing their goods and merchandizes att all times, att their free wills and liberties, without lett, disturbance, arrest, vexacion, impediment, or contradicion of the captaine, deputie, leifetenant, thresaurer, marshall, and comptroller of the same towne of Callis, or of the maior there for the time being, or anie customer, comptroller, sercher, bailiffe, waterbailiffe, toller, wardens of the passage, or of anie other officer or officers whatsoever they be for the time being, or of the leifetenant or keeper of the castell of Callis, or of the keeper or constable of the tower of Rysbanke, or of the keeper of Newnambrigge for the time being, or of any other person or persons, for them, or for anie of them; and without paying anie hedmoney, halfe passage money, traversmoney, sandgelt, wharfgelt, the Flemishe toll otherwise named brocage of the haven, or anie other toll whatsoever they be, except only suche customes and tolles as the kinges merchantes and subjects have paid and be accustomed to pay att the aforesaid marts holden att Andwerpe and elsewhere within the emperor's said lowe countries, and that it be leifull as well to the kinges merchaunt adventurers, as also to all other merchant straungers, to shipp their goods and merchandizes from the said towne and port of Callis, in all shipp or shipps of what nacion soever they be, att their choyce and liberty, without paying therefore anie half-passage or anie other

exaccion to be taken of them for their shippes, goods, or merchandizes, upon paine to every person and persons offending in this behalf to be forthwith putt in warde and prison, there to remaine without baile or mainprise, and furthermore to pay and make fine at the kinges pleasure; and that all the kinges subjects merchaunts may peaceably and quietly resort, repayre, and come unto the same towne of Callis and marches from time to time with their goods and merchandizes, and from thence to passe and goe att their liberties, and not to be vexed, troubled, grieved, or arrested in person or goods for anie manner debt or duety growing or rising uppon or for anie manner contracte or bargaine made out of the said towne and marches, (yf the partie grieved will require this freedome,) except only for contracts and bargaines made within the said towne of Callis and marches there; and that all marchaunts straungers be as free in bodies and goods within the said towne, port, and marches of Callis, as the kinges subjects marchaunts be, or owe or pretend to be, within the emperor's lowe countries during the freedome of any marte holden or kepte there: the provision before specified, made for garding and surety of the towne of Callis foresaid, alwaies saved; And, albeit that the marchaunts straungers exercising the feates of merchandizes att the said marts heretofore holden in the said emperor's lowe countries have byn accustomed to pay divers and many moo tolls, customes, and impositions, and more larges for their goods and merchandizes thether brought then the kinges subjects marchaunts repairing to the same marts, yet the kinges highnes, of his grace especiall and bountuouxnes, willing the marchaunts straungers which hereafter shall resort for cause of merchandizes unto the said towne and marches of Callis favorably and lovingly to be entreteyned and used within the same, so that by meane thereof they may be encouraged to repaire to the same towne and marches from time to time hereafter, hath therefore of his singuler good grace and favors ordeyned and determined that all and every such marchaunt and marchaunts straungers pay for their goods and merchandizes within the said towne, port, and marches of Callis coming and going to and from the same towne, port, and marches of Callis, for the said cause of merchandizes, none other tolls, gables, exaccions, imposicions, or customs, then the kinges subjects marchaunts have paid or owe to pay within the emperor's said lowe countries att the marts holden there; and in likewise all marchaunts the kinges subjects to pay for their goods and marchandizes to be by them brought unto the said

towne, port, and marches of Callis, such customes, gables, and toles as the same marchaunts the kinges subjects have paid, owe to pay, or have been accustomed to pay for the same in the said emperor's lowe countryes and none other, nor in none other wise. And that no marchaunt straunger repayring to the saide towne and marches of Callis, or from thence goeing, be constrayned within the said towne, port, or marches, to pay anie other toll, custome, gables, or exaccions for their goods or merchandizes, or anie for them, then be rated and extended upon the kinges subjects marchaunts in the privileges of duke Philipp of Burgoine, confirmed by the townes of Andwerpe and Barowe, according to certaine tables thereupon to be made, whereof one table to be sett in the open markett place of Callis, the seconde in the custome house there, and the third in the kinges exchequer of Callis. And yf anie officer of the saide towne, port, and marches, exact or leavy anie toll or custome above the rate expressed in the said tables, and thereof found culpable, every such officer to be punished by emprisonment and fines, at the kinges pleasure, as is above expressed. And in case the said marchaunt straungers or anie of them by covert concealing or not entering their goods and merchandizes in the customer's bookes there to be appointed, bring in or convey out of the said towne of Callis or marches, in defrauding the kinges highnes of his said customes, then they to be imerced and punished with like paines and forfeitures as the kinges subjects for like offence and concealment have and owe to sustaine and beare within the emperor's said low countries. And as touching the kinges subjects, yf they or anie of them by concealing or not entring their goods and merchandizes in the customer's bookes thereto to be appointed bring in or convey out of the said towne or port of Callis or marches of the same, in defrauding the kinges highnes of his said customes, then they and every of them from time to time, and as often as they shall so offend, to pay unto the kinges highnes the said toll, and for their punishment of concealment tenn times so much over and besides the said toll. And also that the governor or governors of the said marchaunts adventurers, or such person as they shall chose to be their ruler for the time being, may have and use like authority, power, and jurisdiccion in the rule and governaunce of the said marchaunts att the time of their abode att Callis and marches aforesaid, as the governor or governors of the same marchaunts have had, used, or ought to have in the said emperor's lowe countries. And that all accions of debt, trespasse,

or other variance to be moved or attained within the said towne and marches by any the said marchaunt or marchaunts adventurers against anie of the said marchaunt adventurers, staplers, and others, for anie cause or matter concerning the feate of marchaunts adventurers, or by anie person or persons against anie of the said marchaunts adventurers for causes concerning their said feate, be commenced afore the governor or governors and fellowshipp of the same marchaunts, there examined, pursued, and finally determined by sentence definitive, without any further appeale, according and in like manner as the graunts be made unto them in the said emperor's lowe countries. And in like wise all accions of debt, trespasse, or other variance to be moved and attained within the said towne and marches by anie marchaunt or marchaunts of the Staple against any of the marchaunts' fellowship, or servaunt of the same staple, marchaunts adventurers or others, for anie cause or matter concerning the feate of marchaunts of the staple, or by any other person or persons against anie of the said marchaunts of the staple for cause or matter concerning their said feate, be commenced before the maior of the said staple, there examined, pursued, and finally determined by sentence diffinitive without anie further appeale. The statutes and ordinances of the said towne of Callis provided for punycion of malefactors and trespassors in criminall causes, violators and breakers of the kinges peace, or anie of the ordinances within the same, allwaies standing in their full strength, vigor, and effect. And that also all and every marchaunt of the staple using and exercising the said feate of marchaunts adventurers, buying or bartring anie of the merchandizes belonging to the same feate, not only observe and keepe the statutes and ordinances made or to be made and ordayned from time to time by the said marchaunt adventurers, but also be contributaries unto them for the same, like as other marchaunt adventurers doo or hereafter owe to doo. And also that every marchaunt adventurer using or exercising the said feate of marchaunts of the staple, buying or bartring anie of the merchandizes belonging to the same feate of the staple, not only observe and keepe the statutes and ordinances made or to be made and ordeyned from time to time by the said marchaunts of the staple, but also be contributaries unto them for the same, like as other marchaunts of the staple doo or hereafter owe to doo. And yf anie officer or officers within the said towne, marches, and port of Callis constrayne or compell the kinges marchaunts adventurers or straungers to pay anie toll,

custome, gabells, or exaccions for their goods and marchandizes at the saide towne, marches, and port of Callis, inward or outward, or compell anie marchaunts straungers to pay anie toll, customes, or exaccions, other then by the effect of the said articles and the said tables shalbe rated and extendyd, that then the kinges treasaurer and comptroller of the towne for the time being, and the said governor or governors and ruler jointly, or two of them att the least, whereof the governor to be one, have power and authority to examine the causes and complaints of the marchaunts grieved in this partie, and to leavy of the officer or officers so offending six times the value of such exaccion or exaccions, besides imprisonment and other punishment of his body att the kinges pleasure, whereof half to the kinge, and the other half to be paid to the party grieved. Also that the said Marchaunts Adventurers may be corporate within the said towne and marches as they be in the said emperor's lowe countries; and that they may keepe thier courts and assemblies, and make ordinances, and ordaine and leavy fines, forfeitures, and impositions, and especially weights and measures; and also admitt meaters, mesurers, ployers, and packers, and order and extent peisage, cranage, cartars, and rollewaynes in like manner and forme as the said marchaunts have made, ordeyned, established and used in the emperor's said lowe countries. And this without interrupcion, lett, impediment, or challenge of the maior, waterbailiff, or anie other officer or officers within the said towne, port, or marches, uppon paine of imprisonment and fine to be cessed by the kinges treasourer, comptroller, and governor of the said marchaunts or his deputy, as is aforesaid, whereof half to be apployed to the kinge, and the other half to the party greived. Also all persons having shewehouses or packhouses within the same towne or marches shall lett to ferm the same houses to the marchaunts adventurers for reasonable prices; and yf the owners of such houses be unreasonable in that party that then the rulers or governors of the said fellowshipp, and the kinges deputy and treasurer there, have power to chose foure marchaunts adventurers and foure persons indifferent, inhabitants of the said towne of Callis, the same persons or the more part of them to rate, cess, and extent the ferme of every suche shewehouse or packehouse after a reasonable price, so as the marchaunts, and also the owners, may both have reasonable cause to be contented. And also yt is ordeyned and established by the kinges highnes that the marchaunts of the Hanze, Fraunce, Spaine, Portugale, and all other marchaunts comprised in

league and amity made by their princes and heads with the kinges grace, and also Florentines, Jannais, Venecians, Lucays, Bononiens, Millanoys, Italions, with all other marchaunts which nowe be in the towne or marches of Callis or hereafter shalbe under the kinges safe conduct, shall not convey nor doe to be conveyed by themselves nor by anie other for them, by fraud, colour, or male engine, into the partes or anie place within the said emperor's lowe countries, anie woollen clothes or other of the kinges commodities, uppon paine of forfeiture of all such goods and merchandizes, or the value of the same goods and merchandizes; two parts of the said forfeiture to belong to the kinges highnes, and the third part to the finder. Nevertheles, if the said marchaunts of the Hanze, Italions, or other, intend to convey clothes or other merchandizes of the commodities of the kinges realme of England into their owne countries, through the said emperor's lowe countries and dominions, the kinges highnes is contented that they so doo, and bring the commodities of their owne countries thorough the said emperor's lowe countries and dominions into his said realme of England or to his said towne and marches of Callis, provided alwaies that before they shipp the said commodities of his said realme of England, to be conveyed into their owne countries as above, they make sufficient suerties and bonds before the kinges comptroller and customers of such towne and port where the said goods and merchandizes shalbe shipped, in the custome house there, that they shall not breake no bulk, open no pack, for making sale, bartring, commutacion, or dressing of anie part of the said merchandizes within the obeysaunce of the said emperor's lowe countries and dominions, but only to be dried, if necessity so require. Also in likewise, that none of the same marchaunts of the Hanze, or anie other for them, bring or doo to be brought into his said realme of England, or into anie other place under his obeysaunce, anie goods, wares or merchandizes, unles they buy the same att the said towne of Callis or the marches of the same. And furthermore and in like manner his highnes giveth and graunteth free liberty and licence to all manner persons victuallers and other folkes bringing victualls from anie part on this side the sea, that they shall mowe in likewise att all times att their liberties and without lett, interupcion, or impediment of anie person or persons, bring victualls of all manner kindes unto his said towne and port of Callis and marches of the same for victualling thereof, and there to abide, sojorne, passe and repasse, with thier shipps, boats, horses, carriages,

and other bagages, and as favorably to be used and intertayned as any victuallers be within the dominions of anie other prince or princes whatsoever they be, without paying anie manner imposicion, toll, exaccion or other demaund for the same as is above said, either within this his said towne and port of Callis, or within anie part of the marches of the same. And all and singuler these premisses the king's highnes commaundeth duely and effectually from this day forward to be executed, upon the avoyding of his high indignacion and displeasure. And over and besides, that the offendor or offendors in the premisses be committed to warde, there to remaine without baile or maineprise, as is above specified. And therefore his highnes straightly chargeth and commaundeth his deputy, with all and singuler his counsellors and captaines of the said towne and marches of Callis, and also the maior and burgesses, bailiffs and constables of his said towne, and all other his faithfull officers, servaunts, and subjects, that they and every of them be ayding, helping, counselling, furthering and assisting the due plaine and effectuall execucion of this the kinges high pleasure and commaundement, as they will answere unto his grace att their uttermost perills. And to the intent that all marchaunts aswell straungers as others may have perfitt knowledge and notice of every point and article comprised in this proclamacion, the king our soveraigne lord therefore hath ordeyned that the same shall with all diligence and speede be putt in print, so that no man shall or may pretend anie ignoraunce.

Et hoc sub periculo, &c. Teste Rege apud Calis, xiij° die Julii anno regni decimo nono.

THE JURISDICTIONS OF THE TWO MAYORS IN CALAIS, AND DECAY OF THE TOWN.

(MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. VII. p. 23.)

The insertion of the following letter has been deferred beyond its proper order, it having no date of the year; but it must have been written within the years 1516—1520, as Wolsey, to whom it is addressed, was not made chancellor until the 7th Dec. 1515, and the duke of Buckingham, mentioned in the schedule, was beheaded on the 17th May, 1521.

The two mayors were the mayor of the town and the mayor of the staple.

The decay of the town of Calais, which is set forth, continued unremedied in the year 1527, as appears from Wolsey's own letter to the king, already quoted in p. 37; but an attempt to arrest it was then made, not only by the proclamation in favour of

merchants, which has been already inserted ; but by another proclamation, directly commanding the reparation of decayed houses, &c. a copy of which will be found following the document to which these few remarks form the introduction.

Pleasithe it your grace, where as of long contynuance there hathe bene, and yet is dependinge, within this towne of Calais an old variaunce betwene bothe the jurisdicions, and whiche of the maiors shuld have the preemynence, wherof the maior of this towne claymethe to have the same, as a thinge first graunted and confermed by the kinges graunt royall, and so contynewed tyme out of mynde. And on the other partye they clayme to enjoye it by vertue of the kinges graunt and confirmacion undre his brode seale ; the whiche controversye thus enduringe without eny fynall determynacion, hathe caused within this towne intranquylité and disease. And also greate hynderaunce hathe incressed unyversally to the commons of inhabitants by reason of the same. And moche more hereafter is like to be, unto ther greatter enpoverishinge, oneles that sum fynall and clere determynacion be shortly had therein.

For the remedy wherof assuredly to be had, we knowing not how so well to do as by meanys of our right humble supplycacion, mekely to make intercession unto your grace for the same ; consydering that this yere the maior of the one jurisdiccion, sir William Fitz-Williams, knyght, is your graces servant and treasurer of your most honorable houshold, and also as we truste that both the saide jurisdicions woll be right glad and fayn to be ordered and ruled by suche direccion as it may please your grace to take therein ; We therfore most humbly beseche your grace not onely to be gracyous meane unto the kinges highnes in the same ; but also that your pleasure may be of your mere goodnes to putt to your most gracious favorable hands for the reformacyon of the premysses, in avoyding all old murmuracyons, and other inconvenyencys whiche of long tyme hathe here contynewed, to the greate dissease and hyndraunce of all the inhabitantes here within this towne ; wherby here shalle encrease and contynew among us perfight cherité, welthe, and prosperité ; so that for the same the unyversall prayer of all people shall be dayly unto God for the good preservacyon of your most gracious prosperous estate. In a litille scedule here within closed ben comprised all the names of the noblemen of Ingland havyng possessions and landys within this towne, whiche be fallen in rwyne and decay, wherby not onely the kinges highnes is defeted of his

rentes, but also the sure tuycione of this towne on their behalfes is greatly mynyshed. In consideracion wherof, and in doing our duties as appertaynyth, we do at this tyme advertise your grace therin, that at your graces pleasure the seid noblemen may have monycyon and warnynge for to reedifye and repayre thair seid landis, as of necessity is verily requysite.

And in this our advertisinge your grace of the same, we most humbly beseche your grace that your pleasure may be to accept it as a thing by us done onely for the performance of a dutye, wherby our especyall trust is that we may hereafter be excused from all negligens and foly whiche otherwyse myght fortune to be madent* unto us, iff that we shuld not have endevoured our selfes about the same.

And iff there be any other thinge that it may please your grace to commaund us, we wolle be at alle tymes redy to the same, to the best of our powers duringe our lives, as knoweth the blessed Trynyté, who preserve your grace in his eternalle proteccion. At Calais the viijth day of December.

Your assured servauntes,

Directed, To my [lord cardinal's]
grace le[gate de latere]
and chauncelar of [Ingland]†

Joh'n Pecche.
Wyll'm Sandys.
Richard Carew.
Christoffer Garneys.

(*Schedule, inclosed,*) The names of alle the noble men in Ingland havynge landes in Calais that ben fallen in decay.

The duke of Buckyngam
The lord marques
The erle of Northumbreland
The erle of Kent
The erle of Arundelle
The lord Darcy
Syr Edward a Borowgh.

* So the MS. *qu.* made.

† Part of the direction is lost, having been written on the slip of paper with which the letter was fastened.

A Proclamation for reparacion of the decayed houses and buildinges in the towne of Calys. (Oct. 12, 1527.)

(MS. Harl. 442, p. 85.)

Henricus Octavus, &c.

The king our soveraigne lord, calling to his remembraunce and by experience perfectlie knowing the great deformities and many other inconveniencies evidently appearing and daily ensueing within his towne of Caleys, by meane of the decaies of houses and mansions and inhabitacions to sundry lords and others apperteyning within the said towne, suffering the same by thier negligence for lack of reparacion to fall in extreame ruyne, decaye, and desolacion, Therefore straightly chargeth and commaundeth that all and singuler the said lords and others haveing such lands, houses, mansyons, and inhabitacions in ruyne, desolacion, and decaie, within the space of *(blank)* at the furthest after the daie of this present proclamacion sufficientlie to repaire, builde, and re-edifie the same. So that by meane thereof not onlie the deformities of the said towne may be holpen and amended, but also the habitacion of the same continued, advaunced, and encreased. Not fayling so to doo upon paine of such forfeitures and other damages as be conteyned aswell in the acts and statutes made and ordeyned in that case by authoritie of parliament, as also by other provisions and ordinances pollitiquely devised, provided and made for the reformacion of ruynes and decaies, and the maintenaunce of the kinges said towne, which the kinges grace purposeth to put in effectuall execucion, without anie further delaie, respite, or favour. Charging also and straightlie commaunding all and singuler his good officers of this his said towne, not onlie to register this the kinges proclamacion in the booke of acts and ordinaunces, but also to be put in due and effectuall execucion and accomplishment thereof according to the tenor of the said statutes and ordinaunces, and the purport of this the kinges proclamacion, as they and every of them will answer to the king at their perilles.

Et hoc sub periculo, &c. Dated at Westminster xii. Oct. A° Reg. 19.

[P. 37.] Letter of Cardinal Wolsey, coming on a special ambassage, to the Ambassadors in France, 1527.

(MS. Harl. 283, p. 66.)

The following letter of Wolsey, not having been included in the collection of his correspondence published by the Royal Commission in 1830, appears worthy of being brought forward.

Cardinall Wolsey to the Bushope of Bathe* and Sir Anthony Broune, Imbassadores in Fraunce, sygnefyeng of his comyng of a spessyall Ambassage to the Frenche Kynge in An°. 1527. (*A transcript.*)

My Lord of Bathe and Mr. Broune, I comend me unto you in my moste harty maner, advertysynge the same that takying my jurney towardes the Frenche kyng I arryved heare at Canterbury † upon satordaye last paste, intendynge to morowe to take my jurneye towardes Dovere, and so uppon we[dne]sdaye, yf the wind will serve, and be good and prosperos, to passe to Callys, whear, forasmuch as my trayne extendeth me to the nombere of one thousand horses, which cannote in shorte tyme be transported, I intend to tarry by the space of 7 or 8 [days] and so take my jurney towardes Amyanse, wheare as ye write in your last leters, dated at Parris the 2. daye of this monthe,‡ which yesterday aryved heare at Canterbury, the Frenche kynge intendeth to meete with me; purposynge to order and dispos my jurney aftere suche a fashion as I maye be theare by the xxvj. daye of this monthe; praying you therfor that, repayring unto the Frenche kynge, and makyng unto him my most homble and harty comendaciones, with like congratulatyones of his good recoverye, whearof ye may saye I am as glad as of any thing that could otherwise chaunce, supposyng verely that this letle febere unto him being shalbe to him a goode purgasyone to the contynuaunce of his healthe hearafter, and howe that it is muche to my comfort to understand that he regardethe so muche my labores and travelles in this jurneye, myndyng for shortening and abridging thearof to meete with me at Amyans, albeit rather then his grace shold take any hurte in his body, or

* John Clerk.

† The letter must have been written on Monday the 8th of July.

‡ This despatch of the Ambassadors is printed by Strype, Memorials, Vol. I. App. p. 31, No. XIV.

doe any thinge to the hindranse of his affayeres, I could have byne contented to have traveled further, nevertheles, since his grace is so pleased, I am very glad thearof, and shall so order my jurney as afore. And forasmuche as in your said lettres ye make mention of an overture made by my lady the Frenche kynges mother, of the meetyng of cardinalles beinge at libertye to consulte and determyne what shalbe done for ordering of the churche, the pope thus beinge in captyvety and detayned in the emperores hands, wherof mention is made in your said letteres; and wheare mention is made in your said letteres that my lady the French kynges mother, with very ardente and vehemente wordes, sayd that christyane princes could not of their honores suffere the head of Christes chorche to be kepte in servitude and captyvetye, and that theare could be no cause whearfor any prince of his owne authorytye could put the pope to his ransome, or keepe him in durance, but that all christyane princes for the tyme of the said captyvety ought to declyne from the jurisdiction of the same, aslonge as he was so detayned, and not put to lyberty; whearby every christyayne manne myght have to him free accese as to their comone father of Christes chorche; I am very glad that this overture proceedethe of her; and had not she have made the same overture undoubtedly the kynge and I wold have made it, whearfore ye shall in conversyng with my lady, not only comend the sayd overture, alledging that I muche approve and thinke the same necesary to be followed, but also that it shalbe very expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexterytye do cause the kyng her sonne to write to suche cardynalles as be at lybertye out of Rome, as welle of Fraunce as Itally, to take the payne to com into Fraunce with all celerytye and possyble dillygence unto some place nye unto the kyng and me, wheare his grace, she, and I may conferre with them, and take order not onely for the government of the churche duringe the captyvetye of the pope, but also what is further to be done in case the emperor will not condescend to resonable condisyones of peace—*Propterea, ne quid temporis per moram inutiliter effluat, urgete atque instate ut cardinales ad loca nobis quam maxime vicina conveniant et congregantur, ne nos in ulteriores partes Galliæ protrahant, illicque nimium remorentur;* and for this purpose the pope's ambassador, who passethe with me in this jurneye, directethe his letteres as well to the legate de Salmates theare as also to the sayd cardinalles, being absent, and so shortely shall also the kynges highnes, and I will write to the cardinalles

according to suche a minute as ye shall receave hearwithe, which ye maye comunycate with the Frenche kyng and his counselle.

Ye maye also saye unto the sayde Frenche kyng and my ladye, in asmuche as my passage towards him is div[u]lged in Flaunderes, and come to my ladye Margaretes eare, and that they, perceavinge it to be adverse to ther purpos, wold be glad to lette and interupte the same, which as it is sayd they might easily doe in certayne passages between Amyence and Calleys, unlese the same weare foreseene and provided for by the garrysones of his frontyeres, I doubt not but for his honore and my suertye he wold provide and forsee that no suche enterprise shalbe attempted uppon me and my trayne. Prayeng him therefore that some folkes may be deputed to come to me to Callys before my departynge from the same, with whome I maye confere and be ascerteyned accordingly in what place I and my trayne from journeye to journeye shalbe lodged and ordered for my suertye. This done, I wold gladly that ye my lorde of Bathe, with as convenyent speed as myght be, tooke your jurneye towardes me, leavinge behinde you sir Anthony Broune, so as I might, after mye meeting with the Frenche kyng, comunycate suche secret matteres and of highe importance as I have to be disclosed to you on the kynges behalfe, wherin I wold gladly have conference with you 2 or 3 dayes; whearfor, as maye stand with your comodytye, I wold gladly ye so ordered your meetynge with me as I myghte, iff it weare possyble, speake with you at Montrell, or at the furthest [at] Abaville.

What my nomber is, and what personages I bringe with me, I shall more specyally write unto sir Anthony Broune before my departynge out of Callys, to shewe the same unto the Frenche kyng, whom I praye you to desyre that he take order for directyone of suche the kynges letteres as I shall from Callys send unto him to be convayed unto Spayne, Itally, and other partes, trustyng that uppon my cominge to the Frenche kynges presence such wayes shalbe taken as shalbe to the honore of bothe princes, and to the welthe and tranquillytye of all Christendome.—FINIS.

Indorsed.—Cardenall Wolse's lettere of his purposed jurneye as Ambassador to the Frenche kynge. 1527.

[P. 41.] THE INTERVIEW OF HENRY VIII. AND FRANCIS I. IN 1532.

A warrant to [Garter and] the offycers of armes to attend the Kynge at the Enterviewe appoynted betweene King Henry the 8th and the French Kinge at Callais.

(MS. Harl. 69, p. 57 b.)

By the Kynge.

Trustie and welbeloved, we greete you well. And whereas motyon and vertue is made as a mutuall desire of us and our good brother the French kynge for an enterviewe and meetynge to be made and had betweene us at our towne of Callais in the begininge of the month of October next ensuing, the same proceedinge of our sinceire love and amitie firmlie established upon indissoluble grounds and causes for the benefite and welthe of us both, our realmes and subjectes, and the welthe of all Christendom, is not unlikelie to take certayne effecte, in which case it weare necessary for us to be soe furnished with our nobles and servauntes as our dignitie and estate represented with our honor doth require. We therefore, knowinge your towardness to serve us at all tymes as appertayneth, desire and praye you and neverthelesse command the same, not onlie to put yourselfe in a readines with foure servauntes to waite on you, well and comely horsed, to attend upon you at Canterbury the xxvijth. day of September next ensuing, but also to give monicion and warning in our name to Clarencieux and Norrey, eich of them to have three servauntes, to Carliell, Richmond, Lancaster, and Windesore, with eiche of them two servauntes, and to Rougcroix, Porteculles, Blewmantle, Rougedragon and Barwicke, with eiche of them one servaunt, every one to be well and comely horsed, and in like manner to attend upon us at Canterbury the day aforesaid: Signefyinge unto you that the most parte of such parsonages as shall attend upon us being appointed to apparell there servauntes in coates of lyght tawny with their devise upon the sleeve, and red Myllen bonnetes, which garmentes mustereth well and setteth forth the nombers, it should be acceptable to us if you and the rest of our servauntes before expressed every man for parte did the semblable. Given under our signet, at our manner of Langley, the xviijth. day of August, &c.

To our trustie and welbeloved Thomas Wrothesley alias Garter knight, princepall Kinge of Armes.

Lodginges appointed for the Kinges highnes within hys towne of Calays.

(MS. Harl. 283, p. 91.)

The Staple Inne
Sir John Wallopes
My Lady Banastr'
The Freres
Richard Brownes
Mr. Talbot
Thomas Dewys
Marshalles house, otherwise Whitwaies
Richard Patrike
Botfisshe house
Richarde Chafer
Randall Mynshalle
Thomas Hawarde
Henry Plankeney
Raymond Cuttewes
John Porter
Mr. Secretory
Wylliam Snowdon
Thomas Tutt
William Stevyns
Richard Lemsters
Christofer Tempest
Thomas Lewes
John Adison
Thomas Skryvyn
Robert Garneys
Robert Bayneham
John Grynstede
Richard Judson
Antony Strayle
William Burdon
James Thaccher
Edmonde Prestwiche
John Kele
Walter Baker
Hugh Smythes widowe
Wylliam Staples
Wylliam Gardyner
Mrs. Hubbard
The Noble
Henry Kele
Thorntons widowe
Edwarde Goston

Lodginges appointed for the Frenche Kinge, &c.

Thexchekker
Henry Lacy
Thomas Barton
Rauf Brooke
Arthur Beawford
John Sakfeld
Sampson Norton
John Stoble
Richard Wodehous
Frauncis Ychingham
Gregory Van
John Massingberd

Bryan Vavasour
George Gaynesford
Robert Mathewe
Edward Pye
Edward Jenkyns
John Henbery
John Middelton
Mr. Mason
Henry Lacy
Robert Halle
Richarde Long
Symon Jenyns
Sir Richarde Whetehyll
Richarde Sextons
The redde Crosse
Adryan Dyer
John Myller
Henry Smalebery
William Bayneham
Newtons house at the gate, otherwise Mynshall
Adrian Dogan
John Atwell
Cristofer Conwaye
Rycharde Rutter
Lucas widowe.

Expenses of the King when at Calais, Oct. 1532.

(From the Book of his Privy Purse.*)

Item, the xij. day paied to one Renolles, in rewarde for bringing billes assigned to Dover by the kinges commaundement, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same day paied to a servaunt of my lord wardeyns, in rewarde for bringing of a purpesse and carpes to Caleys, x*s.*

Item, the xiij. day paied to a servaunt of sir John Nevelles, in rewarde for bringing of pastes of red dere to the king to Calays, vij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, the same day paied to Jacson the hardewareman, for a dousin and a halfe of Spanysshe gloves, iij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, the xiiij. daye paied to maister Cromewelle, by the kinges commaundement, for bowe-staves for his grace's use, v*li.*

Item, the same daye paied to a servaunt of the great maister,† in rewarde in bringing grapes and peres to my lady marques,‡ to Calys, xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the xvij. daye paied to Cornelys,§ by the kinges commaundement,

* Edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, 1827, 8vo.

† Anne de Montmorency, great master of France, who was made a knight of the garter at this meeting. (See the note in p. 43.)

‡ Anne Boleyne, marchioness of Pembroke.

§ Cornelius Hays, the king's goldsmith.

and maister Cromwell knowing to what use it should be employed unto, xlvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xvij. daye paied unto the kinges owne handes, which his grace loste at dyce with my lorde of Norfolke, Palmer,* and Domyngo,† at Calays, iiij.c. corons, iiij^{xx}xiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the xix. daye paied to maister Cromewell by the kinges commandement, xxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the same daye, paied to a servant of Pages, in rewarde for bringing of a nag to the King to Calys, xx*s.*

Item, the xx. day paied to a Frenche man, for a cheyne made for a gyrdle of golde, weing iij. unces, at xj. corons the unce, whiche amountes to xxxiij. corons, vij*li.* xiiij*s.*

Item, the xxij. daye of Octobre paied to the cardynall de Larenno ‡ and mouns^{r} le Guyse, for so moche money by the kinges grace loste unto them at tennes in Boleyne, xlvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same day paied to the kinges owne handes, which his grace loste at dyce in Boleyne, to the said cardynalle, my lorde of Norfolke, my lord of Suffolke, and the great maister, Cxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xxiij. day paied for a hatte and a plume for the king in Boleyne, xv*s.*

Item, the same day paid for the garnishing of ij. bonettes, and for the said hatte, xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xxiiij. daye paied, by the kinges commaundment, to maister Cromwell at Boleyne, iij. m^{l} corons, vij. c *li.*

Item, the xxv. daye paied to maister Ratclif for vj. forfet horses, and for the children's expenses, xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xxvj. daye paied to the syngers of the Frenche kinges pryvay chambre, in rewarde, iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

* Sir Thomas Palmer, knighted as the captain of Newnhambridge on the 10th Nov. this year (see p. 123), and afterwards knight-porter of Calais (see p. 138). He was beheaded with the duke of Northumberland in 1553.

† "Domyngo Lomelyn, that was wont to wyn much money of the kynge at the cardes and hasardynge."—Skelton's "Why come ye not to Court." He won of his royal playmate, in less than three years, more than 620*l.* See the notes to Nicolas's Privy Purse Expenses, p. 316, and Dyce's Works of Skelton, p. 374.

‡ Loraine.

Item, the same daye delivered to the kinges graces owne handes, whiche he toke oute of one of the bagges, one hondrethe corons, xxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the xxvij. day paied to Parker, yoman of the robes, for doubelettes for the garde to wrestle in bifore the king and the Frenche king at Calys, xliiij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the xxviij. daye paied to the Frenche kinges jester in rewarde by the kinges commaundement, xl. corons, ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the same day paied in rewarde to the singers of the cardynall de Larena, xx. corons, iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xxix. daye paied to William Osbarne, skynner, for certen furres, whiche he solde unto the kynges grace at Calays, iiij^{xx}xvij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to Forde at Calys by the kinges commaundement, xvij *li.* x *d.*

Item, the last daye paied to Philip for Thomas Smythe by the kinges commaundement, v*li.* ix*s.*

Item, the same daye paied to Michelle, one of the garde, for carying the kinges stuf from Dovar to Calys, iij*s.* x*d.*

Item, the seconde daye [of November] paied to Richard Gibson for masking gere when the king was at Calys, xj*li.* iij*s.* j*d.*

Item, the iij^{de} daye paied to a servaunt of the Frenche kinges, in rewarde for bringing hawkes to the kinges grace to Calys, c. corons, xxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the iiij. daye paied to a servant of the Frenche kinges, in rewarde for bringing a to the kinges grace to Calys, l. corons, xj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to John Carter, in rewarde, by the kinges commaundement, xx*s.*

Item, the same daye paied, by the kinges commaundement, to Boworthe, in rewarde, at Calys, xx. corons, iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to Alart Plumer, the jeweller, for suche jewelles as the kinges grace bought of him at Calys, vij. M. iiij. c. xvj. corons, with iij*s.* iiij*d.* in money, M^{l}. vij. c. xlix*li.* iiij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to the kinges owne hande, whiche his grace lost at dyce in Calys, to Domyngo and Palmer, c. corons, xxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the v. day paied to Latronet, jeweller, for such jewelles as the kynges grace bought of him at Calys, M^{l}. corons, ccxxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the same day paied to Symon Quanden, jeweller, for suche thinges as the kinges grace bought of him at Calys, M^l^. v.c. xxx. corons, iij. c. lvij*li.*

Item, the v^th^. daye paied to Jenyns, the jeweller, for suche thinges as the kinges grace bought of him at Calayes, v.M^l^. corons, M^l^. c. lxvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to John de Grane, jeweller, for such thinges as the kinges grace bought of him at Calayes, iij. cl. corons, in sterling, iiij^xx^j*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xj. daye paied to a servaunt of sir Edward Guldeford, in rewarde for bringing of fesauntes to the kinges grace to Calays, x*s.*

Item, the same daye paied to Skynner for the foles lodging and expenses at Calays, vij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to a servaunt of my lorde Lisle, in reward for bringing of a . . . . . to the king, x*s.*

Item, the vij. daye of November paied to maister Weston, for that he dud wynne of the king at dyce at Calys, xlvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the same day paied to the smythe in rewarde for carying lockes with the king to Calays, vij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, the ix. daye paied to the kinges owne handes at Calays, iij. c. corons, lxx*li.*

Item, the same daye paied to Parker of the Robes for so moche money by him layed oute for the king, xxxj*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the x. daye paied to Phillip of the Pryvay Chambre, in rewarde by the kinges commaundement, iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, the xj. daye paied to my lade marques of Pembroke, for that the kinges grace loste to hir in Calays at cardes, xv*s.*

Item, the same daye paied to a chielde that the king heled of his sikenes at Calays, vij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to the cutler for dressing of the kinges swerdes at Calays, xxxj*s.* j*d.*

Item, the same daye paied by the kinges commaundement in rewarde to sir Edward Nevelle, xxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the xij. daye paied to maister treasorer, for that he layd oute in almes to a pouer woman upon the walles at Calays, iiij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to my lorde chamberlayne, for the kinges offering at our lady of Boleyne, xj*s.* iij*d.*

Item, the same daye paied to my lorde chamberlayne, for the kinges offering at our lady in the walle at Calays, v*s*.

Item, the same daye paied for a bote, to bringe the kinge a'bourde and than a'lande at Calays, v*s*.

Item, the xiij. daye paied for bringing of the kinges stuf to the water side, and than for a bote, v*s*.

Item, the same daye at night delivered to the kinges grace, to playe with maister Weston at tabulles, iiij*li*. xij*s*. iiij*d*.

Item, the forsaied xiij. daye paied for bringing more of the kinges stuffe to the water side, and than for a bote, iiij*s*. viij*d*.

Item, the same daye paied for a bote to bringe the king a'bourde the ship at Calays, iiij*s*. viij*d*.

Item, the xiiij. daye paied to the kinges owne handes, for his offering to our lady in the Rocke at Dover, iiij*s*. viij*d*.

Item, the xv. daye paied to Stephan Lile for commyng over from Calays to Dover, in rewarde, ix*s*. iiij*d*. (p. 273.)

Item, the [xxv.] daye paied to maister Longe for th' expenses of the fawconers and the hawkes that the Frenche king sent to the king at Calays, xlij*s*. viij*d*. (p. 275.)

An original commission under the king's sign manual, dated Calais, 4 Nov., for the officers of the Jewelhouse to impress cartes or waynes, and carte-horses or oxen, to convey, either from Dover or Sandwich, to the Tower of London, " all suche our jewels and plate as we send now at this present time from our towne of Cales, beying ther lately occupied for the affaires of us and of our derest cousin the Frenche king,"—is preserved in MS. Cotton. Titus, B. I. p. 57.

Knightes made at Callais on Allhallowen day, Anno D'ni 1532, *in the xxiiij yere of the reigne of the kinge.*

(MS. Cotton. Claud. C. III. p. 115.)

Sir Thomas Darcy of Essex.
Sir Humfrey Forster of Barkshire.
Sir John Ackett of Waterton, in Irelande.
Sir George Somersett of Northampton.

Sir George Gryffith of Staffordshire.
Sir William Neweman of Northampton.
Sir Edward Aston of Staffordshire.

Sir Thomas Palmer, Capitayne of Newenham bridge, dubbed by the kinge the 10. of Novembre.

Survey of Dilapidations at Calais, in 1530 or 1531.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. E. III. pp. 77b and 78.)

The date of this document is nearly determined by the mention it contains of accounts of 22 Hen. VIII. It shows that the public buildings and fortifications of Calais, as well as the private property within the town, were now in considerable decay, and that even the sum of 4000*l.* was required for this object, notwithstanding the 2000*l.* ordered, and we may suppose expended, for the like purpose in the year 1523 (as shown in p. 98). When the king visited Calais in person in 1532, he authorised very extensive repairs, of which the particulars are stated in the document which will follow the present.)

(*Burnt at the head*) of the com . . . . . ch, right in the mydway [betwixt] that and Becham tower, conteyni[ng . . . .] foote wherof ys fallyn downe [into the] holow, that which must be takyn dow[n at] the leest by estemacion that ys alle re[ady . . . . .]

Item, another warde of the southe syde of . . . which ys the vth warde from Devylyn to[wer, is] fallyn down, and must be takyn downe from . . . tower, conteyning in length clxxxix. foot.

Item, the wharffe from Sercher's tower to the s . . . . the sluse in Paradise, conteynyng in length c . . . . foote, whiche ys fallyn and fallyng down, w[hich to] remedy must be new made.

Item, the wharffe before Lanterne gate, co[nteyning] in length cclxxxvj. foote, ys downe and redy [to fall] down, and must also be new made, or ellis th[e tide] wyll aproche Lanterne gate.

Item, the hedd bytwene bothe stayres byfore the Lanterne gate, and also the pere that standeth in the Fishers gapp, must be new made also.

Item, the hole charges of bothe the wardes of the wallis fallyn down, and to be takyn down and newe made, by estimacion wolle coste above cc*li.* sterling, besydes stone, brykkes, and the kinges owne masons. [. . . . . the greate . . . . . the tide] commyth sodenly and oftyn, so that the [remedy] cannot be welle had now. The carpenter

estemyth it woll spende vj. or vij. c tonnys of ty[mber,] every ton vj*s.* viij*d.* sterling, with the fraught and caryage. Summa, ccxxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* sterling.

Item, the ireon workes wolbe above cc*li.* sterling.

Item, the see clay, which must be diggide at the flow marke without Newham brydge, and to be caride to the towne by wagons, wolbe above c*li.* sterling.

Item, where that opon the last warrant delyverde unto [the] surveiour, William Lambert, directide to Mr. Robert Fouler, [vice] treasourer of Calais, bering date at Ampthill the xjth day of September, to delyver unto the saide William Lambert, then employede on the kinges workes, of suche money as were than in the hands of the saide Mr. Fouler, opon his [account] for the yere ending at Myghelmas in An°. xxij^mo^ H. viij. alle which moneye so delyverde ys nowe clerely spent and gone opon the same, so nowe must be new warrant unto the saide Mr. Fouler for other money for these f[oresaid] workes now knowen of grete importaunce over and b[eyond] other works yet in hande, and not alle fynyshed, [as] the sluce without the Watergate, the utter [ward] at Rysebancke, and within the towne at Mylkgate, [and at] Devylyn tower with the ij. wards joynyng to him [at the] syde, with ther mownte and platforme, as hyt is . . . with also sewing and mending the bray, callyde Mr. L. . . . bray, with harde stone, and amending of the see [wall] with see turff and burras.

. . . . . st with one round . . . . . of the platforme in the topp.

Item, the seconde brydge of the . . . . the drawe brydge and the horse to . . . . from the grounde.

Item, the brydge betwene the donge[on and the] castell to be new made or emendide a . . .

Item, the dyke of the dongeon and the . . . . to be clensyde and new cast, and to be am[endid] where as appereth to be nede; and also the . . . to be amendide rounde about in all places where nede is.

Item, the walle of the base courte roun[d about] to be reparyde as nedith.

Item, the walle betwene the watche tow[ers] ys fallyng downe, muste nedes be amendyde [with] deligence, or ellys it wolle fall downe into the [dyke,] whiche wolbe moche more chargeable.

Item, the Shaking tower on the north-est corner of the saide castelle to

be takyn downe and brought up agayne, with bothe the ij. wardes on the no[rth] of the same castelle to be amendide where as nedith.

Item, casting of the dyke of the saide castelle woll coste c*li.* sterling.

Item, the estimat of these other works of the same castelle wolle amounte above cccc[*li.*]

DEVICE FOR THE FORTIFICATION OF CALAIS, 1532.

(MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. vii. pp. 33—38. A second copy is in the same volume, pp. 103—105.)

For Mr. Amner, towchinge the Fortyfycacion of Cales.*

A Devyse made by the kinges highenes at his graces being at the towne of Calis, in the xxiiijth yere of his reigne, for the fortificacion of the said towne, as hereaffter followeth :

First, to make Becham's bulwerke so massy that it be not well bateable. And from the said bulwerke north-est into the see, to the full see-marke, to make a strong bulwerke with an arche for carriage to pass under; and gates to the same, to be opened and shitt as shalbe thought good. And the said arche to be made so as a platforme may be made thereupon. And the said bulwerke from the arche to the sea-wardes to be rownde, and to be made that the same may beate as well into the see to the mouth of the haven, as alonges the greve to Flaunders wardes, and the way to Lantern gate.

Item, to make a travers from Becham's tower to Becham's bulwerke, with an arche for the water to passe under: the said travers to be made as well for the defense of the brais as for the covering of the sighte of the same, soo as no man shall loke nor see alonges the said brais.

Item, from the est point of Becham's bulwerke to another point that is betwene that and the drawe-bridge of the said bulwerke, to be made rownde. And the doweve † at the ende of the said brais ther to be kytt and avoyded away, soo as the said bulwerke may beate alonges the flankes to Mylke gate. And the crosse wall nowe beyng for the olde sayly ‡ to be voyded and taken away.

Item, Becham's tower to be taken downe to the too wyndose at the nether end of the iveys groyng on the same ; and the said tower to be massied up

* The king's almoner at this date was Edward Lea, Wolsey's successor as archbishop of York.

† dove *in the second copy, at fol.* 103.

‡ *i. e.* sally-port. *In the second copy, at fol.* 103, *it is written* saylewe.

with lyme and sand, stone, rubishe, and chalke, and on the topp thereof to be a platfourme.

Item, the bulwarke betwene Becham's bulwerk and Milkegate to be made so highe, and the canoners therof raysed, that the same may beate as well the parke as the downes, and that there may be made upon the highte of the said bulwerke a platfourme, if nede be, with a vaund mure.*

Item, betwene Becham's tower and Dewlin's tower is vj. towers, accompting the said Becham's tower for one, wherof iij. to be made massy, and iij. open, to beate the flankes of the diche.

Item, half way betwene Becham's tower and Dewlyn's tower, within the towne, a mounte to be made of *(blank)* foote square, for the beating of the parke, the pawne, the downes, and the contreth† all aboutes the same.

Item, a lighte bridge to be made besides the said mounte out of the towne, as well to geve socours to the brais, as to retire oute of the same into the towne, as the case shall require.

Item, the cannoners of the newe bulwerk at Mylkegate to be raised, and the splaies thereof to be made as the kinges grace hath devised, so as the same may beate both the flankes; and the inner wall of the said bulwerke to be taken downe, so as the said bulwerke may be open to the bulwerke before the gate.

Item, the said bulwerke before the said Milkegate to be made so massy that it be not bateable, and also so highe, in maner of a platfourme, that the same may not onely cover and defend the gate, and discover and beate into and over the newe bulwerke and brais into the parke, the downes, the pawne, and the contreth ther abouts, but also to beate alonges the flankes of the said brais for the defense of the inner wall and diche.

Item, the newe bulwerke at Dewlyn‡ tower to be rased viij. foote higher, and the splaies of the same to be made as the kinges grace hath devised; and the said bulwerk to be made further into the bankes of the brais on eyther side, as the ground ther well serveth for the same; and on eyther of the said sides a newe cannoner to be made, the one to beate alonges the flankes

* An *avant-mur*.

† *i. e.* country.

‡ In the second copy this is called Dyvelyn tower, and in the Proceedings of the Privy Council in 1541, when its repairs were proceeding, Duvelyn and Dublyn bulwerk. (Vol. vii. pp. 213, 232.) There were a Beauchamp tower and a Develyn tower at the tower of London as well as at Calais (bird's eye view, 1597), but the latter in 23 Hen. VIII. is called Robyn the Devyll's tower. (Bayley's Hist. Appx. p. ix.)

of the brais to Milkegate, and the other to Prince's bulwerke ; and to amend the cannoners along, so as the same may in likewise beate the said flankes.

Item, Dewlyn's tower to be taken downe, as moche as nede shalbe, and the same to be lyned, made broder, and massied up with lyme and stone, and thereupon a platfourme to be made to bere a grete pece of ordinaunce, as well to beate over the bulwerke ther, as to scoure the contreth thereaboutes.

Item, the tower next unto Dewlyn's tower towardes Prince's bulwerke to be open, and the tower next the same to be massied up for a platfourme ; and so every tower from thence to the said Prince's bulwerke, one to be open, and another to be massied up ; and every tower that shalbe made open, to be of the heigthe of the vaund mure of the towne wall ; and every tower that shalbe massied up, to be of one highte.

Item, betwene the bulwerke at Dewlyn tower and Prince's bulwerke, suche a bulwerke to be made as is betwene Milkegate and Becham's bulwerke, with cannoners in the same, as well to scoure and beate the flankes of the brais, as the contreth ther aboutes.

Item, at the said Prince's bulwerke a gate to be made, and the tower nowe standing in the wall of the towne to be made on the one side of the said gate, and another like to be made on the other side of the said gate ; and over the said gate, betwene the said too towers, a platfourme to beate over the bulwerke and brais there.

Item, the said Prince's bulwerke to be made rounde with canoners, for the beating of the said flankes of the brais, as well to Bollen gate as to the bulwerk towards Dewlyn tower ; and the gate out of the same not to be made directly before the gate out of the towne, but on the side of the said bulwerke to the estwardes.

Item, that the counter mure of the inner diche do go furthe as the same is begonne.

Item, that such a light bridge be made betwene the said Prince's bulwerke and Dewlyn toure, as is devised to be made betwene Becham's bulwerke and Mylkegate, as well for men to issue out of the towne for the defense of the bulwerkes and brais, as to recoile into the towne, as the case shall require.

Item, suche a bulwerke to be made betwene Prince's bulwerke and Bolen gate, as is devised to be made betwene Prince's bulwerke and Dewlyn's bulwerke.

Item, that the bulwerke befor Bolen gate be made so that the same may responde and beate the flankes, as well to the newe bulwerke devised to be made betwene that and Prince's gate, as to the bulwerke at the corner of the newe bray.

Item, that suche a lighte bridge be made betwene Prince's bulwerke and Bolengate, as is devised to be made betwene Dewlyn tower and Prince's bulwerke, and another like bridge betwene Bolen gate and the newe bray.

Item, that rounde aboutes the towne where the wall standeth upon arches, the same arches to be filled with brick, and too foote of the vaund mur to be taken downe; and all the loopes to be made mayne wall, and the wall that men goo on nowe to be made as highe as the vaund mure, when the said too foote shalbe taken downe; and then alonges the walle splaies to be made after the kinges devise, in stede of lowpes; and such a rampeir of erthe to be laed to the wall as too cartes may goo afront thereupon, and to be of the same highte that the wall (which men goo upon nowe) is, or some thing lower.

A Devise for the Haven.

First, at the end of the est juttye, a strong tower to be made, with a platfourme upon the toppe therof, and cannoners out of the said tower, with ventes for the same; as well to beate the mouth of the haven hard by the water, as along the greve to Gravelingwardes.

Item, the jutty from the said tower to the mayne land to be made brode beneth and narowe upward, affter suche facion and proporcion as by the overseers of the workes, and the workmen of the same, shalbe thought requisite; foreseyng always, that the tymberwerke of the said juttye be sett soo nyghe togethers, and also to be made close on the topp thereof, that the see shall have no power to wesh ne cast out the chalke, nor such other stuff as the same shalbe filled withall.

Item, a travers to be made over the haven with iij. floodgates, for the receyvyng of the water that commeth in with the floode, and the keping thereof till the water shalbe ebbed out of the said haven, and then to open the said floodgats and lett the water passe; the said travers to be made from the bulwerke in the bray wher the king did appoint, streighte over the downes, and at the end therof a tower to be made, as well for the defens of the same floodgates as to beate over alonges the said downes.

Item, a wharf of stone to be made alonges the downes on the side therof towards the haven, from Risebanke almost to Dikeland, to th'intent that the see (which shalbe stopped within the haven by reason of the travers) were not throgh the said downes in processe of tyme, and specially when the wynde shalbe betwixt the est and the south-south west.

Item, a strong and a substanciall wall to be made from th'ende of the bray behinde the castelle alonges the full see-marke till ye come as ferr as the newe bulwerk, and then the said wall to kitt over, and joyne with the said newe bulwerke at the end of the newe bray next the castell; and the same to be soo made, that the sluse that is nowe in the wall which gooth towardes Newnham bridge may both lett in and out the water within the said wall. The said wall to be made with a vaund mure for defens, and also a gate to be made out thereof into the filde for a sayly, as the case shall require.

Item, a wharf of stone to be made from the ende of the said bray almost as ferr as the rounde bulwerke of erth, for the defens of the see from the north and westerly wynd, like as the wharf on the other side of the haven is devised to be made for the south and esterly wynde.

Item, a sluse to be made at Dikeland for the receyving of the see at the floode, and the keping therof tyll the last quarter ebbe, that the water beneth the same in the haven be gon; and then the said sluse to be opened, and the water kept lett passe.

Item, a wall of erthe to be made from the said sluse at Dikeland streight up to the highe land of the countrie, the same to goo betwene Frowickes house and Lambertes house, in suche place there as it shalbe thought most convenient; which wall shall serve to kepe and defende the see from over-rennyng of the causé, and the low countreth thereaboutes.

Item, a wall of erthe to be made on either side of the plashe* at Newnham bridge; to th'intent that, when the see shalbe stopped tyll the half ebbe, the fresh water doo not overren the countreth thereaboutes.

Item, that all the erth which shall serve for the making of the said too walles be digged but onely in too places, where by reason therof too grete pondes to be made, wherein so moche the more water shalbe receyved.

Indorsed. A devyce for the fortificacion of Ca[l]is.

* This was a marshy spot, or pool: see the Map.

REFORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CALAIS.

From the unfavourable picture of the material condition of the king's town of Calais, given by the preceding documents, we turn to the still more essential requisites of its discipline and government, which the following paper assures us to have been "far out of order." It is a report addressed to Cromwell, by sir William Fitzwilliam* and other commissioners, who were specially sent to make inquiry into abuses, and arrived on the 18th of August, 1535.†

(MS. Cotton. Caligula, E. II. p. 98.)

Sir, The cause for whie we have [not written unto] you sythens our comyng into these parties, soo as the kinges [highness] might bee advertised of our procedinges and doinges in his graces affaires here, is this:—We assure you that we have fownde this towne and marches farre out of ordre, and soe farre, that it wold greve and pitie the hart of any good and true Englissheman to here or see the same. It maye please you therfor to understonde we have had before us as well my lord deputie, the mayre, and all the counsaill of the said towne, as also diverse others of the kinges true servauntes of the same, and examyned every of theym apart, what the cause is that the good, olde, and holsome lawes, ordenances, and constitutiones of the said towne and marches, made by the kinges highnes and his noble progenitours, have not been followed and put in due execution (which surely is a greate cause of the decaye of the said towne and marches).

* At an earlier period, in the year 1525, sir William Fitzwilliam had been one of a commission, of which lord Sandes, sir William Fitzwilliam treasurer of the household, John Hales one of the barons of the exchequer, Christopher Hales solicitor-general, and William Breswoode, met at Guisnes on the 29th Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. and there promulgated "The booke of newe Ordenaunces and decreis for the Countye of Guisnes, made, devised, and ordeyned by the Kinges Justices and Comissioners appoynted for that same, which were delivered to the Baylye and Lawe at Guisnes aforesaid in the Kinges open court, holden there the first daye of February, anno regni regis Henrici octavi xx^mo." These ordinances, which are of considerable length, will be found in the MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. VII. ff. 40 et seq. They refer chiefly to the tenure of lands within the county. They were testified by the affixing of the great seal of the king's exchequer of Calais, the seal of the king's comptroller, the usual seal of the mayor and aldermen of Calais, and the common seal of the staple thereof. (fol. 65.)

† This date is derived from documents in the State Paper Office, to which Miss Wood refers in her Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, vol. ii. p. 226. Turpyn's chronicle (ante, p. 45) records that sir William had made an earlier visit to the town, on the 26th May in the same year, to attend a conference with the French ambassador Chabot.

Wherunto they made answere, that they wold not let to shewe the said causes and remedye for the same, as farre furthe as they coulde, and that they were moche bownde unto the kinges said highnes that it pleaseth his grace to have the said towne and marches and theym soo graciously in his remembrance, sayeng that [there] was never more nede nor better tyme soo to have doon [than] now. And upon that we required theym to make [unto] us bookes, particulary of the causes of the said decayes, and the remedies therof; and also of all extorcions and oppressions doon by any manner of person within the said towne and marches, which they not omitted willingly to doe [and] accomplisshe; and upon that we have gadered as well oute of the olde ordenaunces of this towne, as [information] of the kinges good and true servauntes of the said towne, [and have] therupon devised a charge, the breviat whereof [we have] unto you herin enclosed, which we yesterday delivered [unto] inquestes and juries by us charged and sworn, to every [of the] premisses, that is to saye, oon inquest of speres, an [other of] tipstaves with the clerk of the counsaille, a quest . . . . . and an other of constables; all the which persons [receive] the kinges wages, and bee his sworne servauntes; and of [the town a] quest of aldermen, a quest of bourgesses and [another of] commoners, by whom we trust and doubt not but [that the] kinges highnes shalbe enformed of every thyng at length. [But] to bee playen with you, we doo not moche doubt but that [the] moost parte of the articles conteigned in the said charge [will be] fownde and presented, and it bee not the article for trea[son], wherin we here of noon as yet soo ungracious as to off[end]. But as to the moost part of the rest, they be confessed alredy. And we assure you, and it bee not a very [few] which set more by their singlier advaille then they doo [by the] common weale, on erth we never sawe people rejoyse more [than they] doo thorough oute of the towne, saying, "How moche ar [we bound] unto our gracioux souverain lord, that it pleaseth his ma[jesty] to loke upon us!" And as now we goo aboutes to tr[y the] musters as well of this towne as of Guysnes, Ha[mmes,] Newenhambridge, Risebank, and of all other men of war [in] these parties, and have gyven such ordre in that behalf, that [we] undertake and adwarrant you the kinges highnes shall not bee [displeased] therin; and we had thought to have mustred every other man [of the] towne and marches; nevertheles, by reason that we see th[erein] such a greate nombre of straungiers, and soo

fewe Englishemen within the said towne and marches, we thin[k . . . . . not appere ner bee knowen to straungiers, [we shall] make bookes of theym and their names, and what nombre [there is] in every parisshe; soo as the certaintie thereof shalbe as[well] knowen as though we mustred theym. And finally, please it you to understande that we cannot at this present tyme refourme all thinges which is out of ordre here, for sum thinges there is that cannot be perfaicted without an Acte of Parliament;* and sum other thinges there is that the kinges highnes must put his gracioux hande unto the refourmacion of. But loke how many thinges may conveniently be refourmed before our departure from hence, and we shalle not faille not oonly to see the same ordred accordingly, but also all other thinges that is to bee doon shalbe in such wise framed by us before our said departure, that yf the kinges highnes, when he shal have seen theym, or suche of his counsaille as his grace shall appointe therin, doo like theym, there shall not nede moch busynesse to put them in ure; and yf his highnes shall not like alle part therof as we have and shal have devised theym, the same to bee refourmed as shall stande with his moost gracioux pleasure. For we thinke the towne and marches is so farre oute of ordre, and no lawe ner ordenaunces therin perfaicte to shewe and instructe theym there how they shulde amende, that we wold no man shold have the honour of making of those lawes perfaict but oonly the kinges highnes; not doubting but that, by his greate wysdome and [your] good advise and such other of his counsaill as it shall please his highnes to calle therunto, such lawes and ordenaunces shalbe made and ordoned for the surety and weale of this towne and marches as was never seen ner made . . . . . of the said towne and marches doe not followe and [keep] the said lawes and ordenaunces, he or they shall not excuse theym by ignorance, but shall by reason therof renne soo farre into his grace's daungier, that [it will be] to

* Such an act was passed in the following year, 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 63, and will be found in the Statutes of the Realm, vol. iii. pp. 632—650. By another act, the 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 27, divers grants of offices within the towns of Calais, Guynes, Hammes, Ruysbanck, and the marches of the same, and in the town of Barwicke, such being "extraordinary and not the ordinary offices," &c. as also sheriffwicks in Wales, all which were alleged to have been obtained of the crown by sinister means, were resumed, and made void. (Ibid. p. 784.)

hevie for theym to beyre, and yet easye in[ough to be] kept yf they will endevour them selfes to doo their [duties]; and for our partes, we assure you, our ententes with [our] endevours shalbe good to doo unto the kinges highnes [good service] in these matiers, without having respect to any pers[on].

As concerning sundry your lettres to me, sir Willyam Fitzwilliam, lately addressed, which I have receyved [since] my comyng to this towne, I have not as yet examyn[ed all] such matiers as therein be conteigned, for I and my [company] entende and purpose furst and before all thinges to loke [unto] those things which touche the kinges highnes and suer[ty of] this his towne and marches; and that doon, we [shall not] omitte to doo and ordre our selfes according to these said lettres soo to me the said sir William written, [and to] loke upon as many other matiers as the tyme [shall] serve us to doo, without taking of any passety[me or] pleasur, by all the tyme of our being here. As [knoweth] the blessed Trinitie, who have you in his moost [holy] tuycion. At Calays, the xxvijth daye of Auguste.

Your houne* aseured,

WYLLÃ FITZ-WYLLÃ.
THOMAS WALSSH.
JOHN BAKER.
GEORGE POULET.
ANTONY SENTLEGER.

INQUEST INTO THE STATE OF CALAIS.

(MS. Cotton. Caligula, E. II. p. 160a.)

This document, from another part of the same volume, appears to be the charge to the jurors, referred to in the preceding despatch of the commissioners.

[Ye] shalle enquere and truly present unto us yf any personne or personnes, whatsoever he or they be, contrary to the dutie of his or their [alleg]eaunce, have imagenyd, conspired, concelyd, spoken, committed, or doon any treason agaynst our souverain lord king Henry the viij^{te}, [or] agaynst the suertie, weale, and good ordre of this his towne of Calays and marches of the same.

Also yf the deputie of this towne of Calays, the mayre, captayn of

* *The line is written by Sir William Fitzwilliam himself, together with his signature; and this word appears to be* hovne, *for* own.

Guysnes, the highe marshalle, lieutenant of the castell of Calays, vice-treasorer, comptroller, capitayns of Risebank, Hampnes, and Newenham-bridge, maister porter, undermarshalle, surveyour of the kinges workes, gentilman porter, bailiffes of Gynes, Marke, Oye, Sandegate and Colume, waterbaillif, custumer, sercheour, and all other officers of this towne and marches of the same, and every other souldiour, burgies, marchaunt, and inhabitaunt within the said towne and marches, whatsoever he or they bee, have doon and observed thier duetie and dueties in all thinges, as unto thier offices and rowmes apperteigneth; and of the defaultes, negligences, extorcions, conceilmentes, oppressions, and exaccions committed or doon by theym or any of theym, within the said town and marches.

Also yf the nombre of the retinue bee replenysshed.

Yf they bee hable men.

Yf the officers, speyres, and souldyours been resiant within the towne of Calays, and whether they and every of theym at all tymes have been furnysshed with horse and harneys accordingly.

Yf the watches and wardes bee kept at howres and tymes accustomed, and with such nombre of hable men as oweth to bee.

Yf there be any allyauntes* dwelling within the said towne and marches [contra]ry to the custume [of the said towne and march]es, and by whom.

Yf there bee vesselles of water set at every man's dore, and within their houses, for casualties of fyre and clensing the stretes.

Yf any excesse tolles bee taken by any manner of personne or personnes whatsoever.

Yf there bee any forstalling or regrating of grayne, or any other vitailles.

Yf any habitant of the said towne and marches sell any grayne, breyd, bere, or any other vitaille to any personne dwelling without the said towne and marches.

Yf any souldyour bee baker, brewar, or other vitailler or . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . whose default . . . . . .
. . . . . bee landes or tenementes, goodes or . . . . . .
. . . . . what cause they did soe [exchange the said] forfaites, also to whose handes they did come, and in whose custodie they now bee. And of the yerely extent of the said landes, and the value of the said goods.

* aliens.

Also what rentes, services, and custumes belonging to the king in this towne and marches been withdrawen and conceiled from the king, and by whom, and by what tyme they have been soe withdrawen, and of almanner of intrusions had or made by any personne or personnes upon any of his possessions, whatsoever they bee, within the said towne and marches, by whom and how long.

Yf any tenant or fermour of any of the kinges messuages, landes, or tenements within the towne of Calays, the countie of Guysnes, or elles within the marches of Calays, hath taken to wiff any allyon born, or any woman taken to husband any allyon born, without the kinges speciall licence, under his greate seale of England, or his seale of the exchequer of Calays, to be had upon a bill signed by the king in that behalf.

Also yf all personnes having benefices, or other whatsoever spirituall promocions, bee resident upon the same benefices or spirituall promocions, as hee oweth to bee. And such as been absent, you shall present their names and the yerely value of their benefices, as nighe as you can.

Where this havon of Calays is a greate treasore, comforte, and comoditie, as well unto the realme of England as unto this towne of Calays and the marches of the same; and for the amendement and mayntenaunce thereof, the king of his great grace and goodnes commaunded and caused a certain grounde of his, called Dikeland, to bee cut up, whereby his grace did lose the profittes of the same, by occasion wherof the same havon was greatly amended, which begynneth now to decaye as it is said, ye shall therfore inquire the occasion therof, whether it bee by making of bankes and draynyng of the watercourse, or otherwise; and yf any such thing bee, by whom it is doon, and how many acres lande every personne that soo hath doon hath incroched and wonne thereby, and what rentes and fermes they paye unto the kinges highnes for the same.

And finallye, ye shall enquere of all and every thing whatsoever it bee touching and in any wise concerning the prouffit, weale, suretie, ordenaunce, and good governaunce of this towne and marches of the same not truelye observed, perfourmed, executed, and kept, as though the same thing and thinges are specially and [particu]larly rehersed from pointe to pointe to you by name.

Muster-roll of the Garrison of Calais, 1533.

The important document which now follows, is dated on its first leaf, which is fol. 74 of MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. vii. in a more recent hand: thus, "Calais, 25 Hen. 8." That date is in some measure confirmed by the name of lord Lisle occurring as deputy, who was so appointed in 24 Hen. VIII. Its early pages contain a muster-roll of the whole garrison, of which an abstract will be sufficient:—

[f. 75.] "Le Vynteyne." The men received at the rate of vj*d.* a day, from which one-eighteenth part was deducted for victual money, and one day for the king xij*d.*, so there remained (per annum) viij*l.* xj*s.* xj*d.* a man.

[f. 78.] "Summa totalis of the hole vinteyne,* being in theyr owne wages, with ij. persons under the surveyour, and oon under John Sheparde,—Clxiiij. persons, argent M^{l} iiij^{c} viij*li.* v*s.* viij*d.* st. t.

[f. 78 b.] "Le Constablerie." These were paid in like manner, but at the rate of viij*d.* a day.

[f. 80 b.] "Summa totalis of the hole constablerie, with ij. in vj*d.* in theyr owne wages, and ij. viij*d.* under the surveyour, with iiij. or vj*d.* in petie wages, as within the partyclers apperythe—iiij^{xx}ix persons, argent Mij*li.* xij*s.* iiij*d.* st.

[f. 81.] "Banner Watche." Summa vj. persons, argent lx*li.* iij*s.* iij*d.* st.

[f. 81 b.] Porters. Summa xij. persons, at viij*li.* xj*s.* xj*d.* per annum, argente ciij*li.* iij*d.* st.

—— Sergeauntes. Summa vj. persons, at xj*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.* per annum, argent lxviij*li.* xv*s.* st.

[f. 82.] Daywatchis. Summa iiij. persons, at vij*li.* iij*s.* v*d.* per annum, argent xxviij*li.* xiiij*s.* st.

—— Skewrers [scourers]. Summa iiij. persons, at xj*li.* ix*s.* ij*d.* per annum, argente xlv*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.* st. t.

[f. 82 b.] Archers. Summa xvj. persons, at the same pay, argent cxiij^{xx}iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.* st. t.

[f. 83.] Speres. The names of these will be given, as being persons of good family, and many of whom attained afterwards a higher rank.†

* The Vintayne was a regiment divided into companies, each of twenty men, and each commanded by a Vintener. In the present case, the companies were not complete, as each had only from twelve to sixteen men.

† Even among the "vinteners" there are several names that look like men of good

George Browne, at xviij*d.*, with iij. in viij*d.* and one in vj*d.*, vyctail money and a day for the king deducted, lxviij*li.* xv*s.*

Frauncis Hall, at xviij*d.*, and his man in vj*d.*, and one in viij*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Richarde Cokeson, with his ij. men, one in vj*d.* and one in viij*d.*, xlv*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Rauffe Broke, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one in vj*d.* and one in viij*d.*, xlix*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

John Medleton, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Richarde Blunt, with his ij. men in vj*d.*, xlij*li.* xix*s.* vj*d.*

John Browne, with his two men, one in vj*d.* and one in viij*d.* xlv*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Robert ap Reynolde, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Thomas, with two men, one in vj*d.* and one in viij*d.*, xlv*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Henrie Paulmer, with two men in vj*d.*, xlij*li.* xix*s.* vj*d.*

James Bourger, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Frauncis Hastinges, at xviij*d.* onlie withoute any man, xxv*li.* xv*s.* viij*d.*

Leonarde Hollande, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Richarde Wynebanck, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Geffraye Lovedaye, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one in viij*d.* and ij. in vj*d.*, lviiij*li.* viij*s.* vij*d.*

John Ruckewood, at viij*d.*, with his iij. men in vj*d.*, li*li.* xj*s.* iiij*d.*

George Gainsford, with his man in vj*d.*, xxxiiij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Thomas Tate, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one man in viij*d.* and one in vj*d.*, xlix*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Richarde Long, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one man in viij*d.* and one in vj*d.*, xlj*li.* iiij*s.* viij*d.*

John Rawlyns, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one man in vj*d.*, xxxviij*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.*

Edwarde Poynynges, at xij*d.* per diem, and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with one man in vj*d.* and one in viij*d.*, xlix*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.*

Summa of the xxij. speres, xxxvij. men under them at viij*d.* and vj*d.*, argent ix^{c}xlvij*li.* x*s.* ix*d.* sterling.

birth, as Thomas Willoughbie, Thomas Howard, Rowland Stafforde, Sampson Norton, John Calverley, and others. Among the constablerie are Richard Pelham, Thomas Chayney, Philip Tylney, and "Richarde Turpyn," whom we have to thank for the Chronicle which forms the early part of the present volume.

LE COVNSAILL.

My lorde Vicecounte Lyslie, deputie, at ij*s.* per diem and xx. markes in rewarde per annum for hym selfe, with one spere at xviij*d.*, ij. archers, every of them at viij*d.*, and other xix. every of them at vj*d.* Summa, cvj*li.* xx*d.* Inde, one daye for the kinge of every man's wages, xxvij*s.* Item, for vyctaill money, xviij*li.* x*d.*, whiche ys the xviijth. parte of every man's wages. And so rest clerelie, cccclxxvj*li.* xiij*s.* x*d.* st.

Sir Richarde Graynfylde, high marshall, at ij*s.* per diem and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with v. souldyors at viij*d.*, and xj. at vj*d.* Summa, ccxi*li.* x*d.* Inde, one daye for the king, x*s.* x*d.* Item, vyctaill money, xi*li.* xiij*s.* x*d.* And so rest clerelie, ciiij^{xx}xviij*li.* xvj*s.* ij*d.*

Sir Edwarde Ringley, comptroller, at xviij*d.* per diem, with iij. in viij*d.* and iiij. in vj*d.* Summa, c*li.* vij*s.* vj*d.* Inde, one daye for the king, v*s.* vj*d.* Item, victaill money, v*li.* xj*s.* ij*d.* And so rest clere, iiij^{xx}xiiij*li.* x*s* x*d.*

Sir Thomas Paulmer, knight porter, at xij*d.* per diem and xx. markes in reward per annum, with vj. souldyors in viij*d.* and vij. at vj*d.*, and for the advauntage of the xij. porters' wages per diem. Summa, cciiij*li.* xix*s.* ij*d.* Inde, one daye for the king, x*s.* vj*d.* Item, victaill money, xj*li.* vij*s.* j*d.* And reste clere, ciiij^{xx}xiij*li.* xix*d.*

William Sympson, vice-marshall, at xviij*d.* for hym self, one man in viij*d.*, and iij. men in vj*d.*, althinges deductyd, lxiij*li.* vj*d.*

Sir John Wallop, leutenaunte of the castell, at ij*s.* per diem, and for his rewarde at xx*li.* per annum for hymself, with xxix. souldyors, every of them viij*d.*, and xx$^{ti.}$ every of them at vj*d.* Summa, ciiij^{xx}xj*li.* xvj*s.* viij*d.* Inde, vyctaill money onely deducted, xxxij*li.* xvij*s.* vij*d.* So rest clerlie, clviij*li.* xix*s.* j*d.* st. t.

Sir George Caro, leutenaunte of Rysbank, at xij*d.* per diem for hymself, and xij*d.* for a man under hym, and for rewarde of eyther of them at xx. markes per annum, with xvj. souldyors, eyther of them at viij*d.* per diem, and ij*d.* in rewarde to every of them. Sum, cccvj*li.* x*s.* st. t. Inde, vyctaill money, xvij*li.* vj*d.* So reste clere, cciiij^{xx}ix*li.* ix*s.* vj*d.*

Mr. leutenaunte of Newnham bridge, with iiij$^{or.}$ dede paye at vj*d.* per diem every of them, with one constable at viij*d.* and xj. souldyors, every of them at vj*d.* per diem. Summa, cxlix*li.* x*d.* Inde, victaill money, viij*li.* v*s.* vij*d.* So rest, cxl*li.* xv*s.* iij*d.*

My lorde Graye, leutenaunt of Hampnes, at xij*d.* per diem and xx. markes in rewarde per annum, with xvij. souldyors at viij*d.* every of them, and vij. in vj*d.* Summa, cccij*li.* v*s.* x*d.* Inde, victaill money, xvj*li.* xv*s.* And so rest clere, cciiij^{xx}v*li.* x*s.*

My lord chamberlayne*, leutenaunte of Guysnes, at ij*s.* per diem, and xl. markes per annum for his rewarde, and for spiall money xxxiij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*, with xlix. souldyors at viij*d.* and l$^{ti.}$ at vj*d.* Summa, M^{l}cxlviij*li.* xviij*s.* iiij*d.* Inde, victaill money, lxiij*li.* xvj*s.* vj*d.* So rest clere to be paid, M^{l}iij^{xx}vi*li.* xx*d.* st. t.

Summa of the hole counsaill, as well within the towne as withoute, with theyr companyes fees and rewardes ordynarie, as before dothe appere, M^{l}M^{l}M^{l}ccciiij^{xx}v*li.* xviij*s.* v*d.* st. t.

[f. 85 b.] Summa of the greate retynue, vijM^{l}.ccxxxiiij*li.* iiij*s.* ix*d.* st. t.

[f. 86.] RETINENTIA THESAURARII.

Speres, Richarde Lee, Richarde Carie, Richarde Cole, and Thomas Massingberde, at xx*li.* per ann.

[f. 86 b.] Summa of the Thresorer's companye aforesaide, li. persons, argent iiij$^{c.}$ lxix*li.* ij*s.* ij*d.*

[f. 87.] MASONS. William Baker, master mason, at xij*d.* a day, and fifteen others at viij*d.*—Summa, clxij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* st. t.

[f. 87 b.] CARPENTERS. John Burde, master carpenter, at xij*d.* and twenty others at viij*d.*—Summa, ccviij*l.* xj*s.* viij*d.* st. t.

[f. 88.] John Dossen, master smythe, at xij*d.* a day, and Robert Robynson, plummer, at viij*d.*—xxxij*l.* iij*s.* x*d.* st. t.

Jhsus and saint George, in bothe churchis, for the exchequer companye, which be in the kinges petie wages, iiij*li.* ij*s.* viij*d.*

The annuite or pension some tyme paide to the Fryars Carmelites, and now graunted to my lorde Lisle, deputie, vj*l.* xiij*d.* iiij*d.*

[f. 88 b.] SUMMA TOTALIS of the hole booke for a hole yere, viij$^{mil.}$ cxvij*li.* xj*s.* ix*d.* st.

That is, £8117 11*s.* 9*d.* On a piece of paper stuck upon fol. 80 of the same document, is another Sum Total, £674 16*s.* 3¾*d.* apparently stating the annual charge for victualling the garrison:—

Summa totalis paid for the ordinary kepe rachous of the towne and squeynage of Calais by the space of an hole yere, as by the particulars of

* William lord Sandys.

the same may apeir, endyng the xxiiijth daye of Septembre in anno xvij^{mo} Regis H. viij^{mi}., [1525,] the some of vj^{cl}lxxiiij*li.* xvj*s.* iij*d. ob. q.*

Ordenances for watch and ward of Calais.

(MS. Cotton. Faust. E. vii. pp. 89—102b.)

These Ordenances are written on the same quire of paper with the muster-roll of which the preceding abstract has been given. It may, therefore, be concluded that this copy was made about the same time, though the original date of the ordenances is probably considerably earlier, if they may be considered as part of "the good, olde, and holsome lawes, ordenances, and constitutiones" which the commissioners found neglected in 1535 (see before, p. 130).

Calis. *What gates shalbe opened every day, and howe often.*

First, where there be fower gates to the saide towne, that is to saye, the Lanterne gate, the Milke gate, the Bulloigne gate, and the Water gate, it is ordeyned, that the Lanterne gate shalbe opened every daye in the yere, except for any greate cause by the commaundement of the king's deputie there be thre gates open. Then shall at the Lanterne gate be opened but only to two wyckets, till the thirde gate soo opened by commaundement be shitt againe. And from Mondaye next after Candlemas daye unto the feast of Seint Michill the seid gate shalbe opened two tymes every daye before none; and every Sondaye, Cristmas daye, Candlemas daye, Goodfriday, Seint George's daye, Assension daye, Corpus Christi daye, the Assumption of our Ladie, the saide gate shalbe opened thre tymes bifore none, that is to saie, in the sommer tyme the first opening is at v. of the clock; and in the winter tyme immediately after the first stricking downe of the watche bell, which is when he may see his marke to releave the gate of suche as will go oute. And then it is shitt ageyne till vj. of the clock, in whiche tyme they here masse, and then open againe, and soo remayne open till ix. of the clock; and then the saide gate is shut againe till after the sakering of high masse; and then ys opened againe for suche as wil pas oute, and immediately shut againe, and so remayneth till the watche bell ring to the shutting of the same, and be seassed. And during the herring tyme, which contynueth from Michaelmas till Seint Andrewes tide, the seide gate is opened every Sondaye but two tymes before none; and every Mondaye and Fridaye, if they be not principall holly daies, the Mylke gate ys opened; and every Tewesdaye and Thursdaye, yf they be not principall

holly daies, the Watergate ys opened; and Wednesdaye and Saturdaye, yf they be not principall holly daies, the Bulloigne gate shalbe opened; provided alwaies, that during the herring tyme no gate shalbe opened but only the Lanterne gate, withoute the speciall commaundement of the kinges deputie.

The Opening of the Gates.

First, when the watche bell in the morning hathe stricken thre tymes, which ys called the striking downe, then shall tenne porters resorte to the Merket, and shall take with them the phipher and the drome, and the hole warde appointed for that daye, which be fortie in nombre, and from thens shall goo to the deputies lodging, and then two of the saide porters appointed to be keye-berers for that daye receyve of the kinges deputie the keys of as many gates as the saide deputie shall appoint for that day to be opened; and with the saide keys they shall goo to the Market, where shall mete with them either the master porter, or the gentleman porter, or bothe, and go forthe with them to the Lanterne gate; and when thei be ther assembled, oon of the porters that berithe the keys that daye shall put the kei in the lock of the innere grete gate, but he shall not unlok yt till he be commaunded by the deputie, if he be ther, or, in his absence, by the master porter, marshall, or undermarshall, if any of them be there; and, in their absence, the gentleman porter, when he seithe the hole warde ther present, shall commaunde the saide porter soo haveing the kei in the lock to unlock the saide gate, and yet he shall not open the saide gate, but shall open the wicket, at which wicket shall first goo oute eight porters; and two porters with the master porter, or gentleman porter in his absence, shall still remayne within the greate gate of the towne, till the mydle gate and drawe bridge be by two of the saide viij. porters letten downe; and than the whole warde shall entre, and one of the porters shall open the wicket of the uther gate, whereat shall goo forthe tenne or twelve of the saide warde to see and albe cleare, and ther shall remayne, and all persons beinge without the saide gate, untyll all suche persons and carriages then beinge at the inner gate be come forthe, and thenne the master porter shall commaunde the great gates to be opened, and shall see that the two skowrers shall first goo oute of the saide gates; and thenne the saide master porter, or the gentleman porter in his absence, shall goo to his place accustomed, and all suche as woll goo

forthe of the towne shall followe hym. And betwene our Ladye daye in Lent and Saint Michell the Archangell the saide gate, after the firste opening and clearing as before is saide, shall againe be shutt immediately, except only they shall not drawe up the drawbridge; and, assone as yt ys shut, the keys with the said warde shall reasort to the Fryers, wher is a masse ordeyned by the king for them to here masse, and assone as the saide masse ys done, they shall againe retorne to open the saide gate with lyke seremonies as before. And it is ordeyned that at all suche tymes as the Lanterne gate shalbe opened two tymes in the fornone, which ys from the Mondaye after Candelmas daye to the Mondaye after Michilmas daye, yf in any daye during the saide tyme ther shalbe two gates opened, the saide other gate that shalbe for that daye opened shall not be opened till the seconde openyng of the saide Lanterne gate, and then shall the porters devyde themselves at the Friers' gate, soo that fyve of the porters with the master porter, if he be ther, and haulfe the warde, shall goo to the Lanterne gate, and the other fyve with the gentleman porter, and the other haulfe of the warde, shall goo to the other gate that shalbe opened for that daye, and soo shall open them with lyke circumstaunces as before ys saide, and bring the keis and laye them in a coufer in the porter's lodge, and ther locked to remayne till the gates shall againe be shut. And betwene Saint Androwes daye and the Mondaye next after Candelmas daye, at suche daies as too gates shalbe opened, when the Lanterne gate is first opened with the hole warde, as before is saide, than fyve of the porters, taking with them haulfe the warde, goo immediately too the other gate which shalbe opened at that daye, and shall open the same with like circumstaunces as bifore ys saide, and shut the same with like circumstances; and from Lammas to our Lady daye in Lente, the saide oute gate, if it be againe opened at oon of the clocke at afternone, shall alwaies be shut at thre of the clock at afternone, and from our Lady daye in Lent to Lammas at fower of the clock; provided alwaies, that during the herring tyme and mystie wether no oute gate shalbe opened but hit be by the speciall commaundment of the king's deputie for the tyme being. And at elleven of the clock the saide gates shalbe shut, with lyke seremonies afforsaide, and the keis accompanied as bifore is saide to the deputie, wher so evere he be in the saide towne; and, in his absence, to suche one as by hym shalbe appointed to have the custodie of the same keis; and theise keis, soo being in the custodie of the kinges

deputie, or his deputie, shalbe coverid with a quishyn or some other thing, so that no man shall see the secrets of them; and thence, at one of the clock at afternone the saide porters, with the aforesaide warde, shall fetche again the keis from the deputie, and open the saide gates with like seremonies as bifore ys saide in the morning, saving the scowrers shall not goo out but in the morning.

The Shitting of the Gates.

First, when the watch bell hath rong haulf an ower to the shitting of the gates, and is cessed, the hole warde then being at the gate, one of the porters shall knok with his staffe upon the outter gate to gyve warning, and than immediately shall shut the utter gate, and shall open the wicket of the same gate, and two of the porters shall shut the inner gate, leving the wicket open of the same. And all the saide porters, with the hole warde, shall stande betwene the saide two gates, and soo kepe the wickettes open till such tyme as the mersshall or his deputies hathe sett the skoutwatche withoute as is retorned within the gate; then the maister porter, or the gentleman porter in his absence, shall commande one of the other porters to shit the outer* wicket, and he hymself shall serche and see that the saide gate and wicket be surely locked and barred; and thenne he shall commaunde the warde to goo into† the towne bifore the saide inner gate, ther to remayne. And then the two porters which have the charge of the keis that daye shall drawe upp the drawbridge, and after shut the inner wicket, and see that the same gate and wicket be also surely locked and barred; and then the master porter, the jentleman porter, with tenne porters and the hole warde afforesaide, shall accompany the keis to the Market; and thenne the master porter may depart, but the jentleman porter and the other porters, with the hole warde, shall bring the saide kayes to the kinges deputies lodging, and ther the saide keyes shall remayne in the keping of the saide deputie, and shalbe locked in a coffer, which coffer alwaies standith by the deputies bedsyde. And it is ordeyned that the comptroller's clarke of the chekk shalbe alwaies at the opening and shitting of the gate, and shall call as well the names of them that shall waite ther for that daye, as to marke the defaults of suche of them as shalbe absent, and chekk them.

* other *in MS.*

* in two *in MS.*

The ordre howe Reportes shalbe made for Straungers' Lodginges in the town.

It is ordeyned that all suche as kepe free lodginges, which ought to be burgeces and none other, and they being sworne the ordinairie othe, for they every night at the shitting of the gate shall come to the place where the clarke of the reaports usythe to sit, and ther shall declare unto hym howe manye straungers be comen that night to lodge in ther howses, and of what towne and countrey they and every of them be, and also how many strangers they have remayning with them of the daie before, which nombre the saide clarke of the reaports shall make fower billes being lyke at all points one to another; and shall delyver one of the same billes to the tipstaff which that night charged the skoute watche, whose name shall be written in every of billes; and if the tipstaff of the wall come to the saide clark while he ys in the saide house, the clark shall delyver unto hym two other of the saide billes; and if the clark be gone or he come, thenne the clark shall leve the saide bille at a place appointed betwene them, wher he shall have the same. Of the which two billes the saide tipstaff of the waule shall delyver out one of them to the heigh marshall and kepe the other for himselfe; and the clark hymselfe shall bere them forthe to the kinges deputie; and the saide tipstaff which hathe the saide two billes shall hymselfe, and assone as the straungers' bell ys ceased, goo and serche the saide free lodgings, and as many mo as he listeth that kepith lodgings; and if he shall finde any moo straungers lodged in any of the saide free lodgings thenne be namyd in the saide bille he shall make reapport therof to the kinges deputie; and the saide house soo offending shall paye to the king for a fyne; and if he find anye straunger lodged in any other house then the saide free lodgings, he shall take the saide straunger or straungers and have hym or them to his prison, ther to remayne till the deputie and highe marshall have examined the matter and discharged hym. And the oste that soo lodged hym shall forfaite to the kinge in the name of a fyne , and otherwise to be punisshed at the discrecion of the deputie and other of the councell. And if the saide tipstaffe doo finde any straunger in his saide serche abrode oute of his lodging after the saide belle ceassed, whether he be reported or not, but if he have his oste with hym, he shall have hym to prison ther to be punished as before is saide.

The ordre of the Watches within the towne and withoute.

First, whereas there be xij. vinteners and the companies being twelve skore in nombre, and xviij. constables with ther companies, being ix. skore in nombre, it is ordered that of the saide xij. vinteners viijth with ther company shall kepe the standewatche uppon the waull, that is to saye, every night one vintener with his company; and fower vinteners shall kepe the skoutewatche withoute the gate, that is to saie, every night tenne persons of them, wherof the vintener hym self shall watche the firste night, and the xviij. constables shall kepe serchewatche in the est and west howses uppon the walle, that ys to saye, every night one constable with his company shalbe in the est howse, and one constable with his companye shalbe in the west howse, and the seconde daye after ther saide watche night they shall come to the Market to kepe ther warde daye, in the morning after the watche bell hathe stricken downe.

The ordre of the Scoute Watche.

First, before the gate be shitt, the highe mershall or his deputie shall see that oon vintener and ix. of his fellowes be ther present for to kepe the skoutwatche for that night, who shall take with theme, by delyveraye of one of the porters, the kaies of the braye and tornepyke; and also he shall se one tipstaff be ther, whose course shalbe to charge the scoutwatche for that night, which tipstaffe, in presens of the marshall, if he be ther, shall call the saide vintener and his fellowes that be appointed to watche for that night, and shall gyve to the saide vintener or his deputie the watche word; and yf any of the saide vinteny be absent, and have no licence of deputie or highe marshall, then he or they so lacking, though he have a sufficient man for hym, shall the nexte day be commytted to the walles by the deputie. And if any of the saide vintenye doo lak, and no sufficient man in his rome admytted by the highe marshall or tipstaff, the tipstaff shall appoint another sufficient man in his rome, and for the same default the souldior so lacking shall paye to the under-marshall xviij *d.* sterling; and the saide under-marshall shall paye the saide watcheman so set in the rome of the soldier for his night's watche; and that done, the saide tipstaff shall make reaport to the high marshall, yf he be not present at the ordering of the saide watche, howe the saide ys furnyshed; and the scout watche so charged, they shall goo to the watchhouse near to the west gate, and at viij. or ix. of the clok the vintener shall sende forthe fower of his saide vintenye,

two of them towardes the est, and two of them towardes the west, wherof one of eyther of the vj. shall have the watchworde, and the other not; and they shall go abowt the towne, and whan they come to the west house on the wall they shall ring a bell whiche hangethe in the saide howse, and hathe a corde over the dyke, and than they within the saide west howse shall look out and aske and if all be well, and they shall saye as the case ys, and so shall go forwards rownde abowte the towne, till they coom againe to the saide watche house; and then shall goo forthe other fower of the saide watche, [and] they shall behave themselves as bifore is sayde. And bicause the saide scoutwatche soo going aboute the towne must passe throughe the brayes and the turne pyke, the one of those ij. shall go southward shall take the kaies of the saide brayes with hym, and one of the other ij. that goethe estwarde shall take the kaeis of the turnepike, and shall surely see the gates of the saide brayes and turnpike lockked after them. And when they shall mete in ther course they shall chaunge ther kaies. And yf it shall [chance] at any tyme that any of the saide scoutwatches so having the kayes to meate with any of ther ennymies, he or they that soo shall have the kayes shall incontinently throw the kayes of the saide brayes and turnpike into the dytches of the towne yf he cannot save them otherwise, and shall as much as in hym ys gyve warning to those upon the waules. And so shall continue ther courses about the towne, if no suche daunger be, till the watch bell hathe stricken downe. And then they shall reassort to the gate, and ther remayne till it be opened and clered; and then they shall entre, and the vintener shall deliver to the porters the kaies of the west gate, and of the turnpike and brayes, in manner and forme as he bifore receyved them. And if it fortune that any fraye be done or commytted bi any of the saide watche after in ther watchehouse, or in ther courses, the partie soo offending shall lese his lief. And if they see, finde, or here any thing, or that any kaies be broken, or other fault nedefull to be amendyd that may be prejudiciall to the non suertie of the towne, the saide vintener or his companye shall present the same to the deputie or any one of the counsaill that he shall finde at the gate.

The ordre of the Stande Watche at the Waulle.

First, when the watche bell begynnethe to ringe to the shitting of the gates, then the under-mershall, yf he have no lawfull excuse, and his clerke,

shall goo to the Castell hill, and ther shall see that the tipstaffe, called officer of the hill, and the vyntener with his xix. fellowes be ther in proper persons, onles they have a lawfull excuse, orels ther watchemen assigned and sworne at the hill bifore the under-mershall to watche for the saide vyntenie; and yf the saide vinteiner be not ther in proper person, having no reasonable cause, [he] shall lease his dayes wages for the firste default, and for the seconde default to lose ij. daies wages, and for the thirde defaulte to be punished at the discrecion of the deputie. And then the under-marshall shall command the vintener to call the saide watchmen to the walle, and thenne the under-marsshall clark shall call the vinteners' bill; and if any of the saide watchmen be lacking and the souldier ther present for whome the saide watchmen shulde watche, it shal be lawfull to the saide souldier to get another sworne watchman to furnishe his owne rome, soo it be done bifore the charge be gyven by the saide marshall, or in his absence by the officer of the hill. And if the souldiers of the vynteyne be not ther present for whome the watchman lakkithe, then the saide marshall, or his officer of the hill only, shall assigne another watchman to furnyshe the same watche; and the souldier to paye to the saide under-marshall, upon presentment therof made in the escheker, xviij*d.* sterling for every suche defaulte; and thenne the saide marshall, or the officer of the hill in his absence, shall gyve to the saide vintener the watchwarde; and when the castell bell begynneth to ring, then the saide vintener shall take with hym his companion, who shall not have with hym the watche warde, and soo goo to the syde of the towne that is appointed unto [him] for the night by the said under-marshall, or in his absence by the saide officer of the hill; and none of the saide watchmen shall goo bifore hym; and soo shall set the saide watchmen uppon the walles, one in every warde accustomed; and shall gyve to every of them as he sittethe them the watche worde. And if it happen any of the saide watchmen to be stolen awaye or lack, the saide vintener shall not depart from the saide warde wher the watcheman so lacking shall be, but shall sende downe his companion to advertise the under-marshall, whiche shall yet be upon the hill till the saide watche be sett, to take the reaport therof, or in his absence the tipstaff, whose office is immediately too sende for another watcheman to furnyshe the saide warde soo lacking, and then the under-marshall shall reasort too the Market-place; and the saide vintener shall not depart from the saide warde

till the saide watcheman, soo appointed by the under-marshall or tipstaff, be brought to hym by his saide companion; and [then] the saide vintener and his companion maye depart; and the saide watcheman soo stolen awaie or lacking ys to be punyshed by the saide under-marshall the nexte daye; and that furnyshed, the tipstaff shall make reaport therof immediately. And if the saide tipstaff, called officer of the hill, be sicke or have licence of the saide deputie to be absent, he shall cause another tipstaff to furnyshe the saide rome in his absence; and the saide under-marshall shall make reaport to the kinges deputie.

For the Burges Watche upon the Castell Hill.

It is also ordeyned, that the meane while that the saide under-marshall or his clarke hathe charge[d] the said vinteyne, the saide tipstaff called the officer of the hill, with the mayor's sergeant, who shall alsoo be ther present, shall cause the saide mayor's sergeant to call the boke of the burges watches, whiche be xxiij. in nombre. And if any of them be lacking, then the saide serjeant shall furnyshe the romes of lacking with one other watcheman; and the saide tipstaff to have for every suche default of the partie soo lacking xij*d.* gr. to be paide to hym within thre nights nexte ensuing; and for nonpayment, to reasort to the ground being charged with the saide watche, and distraine for the same as often as any suche default shalbe. And the saide watche so called and furnyshed, the tipstaff shall present the same to the under-marshall, and gyve to hym the watch worde, who shall gyve the same to the mayor's sergeant; and if the saide under-marshall be absent, than the saide tipstaff shall delyver the saide watche worde to the saide sergeant; and then the saide sergeant shall appoint a setter, being oon of the saide watche, and with his saide watchemen shall goo to the walles, and furnysshe the wardes accustomed, and shall gyve to the watchemen as he sittethe them the watche worde. And if any of the saide watch stele awaie, or be lacking, then the sergeant shall goo to the saide tipstaff for another watcheman or watchemen, to furnyshe the saide rome or romes, and shall see the same furnyshed; and the saide wardes soo furnyshed, the sergeant shall depart and goo to the mayor, and make reaport that the saide watche ys furnyshed, and delyver the saide watche worde to the mayor; and the next daye the sergeant shall make reaport to the under-marshall

of suche defaultes, that they maye be punyshed accordinglie. And if any person or persons doo com uppon the walles after the standwatche ys sett and charged, not having the watcheworde, the said watchmen shall in no wise suffer any suche person or persons to passe, but to his power shall let hym; and if the saide person or persons soo commyng on the wall, and have not the watcheworde, make any resystaunce, if the watchman doo sle him he is in no defaulte.

The Ordre of the Serche Wache in the Est [*and*] *West Howse*[*s*].

First, the two tipstaves appointed for that weike to charge the constable watche in the est and west howses shall receyve the watcheworde in the counsaill chamber of the clarke of the counsaill, whiche com[mon]ely ys geven in the saide chamber at iij. of the clok at afternone. And then at the latter ringing of the Flemmyshe bell, which hangethe under the great hall, one of the saide tipstaves shall goo to the est house, and the other to the west house, at which tyme shalbe at every of the saide houses one constable with his companie, which with hymselfe be x. in nombre. And then the saide tipstaff shall cause the bill of the same nombre to be called; and then the saide tipstaff shall gyve the watcheworde; and in his absence, he having lawfull excuse, his deputie, and shall charge them to kepe good rule for that night; and then shall depart, and shall goo to the Markett, and when he commyth ther, he shall knok with his staff upon the stones, and the under-marshall hering that, shall in like case do the same, soo that the one maye finde the other. And then the saide tipstaff shall make reaport to the saide marshall, that the saide watche ys furnyshed sufficiently; and yf it be not, shall showe hym in whose defaulte it ys unfurnyshed; and the saide marshall shall see the same furnyshed incontynent; and the saide partie soo offending shall pay to the saide marshall for the saide defaulte xviij*d.* sterling. Alsoo the saide tipstaff shall shewe to the saide marshall who lackethe ther of the saide constablerie in proper person; and the saide marshall shall make reaport therof to the kinges deputie that night, to the intent that if he ys absent have not licence of the saide deputie shalbe punyshed for the same accordinglie. And the saide constables and ther companie soo beinge in the est and west howses at ix. of the clok shall goo oute of eyther of the sayde howses two

persons of the constableries, wherof two shall go southe and [two] northe, wherof one of the two to have the watcheworde of the constable, and the other not; and soo serche the standwatche uppon the walles, and shall loke oute twoo tymes in every warde of the walle. And when they come besyde the Water-gate, at the lope in the walle right over against the scoutwatche house, they shall call over to the scoutwatche and saye, "Rownde, rownde," and the scoutwatche shall answer, "Ye, ye," or "Well, well." And soo they of the est howse shall goo tyl they come to the est house, and shall not tarrie bi the waie, but hast to ther owne house, without plaing at dyse or other game, soo that they maye bee at their owne house by a xj. of the clok. And then shall goo forthe other two oute of the saide howses, which shall ordre themselves as the other dyd bifore; soo that they maye goo rownd abowte the towne, and be at the saide howses againe by one of the clok. And then other ij. owte of eyther of the saide howses shall make the saide serche in manner and forme as bifore is saide. Soo that every of the two howses make fyve courses abowte the towne every night, bothe winter and sommer. And after the saide fyve courses soo in manner and forme as bifore ys expressed done, they shall remayne in the saide howses till the watche bell strike downe in the morninge, and then the saide ij. constables with ther saide companies maye depart, and doo what they woll, soo that they be at the firste opening of the Lanterne gate, and ther to remayne till the saide gate be opened and cleare, upon payne of inprisonment. And it is ordeyned that the constables and ther whole fellowshipps shall watche in the saide houses in ther proper persons, except they or any of them be lycensed by the kinges deputie, or marshall in his absence, or els that he or they be syk or deseased, upon payne, he that dothe the contrarye, to have for the firste defaulte viij. dayes inprisonment, and for the seconde defaulte xx^{ti} dayes inprisonment, and for the thirde defaulte to be put out of wages, and soo to remayne at the discrecion of the deputie and counsaill. And if any of the saide serche watche finde any of the saide stand watche not having the watche worde perfit, he shall instruct hym in the same; and if he shall finde any of the saide stande watches oute of his warde, or gyve any ill langage to the saide serche watche, he shall present the same defaultes to the under-marshall, and he shall see punyshment according to the demeritt. And if any of the saide serche watche [find any of the stand watch] iij. tymes sleping in one night, and so take hym by the nose, he or they that

shall take any of the saide stande watche sleping iij. tymes, shall present the same the daye following to the kinges deputie, marshall, or other of the counsaill ther; and they shall commande the under-marshall that he shall the next market daye cause hym or them soo offending to be hanged in a basket over the walle, x. or xij. foote from the water; and he shall have with hym, in his basket, one lofe of brede and a pott of drinke; also a knyff to cut the rope when he will. And the saide under-marshall shall commande the dyke kepers to be present with ther bote, to take hym upp when he fallithe. And when he is taken upp he shall be kept in the mayor's pryson till the nexte market daye, and then he shall be banyshed the towne for one yere and a daye. And none of the saide watchemen on the walle shall suffre man, woman, or childe to passe by them withoute he have the watche worde, except suche persons as have lodging in the towers, and they to come up at the nexte stayer directly leding to the tower, and none otherwise; and that he, nor none of them, so having the watche worde, shall depart downe from the walle till the realif in the morning, nor tell nor gyve the saide watcheword to none other persone, uppon paine that ye or they soo offending in any of the premises to lose their lyves. And yf any of the standewatche shall see, here, or percyve any thing withoute the towne or within which he or they shall thinke prejudiciall or hurtfull to the towne, he or they that soo percyvethe shall shewe the same incontinently as they com abowte. And he or they of the saide serche watche that hath the watche worde shall incontinentlie sende hys companion to the kinges deputie, or in his absence to the next of the counsaill that he can come to gyve warning therof; and the saide watchman that soo shall sende his companion shall not depart from the saide place till hys companion be returned to hym agayne, and than to goo furthe his course. And if the cause [be] veraye perellouse, as by occasion of ennymies or fier, or other daungerous case, the saide companion shall, in his going as aforesaide, make an outecry, to the entent that redresse therof may be hadd. And if any of the serche watche or stand watche ether in the saide houses or upon the walle do make any fraye one with another, the partie soo offending shall lose his lief.

Ordre of the Banner Watche, and when it shal begynne.

It is ordeyned, that assone as herring marte is proclaymed by the mayor, that the shercher of the herring botes or his clarke shall dailie viewe and serche how many herring botes of straungers be within the haven, what nombre of persons, what gonnes or weapons be with them, and all ther saide hernes* and artillery the saide sercher or his clerke shall take oute of the saide shepps and botes and laye upp the [same] savelie. And when the same ships or botes or any of them will depart, and no more return for that herring tyme, then the saide sercher or clarke shall delyver to every suche shipp or bote soo departing, his or ther armore, weapons, and artillerie. And every night during the saide herring tyme, bifore the shutting of the gates, the saide sercher or his clerk shall make a bill reaporting the nombre of the saide herring botes, and what nombre of persons be in them, and delyver the same bill to the kinges deputie or to his deputie in his absence. And when the saide deputie shall perceave by the saide reaporte that ther be xv. herring botes of straungers in the haven, then the saide deputie shall gyve knowledge therof to the treasurer, and then the treasurer immediately shall direct vj. mandates unto vj. counsailors appointed to kepe the banner watche nightly duering the saide herring tyme; and also appoint the names of the speres, archers on horsback, and souldiers as shall attend uppon the saide counsaill nightlye duering the watche, in manner and forme following; that is to saye, the comptroller shall firste begynne for the kinge, and shall have with hym iiij. speres, iiij. archers on horsback, and iiij. souldiers, all which persons shall attende upon hym the night of his watche. The seconde night the kinges deputie shall order the watche, and shall have with hym ix. speres and ij. archers on horsback. The high marshall shall order the watche the thirde night, and shall have with hym iiij. speres and oon archer on horsback. The treasurer shall order the watche the iiij. night, and shall have with hym vij. speres, vj. archers on horsback, the constable of the escheker with his companie, and vj. archers being under his retynue. The maister porter shall order the watche the vth night, and with hym ij. speres and iij. archers on horsback. The under-marshall shall order the vj. watche, and shall have with hym ij. speres and vj. archers on horsback. And of the vj. tipstaves shall every night one, with the trumpet and phipher, and the dromslade, gyve

* harness, *i.e.* armour.

ther attendaunce upon the saide counsailors as long as they shall contynew the saide watches.

The Comptroller's Watche.

It is ordeyned, that when the comptroller have receyved his mandate, he shall command the tipstaff to warne all his companie appointed to be at his lodging before viij. of the clok in the night with ther weapons, and shall commaunde them to sende ther hernes to the chamber wher the watche shalbe kept. And when the clok hathe stricken viij. the trompet shall blow at the iiij. corners of the Market, to gyve warning that the Banner watche begynneth. And the saide trumpet, with the phipher and the drome, shall goo to the comptroller's lodging; and then shall the comptroller goo with his companye to the Market, and from thens to the chamber on the Lanterne gate, wher the Banner shalbe charged. And from thens he and his speres shall goo upp into the ledes upon the gate, and shall see that ther bee sufficient light set in the lanterne, and commaunde the trompet ther to blowe, and shall come downe into the chamber againe; and thenne the comptroller shall cause the tipstaff to call the bill of those names that shall watche ther that night. And if ther be any lacking, the comptroller shall furnyshe the rome with another man, at the coste of hym that so lackethe; and then the comptroller shall gyve the watche worde, with the bill of names of those that watche, to one of the speres, and commaunde hym that he shall see the watche bell kept for that night, and that due serche be made aboute the walles in the accustomed manner, and too see good rule kept amonge his company. And then the comptroller maye depart, and at ix. of the clok the saide spere, so having the watch worde, or one of the saide watche for hym, to whome he shall gyve the watchworde, shall take one of the saide watche with hym, not having the watchword, and shall [goo] towarde the est rownde abowte the walle of the towne; and in the going, shall speke to every of the standwatche, and loke oute at one lope of the walle betweene every tower. And when they come to the est house, they shall salute the constable and the companye that kepeth the watche there. And from thens they shall goo to the west house, using like manner as before. And if any of the said standwatche, or any other watche, may be founde fawte, they shall make reaport therof to the deputie accordinglie,

at the realiff. And when they come agayne to ther owne watche, then two other, wherof one to have the watchworde and the other not, shall goo forthe in manner and forme as before is saide. And soo continually duering that night till the releeff in the morning, and shall not depart the walles till the kayes of the Lanterne gate with the warde be come to the gate; and then they to come downe, and tarry till the warde be come to the gate.

The residue of the Counsailors' Banner Watches in the herring tyme.

The kinges deputie shall, the seconde night, kepe the saide watche in manner and forme as is bifore saide of the comptroller, and with the nombre of speres and souldiers to attend upon hym as bifore rehersid, and the same to be named by the treasurer or vice-treasurer in his absence; and soo every of the counsaillors shall kepe nightlie ther watches as ther courses shall come aboute, with the nomber of persons to attend upon them as bifore expressed, and to be named by the treasurer as aforesaid.

The ordre of the Mayor and Aldermen's Watche in herring tyme.

Wheras within our towne of Callice ys one mayor and certayne aldermen, it is ordeyned that ij. of them by curse shall nightlie during the saide tyme kepe watche in ther counsaill chamber upon the Market, with a sufficient company of commenars to furnyshe the same watche in manner and forme following; that is to saye, that ij. aldermen appointed shall have the watchworde for that night, and at viij. of the clock in the night shalbe in the counsaill chamber with ther company, and shall cause one cresset to be hanged forthe out of ther chamber into the Market with sufficient light to be mayntened therin for that night; and at ix. of the clok the saide aldermen shall call iiij. of the watchmen, and shall gyve ij. of them the watchworde, and the other ij. shall not have it; and then the saide watchmen shall devide themselves, and goo forthe, ij. one waie, and ij. the other waie, to serche the stretes rounde aboute the towne to see that good rule be kept; and if they finde any mysdemeanours, suspect persons or straungers stirring in the strets, they shall bring them to the aldermen of the watche, or els to the marshalles pryson, as the case requireth; and when they have made due serche by the space of one howre, then they shall retorne againe and make

reaport to the aldermen what they have herd and seen; and that done, shall goo forthe iiij. moo of the saide watche, which shall use themselves in lyke manner, and soo they shall doo from tyme to tyme all [th]at night, till they be realived in the morning by the daye watche.

The ordre of the vj. Counsaillors' Watches in the Cristmas season.

It is ordeyned that the vj. counsaillors bifore named in the Banner watche shall, by lyke order, kepe severall watches in ther houses, with like nombre of officers, speres, and souldiers, as to them assigned bifore in the Banner watche in manner and forme following, that is to saye: the comptroller for tyme being shall commaunde the tipstaff appointed to gyve hym attendaunce upon Christmas daye, to warne all his companie appointed to watche with hym that night, to be at his lodging at viij. of the clok; at which hower, when they be assembled, the said tipstaff shall call the bill of ther names, and if any of them make defaulte, the comptroller shall furnyshe the saide rome at the coste of hym that lackethe, and of the said defaultes the tipstaff shall make reaport the nexte daye to the kinges deputie, that he or they soo lacking may be punyshed accordingly; and when the rowmes be furnyshed, the saide comptroller shall give the watchworde with the bill of the names that watchithe that night, to one of the speres that attendithe that night for the king, commaunding hym to see that good watche be kept, and that due serche be made in the stretes that night; and that done the comptroller may take his rest; and then the spere having the watchworde, shall send forthe ij. of the saide watche to the Castell strete, geving one of them the castell to our Lady in the walle, and shall serche the bak stretes on bothe sydes of the saide Castell strete; and he shall sende other ij. of the watche, geving one of them the watchworde, to the Westhouse; and they shall serche the saide strete till they come to the Mylkgate, and shall serch the crosse stretes on bothe the sydes of the Mylkgate street; and if any of the said serchers mete with any person or persons in the stretes mysordering themselves, they shall bring them to hym that hathe the charge of the watche for that night, or else to the marshalles prison, as the case requireth; and when the iiij. serche watche hathe so ordered themselves by the space of one howre, then they shall retorne againe to the comptroller's lodging, and ther shall make reaport what they have herd, sene, and done

unto hym that hathe the charge of the watche for that night; and thenne he that soo hathe the charge of the serche watche shall sende furthe other iiij. which shall order themselves as bifore ys saide, and soo shall use themselves from hower to hower during the hole night, till the watche be releived in the morning by the daye watche. And in like manner and forme every of the saide vj. counsaillors, with ther companions assigned to them by the treasurer as ys abovesaid in the Banner watche, shall kepe ther watche by lyke ordering in ther houses, with lyk seremonies as the comptroller bifore hathe done during the saide xij. nightes.

The ordre of the Mayor and Aldermen's Watches in the Christmas Season.

The mayor and aldermen, during the said Cristmas season, shall kepe ther watches in ther counsell chamber upon the Market, in lyke manner and forme with like seremonies as before expressed in ther watche made in herring tyme.

The Warde at the Gate.

First, whereas it ys before ordered, that one vintener with his hole vinteney shall kepe the stand watche, and two constables with the constableries shall kepe the serche watches upon the est and west howses upon the walle, it is ordeyned, that the saide vintener and constables shall kepe ther wardes in ther owne persons, except they or any of them have a lawfull excuse. And he or they that so shall have lawfull excuse, shall put in his or ther places suche able person or other persons as shalbe thought mete by the kinges deputie marshall, or under-marshall, or some other of the counsaill in ther absence, in manner and forme following; that is to saye, the seconde next after the night watche, as soone as the daye watche shall strike doune, the saide vintener and constables, with ther saide companies, shall come to the Market, and remayne till the porters of the gate shall come to the Market, and from thens they shall accompany the saide porters to the kinges deputies lodging, wher the saide porters shall receyve the kayes of the gates; and from thens they shall accompany the saide kayes unto the gates that for that daye shalbe opened. And the saide vintener and constables,

with ther hole felowship, after the firste opening of the saide gate and gates, during the tyme they shalbe opened, shall not depart more than fyve of the vinteney and iij. of the constables at one tyme, and that by licence of the saide vintener and constables; and they that so shall have licence, shall not tarry but reasonable tyme, so that other of ther fellowship maye have reasonable libertie, and the warde at all tymes sufficiently furnyshed. And so they shall use them contynually till the saide gate or gates be shit at night, upon peyne, every one offending contrarie to the premisses shall lose his dayes wages for the first default, and for the seconde defaulte xij*d.* to our sovereign lord the king, and for the thirde defaulte to be punished at the discrecion of the kinges deputie, or of his deputie in his absence. And if the saide vintener or constables do licence any moo of ther saide companies otherwise then before ys rehersed, they and eyther of them that soo offendithe shall runne in peyne and penaltes bifore specified. And the saide vintener and constables, with ther hole companies, shall accompany the saide kayes to and from all places whersoever they shall be come for that daye apon [pain] of inprysonment and further punyshment at the discrecion of the deputie, marshall, and under-marshall, or other of the counsaill in ther absence. And if any of the saide counsaill disdayne and will not followe the saide ordynaunces, they and every of them soo offending shall runne in the saide paynes bifore rehersed. And that no man make any affraye, debate, or take any parte within the saide warde howses one with another, or within any of the towne gates, upon payne of losing his lief; and that no man rebell against his vintener or constable upon payne of xl. daies imprisonement. Also, it is ordeyned, that in the hering tyme the saide hole warde shall in ther hernes * kepe ther wardes during daylye the saide herring tyme. And also, every of the vj. counsailors, as ther courses commyth abowte, the seconde daye nexte after this Banner watche, shalbe ther in his and ther proper persons, at the firste opening of the gates, with suche nombre of speres, archers on horsback, and souldiers as were appointed to watche with them in the saide Banner watche. And he and they to have in like case ther † and ther hernes and axes by them within the saide warde, and they to accompany the kayes for that daye with the warde aforesaid.

* harness. † *So in the MS.*

The ordre of the Warde in the Market Place every daye.

First, the vintener and his companie, as courses shall come aboute, the seconde daye next after they have made the scoutwatche without the gate, shall, at the stryking downe of the watche bell, be in the Market with his ix. companions, and ther to remayne in the somer tyme till vij. of the clok, and in winter till ix. of the clock. And if any of the saide companie be not ther, the marshall or under-marshall finding the saide defaulte shall commaunde a tipstaff to bring hym or them soo being absent to prison. And if he that kepethe the daye watche come downe and shewe to the marshall or under-marshall that the myste ys soo grete that he cannot see his mark, the saide marshall or under-marshall [shall] commaunde the saide vintener, with his saide companions that is soo in the Market, incontinent to repaier to the walles, and ther to walke aboute the saide walles till it be a xj. of the clok, and then they to be relevied with the ij. daies watches of the walles, that is to saye, the kepers of the west and est houses of the walles, and they to remayne and walke aboute the saide walles till the opening of the gates, at which tyme if the daye prove not cleare, then the saide vintener, with his ix. companions, shall repaire agayne to the walles, and ther to remayne till the daye be cleare, or els to the shitting of the gates; and if the saide vintener, or any of his companions, make any defaulte, and be not presented to the marshall or under-marshall, the saide marshall or under-marshall shall commaunde a tipstaff to bring hym or them soo being absent to warde. And upon the market daye, all the constables and vinteners, with ther companions, except those that warde the gates, shalbe in the Market at viij. of the clok; and the speres, with ther pages after them, with ther axes, and archers on horsback, at ix. of the clok, to furnysh the market, till the gates be shutt at xj. of the clok.

The Warde of the Councell in the Passion Wieke.

It is ordeyned, that apon the Maunde thursdaye the kinges deputie, with his speres, archers on horsback, and souldiers that be to hym assigned for the Banner watche, and the maister porter, with his companie of the Banner watche, shalbe in the Market place at the first opening of the gates, and ther shall contynue with their saide companie till the shitting of the gate

at none; and lykewise at the reopening of the gate agayne to be ther, and ther to contynue till the gate be shut for that night. And upon Good Frydaie the heigh marshall and under-marshall, with the companies appointed to them in the Banner watche, shall kepe the warde in the Market in manner and forme as bifore is said of the deputie; and upon Easter even the treasurer and his companie shall kepe the warde in the Market in manner and forme as bifore; and upon Easter daye the comptroller, with his companie, shall kepe his warde in the saide Market-place, from the first opening of the gate till the saide gate be shutte at none, and then maye depart for that daye.

The ordre of the Wardes above the Wall, how many be of them, and howe they shalbe furnished in Skries and Laroms.

Wher ther be xl^{ti}ij. wardes assigned for the stande watche abowte the walles, it is ordeyned that the saide xlij. wardes shalbe at skries and laroms devided intoo xvij. wardes, in manner and forme following, that is to saye, the firste warde shalbegyne at the tower in the Castell corner in the north side of the towne, and soo goo furthe estwarde to the crosse of stone in the waule. And the seconde warde shall goo from the saide crosse in the waule estwarde to the steire hede at the Water gate; and that the thirde warde shall goo from the saide third steire hed at the Water gate estwarde to the crosse on the waule. The iiijth warde shall goo from the saide crosse estwarde to the crosse in the myddle of the Lanterne gate. The vth warde shall goo from the saide crosse in the Lanterne gate estwarde to the crosse in the waule. The vjth warde shall goo from the saide crosse in the waule estwarde to the crosse in the mydds of the Beachame tower. The saide vijth warde shall goo from the saide crosse in the myddle of the Beachame tower southwarde to the crosse in the waule. The viijth warde shall goo from the saide crosse southwarde to another crosse in the waule. The ixth warde shall goo from the saide crosse south and west unto another crosse in the waule. The xth warde shall goo from the saide crosse in the wale westwarde to another crosse in the waule. The xjth warde shall goo from the saide crosse on the waule westwarde to the crosse in the waulle in the est ende of the Staple Inne. The xijth warde shall goo from the saide crosse of the est ende of the Staple Inne unto the nexte crosse on the waulle westwarde.

The xiijth warde shall goo from the saide crosse on the waulle westwarde unto the crosse upon the drawght house, on the est side of the Northumberland tower. The xiiijth warde shall goo from the saide cross westwarde to the crosse in the waulle against Cowe lane. The xvth warde from the saide crosse westwarde to the crosse on the walle against the Bullen well. The xvjth warde shall goo from the saide crosse west and north to the crosse in the waule betwixt the drawght house and the under-marshall's tower. The xvijth warde shall goo northwarde to the crosse on the waulle on the southe side of the Castell by the west watche house.

It is ordeyned that the wardes aforesaid shalbe furnyshed in manner and forme following, that is to saie, ij. constables with ther companions shall begynne the firste warde; and then one vintener shall furnyshe the next, and soo successyvely throughe the saide wardes. And it is ordeyned, that in lyke manner and forme as the saide wardes be devided to the constables and vinteners, and ther companies, so the same wardes shalbe devided into vj. parties, whereof the first begynneth at Beacham's tower unto the Mylkegate tower, whiche ys assigned to the kinges deputie. And the seconde of the vj. wardes from Mylkgate tower to the Prince's tower, and that shalbe in the high marshall's charge. The thirde warde from the Prince's tower to the Bullen gate, whiche shalbe in the comptroller's charge. The iiijth warde from Bullen gate to the Castell, shalbe in the treasurer's charge. The vth from the Castell to the Lanterne gate, shalbe in the under-marshall's charge. The vjth from the Lanterne gate to the Beacham tower, shalbe in the maister porter's charge, with suche constables, vinteners, and gonners as be with the saide wardes, as above is assigned.

Th' ordre for the Escries bi night or by daye.

If anny escrie be made by night by reaport of any of the saide watchemen, as bifore is saide, or by any other meane, the counsell, with all the speres, archers on horsback, iiij vinteners with ther companies, with all diligens shall resort to the Market-place armed and weaponed accordinglie. And vj. tipstaves, in ther hernes and weapons, shall gyve attendaunce upon the kinges deputie and counsell ther. And all ther constables, and the residue of the vinteners not assigned to the Market-place aforesaide, and all other souldiers of the retynue, as well in the retynue of the deputie as in the

retynue of all other of the counsell and officers, shall reasort to the walles, every one to his warde, in hernes. And the kinges deputie and counsaill, being in the Market-place armed, shall not have with them none other of the rytenue; but the speres, archers on horsback, tipstaves, vinteners, and other companies shall ther attende upon the kinges deputie and counsaill for safe keping of the saide Market-place. And then the saide deputie shall sende one of the tipstaves with the comptroller's clark of the chek to the est and west howses, and se how they be furnyshed with ther watche, as well with the standwatche as with the saide companie of constables and vinteners with ther fellowshipps; and if any defaulte be in any of them, to note the same, and then retorne to the Market to the kinges deputie and counsaill, and ther make reaport of all suche defaultes. And as many as so shall make defaulte, and have no lawfull excuse, to have punishment of xl. daies punishment and a quarter's wages, and therfor the clark of the chek maye not be withoute his boke of chek, nor the vyntener nor constables withoute the billes of the names of ther companies; and lyke order to be used for escries or larome made by daye.

For Watche in the newe Brais and Serche tower in the tyme of warre, and in the herring tyme, in the saide tower.

First, it is ordeyned that ij. gonners that be appointed to the brais in the tyme of warre shall kepe the Serche tower the herring tyme; and every night when the bridge ys drawen at the Lanterne gate, and every morning when the bridge is let downe, one of the gonners shall shote one gunne, to the entent that every night, at the shoting of the saide gunne, every stranger of the herring men shall reasort to ther shipps, upon payne to be punyshed. And after the saide gone be shot in the morning, the saide strangers maye come out of ther shipps and tende the[ir] busynes, and not bifore, upon lyke payne.

For ij. gonnes to be laied in the Lanterne gate the herring tyme.

It is also ordeyned that ij. gunnes, with sufficient powder and shot, shalbe laied in the Lanterne gate ever apon Michaelmas even, and ther lie till seint Andrewes tide then next following; and one gonner daylie shalbe ap-

pointed by the kinges deputie to waite uppon the saide gonnes, that if nede require they may be shot for the defence of the same; and that the saide gonner soo appointed shall not faile to kepe his saide warde, upon lyke paynes as bifore expressed upon those that make defaulte of ther warde dayes in the saide herring tyme.

[Here follows, in the same manuscript, the second copy of the king's device for the fortification of the town, already mentioned in p. 125.]

Memorial of lord Berners when deputy of Calais, and the other officers of the town, to the king, respecting the scarcity of fuel, &c. in consequence of the French cruisers.

The date of this document wants the year, but it was written whilst lord Berners was deputy of Calais, and probably belongs to 1522, when hostilities broke out with France. The "three jurisdictions" represented in the signatures were those of the council, the town, and the staple.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. E. i. p. 28. The original.)

Pleaseth your highnes that all we your most lowly servauntes and subge[ctes of the th]re jurisdiccions of this your highnes toune of Caleys, in our moste humble wyse do shew and ascerteyne your [highness] that here is an unyversal great lack and default of wode and fiewel within your saide toune, by reason [that of] late dyvers and sundry hoyes, playtes, and other ships freghted and repeyring toward this toune with [wood] and cole have been taken on the see by Frenchmen, as well before the opening of the warres as syns, so that by a serche lately made within this toune there is not fiewel sufficient to serve the same [for] xv. days; the lack wherof begynneth a great rumour amonges the generaltie of this toune; and it is thought by us, if remedye be not shortly provyded for relief and helpe of the same by your highnes, greater inconvenyence and daunger is lyke to follow and come to this toune, which God defend, for we [have] done asmoche for our partes as in our possibilite is, as wel in wrytyng and sending over into Englonde w[here] wode lyeth to such persons as have ships there, as also in causing the hoyes, playtes, and other ships which lie here in the haven, with the masters and maryners of the same, to fetche, bryng, and convey out [of En]glande wode to this toune; and have offered unto them moche more largely for their freghtes than [they ha]ve bene wont and

accustomed to take or demande; but they utterly do refuse to adventure th[emselves] or ships on the see onlesse they mighte have Englishe ships of warre to conduyct [them] bothe to and fro. And, bycause they daily see byfore their faces ships taken by Frenshmen here[about]e without any maner of rescuyng of the same, they be in so great drede and fere that they had rather . . . . . to jeobarde themselfes on the see without conduyct. And, inasmoch as we can fynde no fu[rther help] or remedye herein of our selfes, we can no lesse of our dueties but to advertise your highnes in [what] estate we stonde in that behalf; wherfor all we of the forsaid thre jurisdiccions w[ould] beseche your highnes to have tendre consideracion and pitie apon this your grace's toune and servauntes [inhabitants] within the same, to se some provysion that wode and fiewel may be shortly conveyed over hiddre, and [to be] brought unto us, if it may pleas your highnes to appoint and commaunde six ships of werre to a[ct in] arredines for the releif of this your said toune, wherof thre ships to have their most abode co[mmor]aunte about the Camber, and other thre about the haven and rode of this toune, orels atte le[ast two shi]ps about the Camber, and other two about the said haven and rode of this toune, that than they [safely ma]y conduyct and convey over hiddre not oonly such ships as wold repeyre hiddre with wode, fiewel [and cole], but also the passages that from tyme to tyme shall passe to and fro betwext this toune and the [coast] of Englond. And otherwyse we see not how any thing necessarye for us can be possib[ly brought] over to this toune in suretie; for, if any ships shuld be appoincted by your highnes for the sa[iling] about the downes, we see such daily experyence in theym that they nothing shalhelpe for [the] convey of any ships which shall resorte with wode, fiewel, and victail to this your said to[une]. Written at the same your toune of Caleys, the xx^ti^. day of June.

Your humble servauntes,

Joh'n Berners. Raymond Cutturvs, m[ayor.] George Medley, levetenant of the staple.
Wyll'm Sandys.
Robert Wotton. Edward Guldeford. Berkeley.
Crystoffer Garneys.
[Ba]rtylmew Tate.

(*The signatures are autograph.*)

Directed, To the kinges highenes.

[P. 44.] Will of lord Berners, deputy of Calais, 1532.

John Bourchier lord Berners, now better known as the translator of Froissart, had been appointed deputy of Calais in 1520. Here he amused his leisure with his literary employments ;* and his translation of Marcus Aurelius, made "at the instant desire of his nevewe sir Francis Bryan knight," was not completed until a few days before his death, and one week later than his will: it was "ended at Caleis the tenth daie of Marche, in the yere of the reigne of our soveraygne lorde kyng Henry the viij. the xxiiij." Lord Berners died on the 19th March, 1532. (Life by Mr. Utterson, prefixed to the edition of Lord Berners' Froissart, 4to. 1812, p. 21).

His will was made at Calais on the 3d of March 1532, and commences in the following terms: "I, John Bourchier knight, lord Barnes, the king's deputy-general of the town and marches of Caleys, &c. make this my present testament and last will, in manner and form following. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, &c. and my body to be buried in the parish church of our lady St. Mary the Virgin of the said town of Caleys, within the chauncell of the same church," &c. He gave to "Francis Hastings esq. and Jane his wife, &c. my great tenement I dwell in in Caleys." He appoints "Francis Hastings and Robert Rolf, recorder of Calais, executors; to Robert ten marks sterling; I make my lord Edmund Howard my brother † overseer of the same my present testament, to whom my brother I give a standing cup of silver and gilted, weighing 22 ounces, &c. In witness whereof, to this my present testament and last will I have set my seal of arms, and subscribed my name, the day and year first above writ, in the presence of the said lord Edmund my brother, and sir Edward Ringesley knight, high marshal of Calais, sir Edward Brindelyolyn, paroche preste of the abovesaid church of our Lady, our ghostly father sir William Petous my chaplain, &c." This will was proved by Francis Hastings, 4 Feb. 1533. —(*Collins's Baronies by Writ, fol.* 1734, *p.* 337.)

[P. 44.] Return of the duke of Richmond and earl of Surrey from France.

The passage of our chronicler, which states that these young noblemen "cam to Caleys out of Fraunce, where *they* had bene almost xij. monthes," is remarkable as being in contradiction to the view taken by Dr. Nott in

* On this subject see another note appended to the Table of Contents, p. vi.

† Lord Berners married lady Katharine Howard, daughter of John duke of Norfolk.

his Life of the Earl of Surrey. It was supposed by previous writers, from the statements of lord Herbert the historian, that Surrey had accompanied the duke of Richmond during his stay in France; but Dr. Nott (p. xxvi.) considers it uncertain whether Surrey went to Paris; and in p. xxvii. he states that lord Surrey bore the fourth sword at the coronation of queen Anne Boleyne in May 1533. In p. xxviii. he says that the duke of Richmond arrived in London on the 7th Sept. just in time to be present at the christening of the princess Elizabeth: whereas our chronicler states that the duke and earl were only come so far as Calais on the 25th of that month. The explanation of the latter of these discrepancies is furnished by the fact that the duke of Richmond did not actually accompany the duke of Norfolk (who really came in time for the christening), but followed shortly after him. The former may be attributed to the circumstance, that the names mentioned in ceremonials are often those who were considered by the heralds as entitled to be present, rather than such as actually attended. The earl of Surrey, then, may have passed these twelve months in France, the companion of "a king's son," as he styles himself in one of his sonnets, even though his name was set down as destined to take part in the ceremonial of the queen's coronation.

[P. 46.] Letter of Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.

After the visit of the bishop of Winchester to Calais, mentioned in p. 46, he addressed the following letter of civility to lord Lisle, acknowledging the hospitality he had received from the lord deputy and his lady.

(MS. Harl. 283, f. 214.)

My lord, after my right harty commendations, I thanke yowe for your sondry gentyl lettres, and partly to recompense them, I have spoken diligently to the emperor's counsayl that such pullery and wylde-foule maye passe by Graveling as ye require, without interruption, whiche I have had promyse shalbe doon without faulte. I have noo newes to wryte of that ye wold knowe; ye be nerer the market of [them] thenne I am. God send them to be in the conclusion such as al good men desire.

Herewith I send two lettres, oon to my lord of Duresme,* and an other to mastre Wallop,† which I praye youe cause to be sent unto them.

* Cuthbert Tunstall. † Sir John Wallop.

I praye youe I maye be commended to my good lady, with thankes for my good chere to youe both; and soo I pray God send youe hartely wel to fare. At Antwerp the last of Novembre.

Your good lordshippes assuredly,

STE. WINTON.

Directed, To my very goode lorde my Lorde Deputie of Calais.

ELECTION OF BURGESSES FROM CALAIS TO PARLIAMENT, 1536.

In the following letter from lord chancellor Audley to viscount Lisle the lord deputy of Calais, the writer reminds his lordship that it had been provided by an Act of the last Parliament,* that is, in the last session of the parliament then assembled, that Calais should always send two burgesses, one to be chosen by the deputy and council, and the other by the mayor and commonalty: directing him now to see such order fulfilled. He forwards also a writ to lord Lisle himself, but intimates that his attendance will be dispensed with.

(MS. Cotton. Titus, B. I. f. 144.)

After my righte herty commendacions, it may like your lordshipp to understond that the kinges highnes hath somonyd hys parlament to be holden at Westminster the thursday in Wyttsonweke † next comyng; wherfor I send your lordshipp oone wrytt for your somonȝ to be there. Neverthelesse ye shal not nede to com, oonleȝ ye have further knowleyge of the kinges plesure that his grace ys content that ye shalbe absent from your charge at Calys; but I send you the wrytt, bycause it ys the order that every nobilleman shuld have his wrytt of somonȝ of a parlament.

I also send by this brynger ij. other wryttes, oone to the counselle for eleccion of oone burgeȝ, another to the mayer and comonalté for eleccion of another burgeȝ,‡ praying you and the counselle so to execute the wrytt dyrectyd to you that ye may chose and name a man that bothe for gravyté, honesty, reputacion, and wytt, may be abyll to serve the kynge for oone burgeȝ in his parlament, for his towne and marches of Calys; and likewyse desire you to move the mayer, that he and his bretherne take suche respect in the eleccion of another burges as shalbe of like gravyté, honesté, reputacion and wytt as ys aforesayd. Signyfying to you that ther ys an act passid at the last parlament, that Calys shal alweyes at every Parliament

* See Statutes of the Realm, vol. iii. p. 649.

† The parliament met on the 8th June 1536.

‡ See these writs printed in Rymer, xiv. 567; and the like, dated 23 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, ibid. p. 740.

in Englond have ij. burgesse3, oon to be chosen by the deputie and the counsell, and the other to be chosen by the mayer and comonalte. And thus hertely fare ye well, with as good helthe and longe lyff as I wold myself. Wryten at London, the xiiij. day of Maye.

Your lovyng frend THOMAS AUDELEY, k'. chanceler.

Directed, To his loving frend the lorde Lysley, deputie of Cales, be this yoven, w^{t} spede.

(It was usnal at this period for *knights* to add *k.* to their signatures.)

RECEPTION OF THE LADY ANNA OF CLEVES AT CALAIS, 1539.

Miss Strickland, "Lives of the Queens of England," 1842, vol. iv. p. 330, has given a brief abstract of a narrative remaining in the State Paper office, describing the journey of the lady Anna of Cleves from Dusseldorf to Calais; and has also quoted at full Hall's ample recital of the ceremonies and festivities upon her reception in England. That popular authoress was not, however, aware of the existence of the papers which are here inserted.

The treaty made on this occasion was not inserted in Rymer's collection, but a copy may be seen in MS. Cotton. Vitellius, C. xi. p. 213. The commissioners on the king's side were Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas lord Audley, lord chancellor, Charles duke of Suffolk, Thomas Lord Cromwell, keeper of the privy seal, William earl of Southampton, lord admiral, and Cuthbert bishop of Durham; on the part of John Frederick duke of Saxony,* sir John a Doltzike knight, and Francis Burgart, his vice-chancellor; and on the part of William duke of Juliers, Gelders, Cleve, &c. William ab Harff, "aule prefectus," elsewhere called "the steward Hoghsteyn," (see p. 172), and Henry Olysleger. The English part of the treaty was executed at Windsor Castle, Sept. 24, 1539.

A letter of Gregory Cromwell, son of the lord privy seal, to his wife, dated Calais, the 9th of December, and briefly describing the arrangements made for the lady Anna's reception, is printed in Miss Wood's Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, ii. 357.

The ordere takene for the recearinge of the moste noble Princesse the Ladye Anne of Cleves, Julyers, &c. repayringe into England for a mariage, by the grace of God to be solempnysed betweene hir and the Kinges Majestie, our most gracyous and dread soveraigne Lord.

(MS. Harl. 295, f. 152 b. Another copy in MS. Cotton. Vitellius, C. xi. f. 221 b. They vary in their orthography; and neither of them are contemporary.)

Fyrste, it is appoynted that the lord deputye and counselle of Callyse, with the menne of armes, and suche nomber of the retynewe of that towne

* The duke of Saxony had married Sibilla sister of Anna of Cleves. William duke of Juliers, &c. was her brother.

as to them and the lord admyrall, beinge nowe sent thither to see hir transported, shalbe thought meete, shall in their best arraye meete and receave hir grace, at hir enterie into the Englishe pale ; and after their due reverence and salutacions made unto the same, they shall conduct her and her traine to the said towne, makeinge unto the strangers comeinge with her, as their degrees require, all honest and frendly semblance and entertainement, whereby they may perceive themselves most hartely welcome.

Item, it is appointed that aboute St. Peter's, without the said towne of Calis, the said lord admirall, with all the lords and other gentlemen assigned to keepe him company and to attende upon him in this voyage, shall meete her,* and make like reverence and salutacions, [and] shall in like maner

* The mode in which this programme was fulfilled is thus described by Hall : "The xi. day of Decembre, at the turnepyke on thys syde Gravelyng, was the lady Anne of Cleve receyved by the lorde Lysle, deputie of the town of Calice, and with the speres and horsemen belongyng to the retynue there, all beyng fresh and warlyke apparelled, and so marching toward Calice, a myle and more from the towne, met her grace the erle of Southampton gret admirall of England, and apparelled in a coate of purple velvet cut on cloth of golde, and tyed with great aglettes and treifoiles of golde, to the nombre of iiij. C., and baudrick-wise he ware a chayne, at the whych dyd hang a whystle of golde set with ryche stones of a great value. And in his company xxx. gentlemen of the kynges housholde, very rychly apparelled with gret and massy chaynes, and in especial syr Frauncis Bryan and syr Thomas Seymer's chaynes were of great valure and straunge fassyon. Besyde this, the lorde admirall had a great nombre of gentlemen in blew velvet and crymosyn sattyn, and his yomen in damask of the same colours, and the maryners of his ship in sattyn of Bridges, both coates and sloppes of the same colours ; whych lorde admirall with low obeysaunce welcomed her, and so brought her into Calyce by the Lanterne gate, where the shippes laye in the haven garnyshed with their banners, pencelles, and flagges, pleasauntly to beholde. And at her entry was shot such a peale of gonnes, that all the retynew much merveiled at it. And at her entery into the towne, the mayer of the towne presented her with an C. marke in golde. And before the Staple-hall stoode the merchauntes of the staple, well apparelled, which lykewise presented her with a C. sovereyns of golde in a ryche pursse, which hertely thanked them, and so she rode to the kinges place called the Checker, and there she laye xv. dayes for lacke of prosperous wynde. Duryng whyche tyme goodly justes and costly bankettes wer made to her for her solace and recreation. And on S. Jhon's day in Christmas, she with l. sayle toke passage about noone, and landed at Deele, in the downes, about v. of the clocke."

The entertainment of the royal bride in Calais is further thus described in the narrative in the State Paper Office : "When she entered the Lantern gate she staid to view the king's ships, called the Lyon and the Sweep-stakes, which were decked with one hundred banners of silk and gold, wherein were two master-gunners, mariners, and thirty-one

waite upon her into the towne, and so to her lodginge, gevinge their daylie attendance there till time shall serve for her transportacion, the same to be taken with the first proper season that by the said lord admirall shalbe thought meete and convenient.

Item, it is ordeined that at her grace's arrival at Dover, the duke of Suffolke, and lord warden of the cinque ports, with such other lords as be appointed to waite upon them, and the duches of Suffolke, with such other ladies as be appointed to wait upon her, shall receive her at her landinge, and soe convay her to the castle, where her lodginge shalbe prepared; and, gevinge their continuall attendance upon her duringe her grace's aboode there, shall, at her grace's departure from thence, conducte her to Canterbury, and soe further till her meatinge with the kinges highnes.

Item, it is appoynted that beyond Canterbury, in such place as shalbe convenient, the archbishop of Canterbury, certeine other bishops and gentlemen assigned to keepe her company, shall meete her grace, and so with the reste convay her to her lodginge in Canterbury, and in like maner to attend upon her untill her meetinge with the kinges highnes.

Item, it is appoynted that she shalbe eftsones mett on the downes beyond Rochester by the duke of Norfolk and certeine other lords and gentlemen appoynted to keepe him company, who, after due reverence and salutacions made, shall in semblable maner waite upon her untill she shall come to the king's majesties presence.

Item, it is ordeined that on this side Derteford, the earle of Rutland, appoynted to be her grace's lord chamberlain, sir Thomas Dennys, chauncellor, sir Edward Bainton, vice-chamberlain, sir John Dudley, master of

trumpets, and a double-drum that was never seen in England before; and so her grace entered into Calais, at whose entering there was 150 rounds of ordnance let out of the said ships, which made such a smoke that not one of her train could see the other. The soldiers in the king's livery, of the retinue of Calais, the mayor of Calais, with his brethren, with the commons of Calais, the merchants of the king's staple, stood in order, forming a line through which she passed to her lodging; and so the mayor and his brethren came to her lodging, and gave her fifty sovereigns of gold, and the mayor of the staple gave her sixty sovereigns of gold; and on the morrow after she had a cannon shot, jousting, and all other royalty that could be devised in the king's garrison royal, and kept open household there, during the time that she did there remain, which was twenty days, and had daily the best pastimes that could be devised."—*Miss Strickland's Queens of England*, vol. iv. p. 332.

her horse, and all others appoynted to be of her grace's counsell, with all the reste of the gentlemen, yomen, and gromes which shalbe her ordinary servants, and also the lady Margaret Douglas, the duches of Richmond, and other noble women, ladies and gentlewomen, which shalbe her graces ordinary waitors, to the number, in all, of ladies and gentlewomen 30^{tie}, shal eftsones meete her, and, doeinge her due reverence, shalbe presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, and the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and other the most noble personages beinge in company with her, and her owne traine and household, and soe in good order waite upon her till she shall approach towards the king's majesties presence; at which time all the yomen and meane sorte shall avoide, and the counsell, ladies, and gentlewomen only remaine in traine with her.

Item, it is determined that on the hill (*blank*) there shall be pitched the king's majesties rich pavilion, and certain others for other noble personages, to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes; and, also, that there shalbe prepared wine, fruite, and spice, in maner of a banket, to be redie sett upon the tables in the said pavilion. And, byfore such time as the king's majestie shall meete with her, it is appoynted that all the servinge men shall departe from the traine, and on ether side range themselves aloofe in the field, none remaining neere her but only such as shalbe thought meete and appointed to waite on her person; and all the reste of the gentlemen to ride also in two wide ranges on either side, that his majestie may only have such afore and after him as shalbe so assigned; and, to th'intente every man may the better knowe how to ensue this order, and to use himselfe at this time, it is appointed that certeine gentlemen shalbe assigned to ride about and cause all men of all sorts to followe such directions as shalbe prescribed unto them.

And it is in like maner ordeined, that the duke of Norfolk, being earle marshall of England, shall cause a good nomber of persons, with tipped staves, to be put in order to keepe the streets and waies betweene the townes ende and the gate at Greenwiche; the way whereunto shalbe to passe aboute the park, and so through the towne to the doore directly against the west ende and the late Friers church, and so to the greate gate on the water side at Greenewich aforesaid. And, therefore it is to be remembered that the said doore leadinge out of the lane where the stables be, into the church of the late Friers, and all other straite places, be enlarged, and that the streete

be graveled, paved, made cleane, and put in as good order as may be. And likewise, that there be stronge barres made alonge the Thames side, that by presse of people noe man be put in danger of drowninge; the chardge of which things to be done at Greenewich be committed to Needham, the king's master carpenter: provided that every lord and gentleman alight out of the waye without the said gate leadinge to the Friers, and so goe on foote to the court, and only the king's majestie, the queene, and the ladies to ride into the court.

Item, it is appointed that when the king's majestie shalbe in his pavilion, the vice-chamberlein, taking with him the guarde, shall repaire to Greenewich, and bestow the said guard in such place of the house as shalbe meete for the keepeinge of good order, and the avoidinge of all servingmen and others, which pressinge in and havinge no necessary business to doe in the household should be great anoyance in the same.

Item, it is appointed that when the king's majestie shall departe from his pavillion towards Greenewich, all the gentlemen not beinge specially and by name, in a booke to be made for that purpose, assigned to ride before his grace, shall stande on the heathe in two ranges, sufferinge his grace and all the traine to passe wholly, or any of them or any of their bandes move from thence; and then at the sounde of a trumpett, or some other warninge given, every man to departe to his lodginge.

Item, it is appointed that the maior of London, with all the aldermen and crafts, shall (be) upon the Thames in barges well apparelled, and furnished with as manye kinds of musicke as they cann gett, to congratulate to this her grace's arrival; but non of them shall in anywise sett forthe on lande. And it is thought meete that the king's marshall, or some other, appointe to every bardge the place where they shall lye, for the better shewe and order thereof accordingly.

Item, that the chiefe officers of the household furnishe the halle, the porters in good arraye to be at the gates, and all others that shall be in the house to be putt in honest apparell and order.

The names of the Noblemen and others of the Queenes trayne that attendid uppon her Grace to Calays.

(MS. Harl. 296, f. 169, contemporary; copy in MS. Cotton. Vitell. C. xi. f. 220 b.)

The erle of Oversteyn, and vij. persons.
The yong erle of Nueuare and Roussenbergh, with xiij. persons.
Sir John Dulzike, the electour of Saxes marshall, with x. persons.
The stewarde Hoghsteyn, with v. persons.
Osliger, the chauncelour, with vj. persons.
Two brethren called Palant, with x. persons.
Tennagel, the maistre d'hostell, with vij. persons.
Sir John Buren, with vj. persons.
Hantzeler, capteyn of Myllen, with vij. persons.
xxvij. gentilmen besides, every of them iij. or iiij. servants.
viij. pages, whereof one is an erles sone.
Divers officers besides.

Maistress Gilmyn, with v. persons.
The ladie Keteler, with vj. persons.
The wydowe of the lord of Wyssem, with vj. persons.
The wyfe of the elder Palant, lorde of Bredebent, with vj. persons.
Five yong gentilwomen, of the whiche one is a baron's daughter.
Three other gentilwomen as servauntes.

The number of gentilmen, whereof two erles . .	xxxviij.	CCxxviij.
Pages, whereof one is an erles sone	viij.	
Officers and servauntes	Ciiijxxij.	
The nomber of the ladyes and gentilwomen . .	xij.	xxxv.
The nomber of their servauntes	xxiij.	
The hole nomber		CClxiij.

A list of the "rewardes," or presents of plate, given on this occasion to the ambassadors of Saxony and Juliers, and the several members of their suites, is preserved in MS. Cotton. App. xxviii. ff. 104—108.

A booke containing the names of them which should receive the Ladie Anne Cleave, and waite on the Kinge Henry VIII.

(MS. Harl. 296, f. 171; also in MS. Cotton, Vitellius, C. xi. f. 222.)

For my Lord Admirall to attend upon him these were appointed, vizt.:

My lord William Howard.
The lord Hastynges.
The lord Talboyse.
Sir Thomas Semor.
Sir Francis Bryane.
Sir Henry Knevette.
Sir Thomas Sperte.
William Gonson.
Sir Christopher Morres.
George Crombwell.*
William Herberte.
Mr. Hastynges.
Mr. Breame.
Ellarton.
Banester.
John Wingfield.
Blunte.
Knolles.
Henry Jerningham.†
Sampson.
Gawen Carewe.
Peter Carewe.
Zouche the eldere.
Freston.
Hugh Willoughby.
Mantell.
Asheley the younger.
Younge Stafford, that maryed the lady Cary.
Dramer.
Thomas Holcroft.
Yonge Gresham.

To attend my Lord of Suffolke for the mettynge the Lady Anne at Dovere.

The duke of Suffolke.
My lord Cobham.
The bishop of Chechester.‡
The master of the rolles.§
The kinges attorney.‖
Sir William Finche.
Sir Thomas Willoughby.
Sir Edward Wotton.
Sir Edward Boughton.
Sir Henry Isle.
Sir Thomas Neville.
William Roper.

* Perhaps an error for Gregory Cromwell, the writer of the letter noticed in p. 167.

† In Miss Wood's Collection of Letters, iii. 142, is one from Mary lady Kingston, to lady Lisle, thewife of the deputy of Calais, desiring her "to be good lady unto my poor son, Harry Jerningham, the bearer," on this occasion, and particularly to helpe him to procure a horse, if he met with any difficulty.

‡ Richard Sampson. § Thomas Cromwell. ‖ Christopher Hales.

Edward Thwaytes.
Edward Moninges.
Thomas Digges.
Thomas Roydon.
Walter Moylle.
Thomas Moylle.
Reginald Scott.
Thomas Wilford.
Thomas Robartes.
James Hales.
John Boyse.
John Norton.
John Many the eldere.
John Crayford.
Nicholas Sybell.
Thomas Kempe.
Richard Ingham.
Richard Vane.
William Whetenall.
Nicholas Clifford, of Sutton.
Ralfe Symons.
Henry Cutt.
Henry Crispe.
Thomas Wingfield.
William Boyse.
John Gilford.
Thomas Greene, of Bobbinge.
John Norton, of Horshame.

To attend the Duches of Suffolke.

The duches of Suffolke.
The ladie Cobham.
The ladie Hart.
The ladie Haulte.
The ladie Finche.
The ladie Hales.

Item, the Ladie Anne of Cleve's owne trayne, every knight and squior to have a cote and a gowne of velvet, or other good silke, and a chaine of golde.

To attende the Duke of Norfolke.

The duke of Norfolke.
The archbishop of Canterbury.*
The lord Mountjoy.
The lord Dacres of the South.
Sir William Paston.
Sir Roger Townsende.
Sir Edmund Bedingfield.
Sir Thomas Lestrange.
Sir Edmund Knevete.
Sir John Jermye.
Sir Francis Lovell.
Sir James Bolleyne.
Philip Calthorpe.
Sir Edmund Windham.
Richard Southwell.
Henry Hubbert.
Thomas Thursby.
William Coningesby.
Robert Townsend.
Erasmus Paston.

* Thomas Cranmer.

Thomas Tyndall.
Sir John Cleere.
Edmund Lomun.
Thomas Gibon.

The Duke of Norfolke's owne Trayne.

Sir Thomas Germyn.
Ralfe Simones.

The Kinges owne Traine.

The lord chauncelore.‖
The marquess Dorsett.
The lord privie seale.¶
The earle of Surrey.
The earle of Oxforde.
The earle of Arundell.
The earle of Essexe.
The earle of Rutland.
The earle of Sussexe.
The earle of Herteford.
The earle of Derbye.
The lord Bulbecke.
The lord Ferrares.
The lord Sturton.
The lord Clynton.
The lord Sandes, lord chamberleine.
The lord Laware.
The lord Wentworthe.
The lord Windsore.
The yonge lord Braye.
The lord Mordante.
The lord Borough.
The lord Morley.
The lord Mountjoy.
The lord Saint John.
The lord Hungerford of Hetesbury.
The lord Russell.
The lord Neville.
The lord Parre.
The bushope of Duresme.*
The bushope of Hereford.†
The bushope of Lincolne.‡
The bushope of St. Assaphe.§

Gentlemen of the Kinges Privy Chamber.

Sir Thomas Henage.
Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse.
Sir Richard Longe.
Sir Anthony Selenger.
Anthony Denny.
John Wellesburn.
Richard Cromwell.
Peeter Mewtas.
Anthony Knevite.
Ralfe Sadlere.
Richard Morison.
Thomas Culpeper.
Thomas Paston.
Maurice Barkeley.
Phillippe Hobby.

* Cuthbert Tunstall. † John Harley. ‡ John Longland.
§ Robert Warton or Parfew. ‖ Thomas Goodrick, bishop of Ely.
¶ Thomas Boleyne, earl of Wiltshire.

The Groomes of the Privey Chamber.

Knightes.

Mr. treasurore.*
Mr. comptrolere.†
Mr. vice-chamberlen.‡
Sir Homfrey Fostere.
Sir John Gage.
Sir John Dudleye.
Sir Edward Baynton.
Sir Thomas Dennis.
Sir Giles Stranguishe.
Sir John Horsey.
Sir Thomas Speake.
Sir Hugh Paulet.
Sir Henry Longe.
Sir John Saint John.
Sir Thomas Rotheram.
Sir John Daunceye.
Sir William Windsour.
Sir Robert Dormer.
Sir Ralf Verneye.
Sir Thomas Longvill.
Sir Anthony Lee.
Sir William Essexe.
Sir John Norris.
Sir Thomas Arundell.
Sir Edward Willoughby.
Sir Nicholas Poyntes.
Sir Anthony Hungerford.
Sir Thomas Poyninges.
Sir Brian Tuke.
Sir Giles Capell.
Sir William Newnham.
Sir John Rainsford.
Sir Thomas Darcy.
Sir Clement Harleston.
Sir John St. Clere.
Sir Richard Riche.
Sir Thomas Teye.
Sir John Mordante.
Sir John Abridges.
Sir John Welshe.
Sir John Hurleston.
Sir Edmund Tame.
Sir Walter Denys.
Sir Henry Parker.
Sir Gruffyth Donn.
Sir Phillipe Butler.
Sir John Markham.
Sir Nicholas Stirley.
Sir William Apparre.
Sir Thomas Tresham.
Sir John Villeres.
Sir William Barentyne.
Sir Walter Stoner.
Sir Thomas Griffyn, of Northamptonshire.
Sir Robert Kyrkham.
Sir John Byron.
Sir John Harecourt.
Sir George Darcye.
Sir John Williames.
Sir Richard Weston.
Sir Richard Page.
Sir John Dannett.
Sir Richard Shurley.
Sir William Goringe.
Sir Arthur Hopton.
Sir Humfrey Wingfield.

* Sir William Fitzwilliam. † Sir Edward Poyninges. ‡ Qu.?

Sir William Walgrave.
Sir Thomas Barmeston.
Sir John Willoughby.
Sir George Somersett.
Sir John Jerningham.
Sir Thomas Lysley.
Sir William Barkeley.
Sir Peter Philpott.
Sir William Gyfford.
Sir Michael Lyster.
Sir Anthony Windesor.
Sir Edward Gorge.
Sir John St. Lowe.
Sir Henry Capell.
Sir John Newton.
Sir John Fulford.
Sir Walter Smythe.
Sir Humfrey Ferrares.
Sir John Russell.
Sir William Pickeringe.
Sir Edward Walsingham.
Sir Edward Braye.
Sir Percevall Harte.
Sir Richard Manneres.
Sir Thomas Trencharde.
Sir Giles Allington.
Sir Robert Payton.
Sir William Gascoigne, of Bedfordshire.
Sir William Fitzwilliames.
Sir William Drurye.
Sir Thomas Germyne.
Sir Thomas Ellyote.
Sir John Browne.
Sir John Hampden.
Sir John Neville.
Sir John Rogeres.
Sir William Weste.
Sir Roger Chomley.
Sir John Rogeres.
Sir Francis Dawtrye.
Sir William Feldinge.
Sir George Throgmorton.
Sir Humfrey Browne.

Esquiers.

Anthony Kingston.
George Harper.
Robert Turwhitt.
Leonard Rede.
Robert Drury.
Thomas Gyfford.
Ralfe Lane.
Edward Knightley.
George Gyfford.
Thomas Edgare.
Francis Pigote.
Robert Chenye.
Edward Fettyplace.
Thomas Essexe.
William Hyde.
Richard Bridges.
Alexander Umpton.
Reginald Williams.
Edward Fabyan.
Thomas Vachell.
Christopher Asheton.
John Yate.
John Winchcombe.
Roger Sturton.
John Souche.
Henry Strangwayes.

Robert Coker.
Robert Bingham.
George Troublefeild.
Thomas Wrothesleye.
John Wentworth.
John Tyrrell.
John Browne.
Edward Greene.
Robert Mordante.
John Christmas.
Thomas Cooke.
John Kekewich.
Francis Clovell.
Edward Tyrrell.
Henry Apelton.
William Ailife.
Humphrey Terrell, of Shenfeld.
Guye Craiford.
Richard Higham.
John Poyntes, of South Ukkington.
John Poyntes.
Michael Weekes.
Thomas Thame.
Robert Wetney.
Thomas Whitington.
James Clyfforde.
George Baynham.
Arthur Porter.
Richard Tracye.
Ralfe Norwood.
Edmund Bridges.
John Palmer.
John Conesby.
John Peryent.
John Broket.
Thomas Nevill, of Holte.
Robert Cheseman.
John Newdigate.
Anthony Catesby.
Richard Catesby.
Anthony Cope.
Thomas Brudnell.
Thomas Cave.
Leonard Chamberlen.
Thomas Carter.
John More.
John Denton.
Thomas Wayneman.
Humfrey Ashfeild.
Edward Sapcote.
Anthony Colley.
John Harington.
Thomas Poppe.
John Danester.
Henry Browne.
Christopher More.
John Skynner.
John Morres.
Thomas Heron.
John Shelley.
Oliver St. John.
John Sakevile.
Nicholas Gainsford.
Richard Bellingham.
Robert Oxenbridge.
John Palmer.
John Coverte.
Thomas Ashburn.
Thomas Darrell.
Anthony Pelham.
John Thecher.
John Parker.
Anthony Rouse.
John Springe.

Robert Crane.
Lyonell Talmach.
Robert Garnishe.
John Harman.
Richard Candishe.
John Wingfield, of Letheringham.
Charles Wingfield.
John Poulet.
John Kingesmell.
Nicholas Tychborne the younger.
Nicholas Upton.
Robert Puttenham.
Thomas Welles.
Richard Pexall.
John Stowell.
John Rodney.
William Wroughton.
Thomas Yorke.
Edmund Mountperson.*
John Hungerford.
John Erneley.
Robert Longe.
John Bonham.
John Choke.
Thomas Aprice.
John Pye.
Barthelmew Husseye.
William Lucy.
John Gascoigne.
John Gostycke.
William Willington.
Foulke Grevell.
John Grevill.
Edward Conwaye.
Reginald Digby.
John Sandes.
Robert Acton.
Thomas Acton.
Yong Audley, the heir of the lord Audley.
— Chamberlen.
— Chawmond.
William Skipwith.
Yonge Dudley.
Yonge Wigston.
Homfrey Stafford.
Edward Skipwith.
Anthony Southwell.
Candishe the younger.
Henry Wingfield.
George Morgan.
Yong Ferrares.
— Horne.
— Pelham.
Yonge Sellenger.
Gyles Poole.
Henry Markham.
Robarte Markham.
— Bassett.
Andrew Flammoke.
Williame Kellwaye.
— Johnson.
Robarte Throgmorton.

* Mompesson, of Wiltshire.

Note.—These names evidently constitute the "book" mentioned in p. 171. It does not follow that all were present on this occasion, but only that they were those who, from their rank and family, were entitled and expected to increase the state of such a court ceremonial, if they were able to attend. *Edit.*

[P. 47.] Imprisonment of sir John Butler, 1540.

The crime of this person was, it appears, of a religious complexion. At a privy council held at Windsor, 7th Nov. 1540, "lettres were browght from the depute and counsail of Calais, declaring that sir [John] Butler prist, sone and heyre unto the late lady Banestre decessed, was endited for a sacramentary, and that upon that respect they had seised the howse and goodes to the late lady Banestre; and with the said lettre was sent a copy of the sayde indictment; which lettre remayneth in the handes of master Wryothesley, secretary." Letters were the same day addressed "to the treasurer and comptroller of Callais, requyring them to deliver unto master Banastre, without takyng suretyes of him, such gooddes as were founde in the lady Banastre his [*sic*] howse decessed to be his, and to delyver the rest belonging to sir John Butler prist, who was endited for a sacramentary, upon sureties.*" The subject of the death of lady Banastre had been first announced by a letter received on the 11th Oct.; and it had been then ordered † that her goods should be delivered to Banestre her "sonne in law," *i. e.* step-son. This person is again mentioned in Feb. 1541, as having violently quarreled with the deputy "for the bargayne of a certain horse," and having been guilty of "intemperat languge and mysbehaviour towardes the sayde depute."‡ On this occasion he is styled "one of the gentlemen pencioners." And subsequently, on the 23d March, John Bannester was brought before the council at Rochester, and examined "of his misdemeanour used by him towards the deputy of Calais at his being there; which he denying constantly to be true, was referred untill another tyme to be further examined."§

There was a William Butler, one of the principal merchants of the staple in 1540.‖

* Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council, vol. vii. p. 79.
† Ibid. p. 58.
‡ Ibid. p. 132.
§ Ibid. p. 162.
‖ Ibid. p. 32.

Letter of lord Lisle and the council of Calais to the king.

In this letter, lord Lisle and the council of Calais represent to the king the precarious state of the town and of the marches, in respect of victuals. Its year has not been ascertained.

(MS. Harl. 283, f. 5 b.)

Mooste royall magestie, after our moost humble recommendacions, thies shalbe to advertise your highnes, we receyved your moost gracious lettres written at Westmynster, the xiij. day of this moneth, by which it hathe pleased your magestie that we shuld do many and divers thinges of grete importaunce for the weale and suretie of this your towne and marches. Amongest whiche your highnes commaunded, that the proclamacion shuld be made with all dilligence concernyng the resorte of all officers and soldeours that belong unto this towne, whiche we have cawsed to be made, so that in that mater we trust every man will save his owne indempnitie. And as touching all other things whiche be conteyned in your said moost gracious lettres, with the grace of our Lord we shall do all that is possible for us to do; and the rest is to be considered by your highnes and councell, howe that whiche we cannot do may be brought abowte, according to your mynde and pleasour. And to the intent that your magestie shall knowe what we may do, wee shall declare our possibeletie in thies lettres following. So it is, moste gracious magestie, as touching all suche provesions of victaile as be nowe redye in this towne, and maye be founde in thies marches, we doubte not but we shall certifie your highnes duely of the same, to the intent, that when your magestie and councell shall have taken a view of the same our reapporte, we doubte not but all thinges shalbe considered by your magestie, as shalbe consonant to perfourme your high pleasour. And specially it is to be noted by your highnes and councell, that almaner of vitailes whiche be in poer men's handes, with that they provide all their necesseties; for all the substance of thies marches is conteyned in corne

and cattell; wherfor, when your magestie and councell hathe seen the contentes that we shall send unto you, and knowe that those thinges cannot be had without redy money, provesion must be made howe it shalbe opteyned; for in this towne ther is not money inowe for men to provide necessarie victailes for theymselves; and the poer men, whiche be owners, may not kepe it in their handes, for it liethe not in their powers. Also another hard poyncte ther is, that thoughe a grete quantetie of victailes may be founde within your marches here, of whiche we shalnot fayle, God willing, to certiffie your magestie, yet if ther shuld fortune a sodeyne rode to be made upon your said marches, moche of those things that we shall certiffie your highnes of shuld faile; wherfor it semyth unto us, that if any urgent chaunce shall fortune to fall by forse of enemys, it were right meitt that this towne shuld be pourveyed assuredly, and not to trust in thinges that hanges in suspence; for the moost that we can do is, to certiffie your magestie in what case this your towne and marches of the same stonde in, of whiche, nowe that we have shewed our myndes in the premisses, under correction, we shall beseche your magestie to take this our certifficate in good parte, for more than we can bringe abowte is not meyt for us to enterprise. Also your magestie shall knowe by our certifficate, what lack is in this towne of fortifficacions and munycions; for suerly ther wantes many thinges in this towne, if it shuld fortune to be put in besynes, of whiche I your deputie have certiffied dyvers tymes, whiche is also to be considered and provided for; for as touching timbre and all suche thinges as must serve for reparacions and fortifficacions, your highnes is cleerly voyded of in this towne; wherfor of those things provesion is to be made with all celeritie, according as your magestie and councell shall thincke meytt. And because that your highnes hathe gyven straicte commaundement by your before mencioned lettres; yet, because that tyme must passe or we can certiffie your magestie of all suche thinges as may be founde necessarie, therfor we do take upon us to certiffie your highnes, under correction, of suche thinges as we have expressed in thies our lettres in moost breeff maner. And as touching the rest that may be doen by us, shall not faile to be doen, to the beste of our powers and witt, with the grace of our Redymer, whome we beseche to grante unto your moost worthie magestie good spied in all your entrepricis, with prosperous helthe, long lieff, and

joye for ever, to the utter confusion of all your ennemys. Written at Callis the xvj day of Feveryer.

*Your most bownden and umbylle subject and servaunt,

(Autographs,) Arthvr Lyssle, B. k'.
Ryc' Graynffeld.
Robert Fouler.
Edmund Howard.
Thomas Palmer.
Wyngfeld, R. f
William Sympson.
John Rolckwood.

Directed, To the kinges moost gracious magestie.

[P. 48.] The recall of lord Lisle from Calais.

The disgrace of lord Lisle appears to have resulted from the king's suspicions that he favoured the Poles and the Roman Catholic party. Some particulars of the attendant circumstances will be found in a subsequent page. The following letter is that by which the king signified to the deputy his wish to see him in England. It is much burnt, from the fire of the Cottonian library ; and in the introductory lines supplied it has been supposed that the lord deputy's summons was in pursuance to his own request, which had been conveyed through his late visitor the duke of Norfolk, in order to expose to the king the insubordination of some of his fellow officers,—for such appears to be the bearing of the context. It is evident that divisions had existed in the counsels of the town, which had arrived at a height pregnant with danger to so exposed and hazardous a possession.

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* This line is written by lord Lisle's own hand, and he certainly added *k.* to his name for *knight*, before which is a flourish that may have been intended as *B.* for *Baron*. See his signature, engraved in Autographs of Remarkable Personages in English History, 1829, plate 15.

Letter of the king to viscount Lisle, April 17, 1539.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. E. iv. f. 34.)

[Right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and councillor,]

[Whereas by our r] ight entirely belove[d cousin and councillor] the duke of Norfolk, as by [your lettres you have] desired to repayre hether, as w[ell . . . . . .] as for certain other causes, and sp[ecially concerning] the ordre of that oure towne and [marches, to make] declaration of the behaviour of su[ch of our officers] and subgietes there, who as it a[ppeareth have] in suche wise forgotten themselfes [and also] their dieutes towardes us as they se[em to pay] no regarde towardes you, being there [as our] principall ministre, wee be nowe [ready to] here your advise therein and to c[onsider and] declare oure mynde and pleasure un[to you in] that behalf. Whereuppon, consider[ing that we] shall have a muche bettre oportunytye [therein] to satisfye bothe oure and your des[ire, tarrying] there oure cousin of Sussex (the . . . . . Arde remembered) thenne you shu[ld have] of a long season after his departure, [we have] therefore thought mete to desire and [authorise you] and nevertheles to commaunde you d[irectly] uppon the sight hereof to repayre [unto] us, leaving the keyes and charge [of that] towne till your return in the handes of [our said cousin,] to whom we have also written to [tarry and] demoore there for that purpose. Re[quiring] you to communicate these our lettres with the rest [of our] commissioners and the rest of oure ordi[narie] counseill there, and to declare to every of [our said] ordinary counsaill that oure pleasure is [that they be] in your absence as obedient to our said c[ousin in] all cases as they be bounde to be to oure de[puty] or chieftain for the tyme being, under . . . . . they well aunswere to the contrarye a[t their] perilles; and these oure lettres shalbe as good . . . . .

[Given at] oure palayse of [Westminster (?) the xvijth day] of Aprill, the xxxjth yere of [our reign].

Directed, To oure right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsailour the viscounte Lisle, deputie of our towne and marches of Calays.

After the receipt of the preceding letter from the king, the commissioners replied in the following despatch, which, though imperfect, is sufficient to show the state of affairs at lord Lisle's departure from Calais.

(MS. Harl. 283, p. 89.)

Your highnes' lettres of answere to us addressed, of the xvijth of Aprell, we receyved this Mondaie mornyng, six of clocke. By the contynew wherof wee doo not oonly perceyve your grace's pleasure touching the repaire of my lord deputie to your highnes, the tarying of me the erle of Sussex to take the charge of your grace's saide towne for the tyme of his absence, and me sir John Gage to tarye with the seide erle as your highnes' comyssioner, counsellor, and assistaunt with hym, to supplye and helpe to ease hym in the charge to hym commytted; the repaire of us the reste of your highnes' commyssioners to your grace; but also the devyse of lettres to be wrytten by Phylpot to sir Grigory,* which wee intende (as wee doo all other thinges conteyned in your grace's seide lettres) to accomplisshe with all dyligence, according to our moost bownden dewties.

And it fully appereth unto us by the examynacion of oone William Stevins, of whome we have before written unto your highnes, that Adam Damplip mencioned in our former lettres sent to your highnes, whose name (as we credebly bee informed) is George Bowker, and not Adam Damplip, oone of the principall sowers of the dyvysion in your grace's towne of Calys (as we have by our former lettres certified unto your highnes), at his first comyng unto your grace's said towne of Calys, which was aboute the xxvijth daie of Aprell the xxxth. yere of your moost noble reigne, without Lanterne gate there, upon conversation had betwene the seide Adam Damplip and the seide Stevins, the seide Adam Damplip shewed unto the seide William Stevins that he came frome Roome, and that if he wold have taried in the parties that he came frome, he mought have had a good lyvyng, for cardynall Pole wold have had hym there to have been a reader, and sent monye after hym to bringe hym home withe. And the seide Willyam Stevins, knowyng the seid Adam Damplip to have shewed hym as before, than and there gave hym xij^{d}. in moneye, supposing (as he saide) the same Damplip

* *So the MS.*

wolde have taken passage into Englande. And after perceyvyng he tooke no passage, badde the same Damplip goo hoome to his house; and soo he there lodged alnyghte; which matere the same Stevins hathe confessed before us. And it is also deposed bifore us that the seide Stevins saide that at the first meetyng with the seide Damplip he fownde hym popysshe. And sithen the writing of our last lettres unto your highnes, being togiders, and my lorde deputie with us as oone of your grace's commyssioners, conferring your highnes' cause among ourselvys, Willyam Stevins was brought to us at owre appointement by your comptroller, who delyvered us a bylle written and subscribed withe the handes of the seide Stevins, whiche bylle we immediately red; whereunto my seide lorde deputie, whan he percyved that parte of the matier therein comprised and redde touched hym, made answere . . . . . *(the rest is deficient.)*

I am indebted to Miss Wood's recent work for the following additional information relative to the causes which led to the disgrace of viscount Lisle,* collected from documents in the State Paper Office, where nineteen volumes of his papers are still preserved.

The previous disgrace and capital punishment of some of the inferior officers of the town is mentioned by Turpyn (ante, p. 47). Three of these were priests; and religious differences still continued to disturb the peace of the community. Besides the person named Adam Damplip, or George Bowker (named in the preceding document), a priest called Ralph Hares, and sir William Smith, were active in dissuading the people against yielding credence to the new doctrines propagated by the king; and so much influence did they acquire, that mass, matins, and evensong were almost forsaken, and of the 1,700 persons who were parishioners of St. Mary's, Calais, not more than ten or twelve frequented the church. (Deputy and council to the bishops of Bath, Chichester, and Norwich, July 27, 1539. Calais commissioners to the king, April 5, 1540.) Though lord Lisle officially professed himself an opponent of the Romish doctrines, he and his lady were suspected of really favouring them. Lord Lisle was also accused of want of management in his affairs, so that, for the sake of obtaining money, he was often compelled to put offices, &c. to sale,

* Holinshed does not appear to have had any better foundation for his account of "the occasion of lord Lisle's trouble," than a popular rumour (natural enough under the circumstances), "that he should be privie to a faction which some of his men had consented unto for the betraying of Calais to the French." On the 4th of August, 1540, shortly after lord Lisle's first committal to the Towre, were hanged at Tybourn (with four other persons who had been attainted by the Parliament), Clement Philpot gentleman, late of Calais, and servant to the lord Lisle, and Edmund Brindholme priest, chapleyne to the saide lorde Lisle.

which should have been bestowed upon merit, and which thus often fell into the hands of improper persons. (Cromwell to lord Lisle ; Cromwell Corresp. bundle i, art. 20.)

In March 1540 the commission already mentioned, consisting of the earl of Sussex, sir John Gage, and others, amongst whom, as a matter of courtesy, lord Lisle's name was inserted, was sent over to examine into the state of laws and religion in Calais. (Instructions to Commissioners, ibid. art. 25 B.) They arrived on the 16th of March, and the result of their inquiries was that Calais had been very carelessly kept, that 200 of the garrison were mere boys, that strangers were permitted free access to the town, and were not restrained from walking on the walls and examining the fortifications ; that lord Lisle had communicated with the pope and cardinal Pole, and that he had presented Damplip with 5*s*. to whom lady Lisle had also given 15s. (Depositions on the examination of lord Lisle, ibid. art. 32.) On the pretext that the presence of the commissioners in Calais afforded lord Lisle a proper opportunity for a visit to the king, which he had long desired, he was re-called from his deputyship to England, by the royal letter given in p. 184, and on his arrival immediately sent prisoner to the Tower.

Having remained there nearly two years, his career had the melancholy termination thus described by Holinshed :—"After that by due triall it was knowen that hee was nothing giltie to the matter, the kyng appointed sir Thomas Wriothsley, his majesties secretarie, to goe unto hym, and to deliver to hym a ring, with a riche diamond, for a token from him, and to tell hym to be of good cheere, for although in that so weightie a matter hee woulde not have done lesse to hym if hee hadde bene his owne sonne, yet nowe upon thorough triall* had, sith it was manifestly proved that hee was voyde of all offence, hee was sory that hee hadde bene occasioned so farre to trie his truth, and, therefore, willed hym to bee of good cheere and comforte, for he should find that he woulde make accompt of him as of hys most true and faithfull kinsman, and not onely restore hym to his former libertie, but otherwise further be ready to pleasure hym in what he could. Master secretary set forth thys message with such effectuall words, as he was an eloquent and well spoken man, that the lord Lisle tooke suche immoderate joy thereof, that, his heart beeing oppressed therewith, hee dyed the night following through too much rejoycing."

After the deputy's departure from Calais, the chronicler tells us (*ante*, p. 48) that "his goods were seized, his wife kept in one place, his daughter in another, and his [*read* her] daughters in another place, that none of them might speak with other, and all his servants discharged." Miss Wood (iii. pp. 140, 141) has given several particulars of these transactions, including some curious extracts from the inventory of the goods seized. The ladies were detained in confinement at Calais, lady Lisle herself under the custody of Francis Hall, "a sad man,"—whose name has occurred at p. 137, nearly at the head of the list of "speres." She was allowed the attendance of a gentlewoman, a chamberer, and a groom ; the rest of her lord's household, consisting of fifty men, a lackey, two kitchen boys, two women servants, and a laundress, being summarily dissolved.

* There was no public trial, or the surprise could not have been so great to lord Lisle. All the trial that took place must have been before the privy council, or royal commissioners.

There were no children of the marriage of lord and lady Lisle, but both had daughters of their former marriages, to whom there is no doubt that the passage of Turpyn's chronicle, as above amended, refers, Miss Wood having, in her interesting volumes, fully developed the history of the family. It appears that Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle had by his first wife Elizabeth lady Grey, widow of Edmond Dudley, three daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, and Bridget, besides a step-son, sir John Dudley, afterwards the celebrated duke of Northumberland. Honor lady Lisle, who was the third daughter of sir Thomas Grenville by his first wife Isabella daughter of Oates Gilbert esquire, had been the third wife of sir John Basset of Umberleigh, and (besides acquiring step-children by that alliance) she was by him the mother of four daughters, Philippa, Catharine, Anne, and Mary, and of three sons, John, George, and James, of whom the eldest, John, married the lady Frances Plantagenet, lord Lisle's eldest daughter.

Philippa and Mary Basset, together with their mother, underwent a strict examination: lady Lisle was supposed to have destroyed some papers which it was thought might have been prejudicial to her husband; and Mary Basset was cruelly required to recollect what had been their contents. It can scarcely be supposed, however, that among the vast mass of papers which were seized, the materials necessary for the deputy's crimination would not have been discovered, had the disorders of Calais been found to have really resulted from the individual faults of the deputy, rather than from the defects pervading the several departments of its government.

Sir John Dudley (afterwards duke of Northumberland), as son and heir of lord Lisle's former wife, was created viscount Lisle on the 12th March 1542-3, a few days after his step-father's death.

[P. 48.] Visit of the prince of Salerno to England, 1540.

Ferdinand de San Severino, prince of Salerno, was the son and heir of Robert prince of Salerno, who died in 1508. He died himself without issue in 1572.

The first intimation of the visit of this noble personage was given by sir Thomas Wyatt, in a letter to lord Cromwell, dated from Ghent, 5 April, 1540.

"Moreover yesternyght, the prince of Salerne sent to me to shew me that he had leve of th'emperor to come see the kynges highnes, wich he had long desird, and that he entended to go within these xiiij. or xv. days, and desird to know off me what ordre he myght best take. He is a man of xxx. or xl. thowsand dukets rent, and byside that, grettly estemed in all Italy, and one of the grettest men of Naples. I suppose he wold tary there to se huntyng and such pastyme for a month. I beseech your lordship that I may

know what I shall do herein. I intend to gyve hym one of my servants for guide; and wold God I were then redy! If it were to the kinges plesure, I wold make hym such companie as shold not be unhonorable to the kyng," &c.—(*MS. Harl.* 282, f. 243, *and printed in the Appendix to Nott's Life of Wyatt.)*

By a letter to Cromwell, written on the 7th April, sir Ralph Sadler signified the king's wishes respecting this visitor; see this, with Cromwell's reply, in State Papers, vol. i. pp. 624, 625.

Again, on the 12th, sir T. Wyatt says:—" Off the prince of Salerne I shall advise tyme inough by the next; he is now gone to Bruges, and wolde here to morrow or to nyght; and if Mr. Pate made eni hast, I myght bring hym yet afore May day. It may plese your lordshipp that ther be comandement at Caleis to prepare an honest shipp and loging upon ainy advertisement, and not with much noyse and industrie, to th'end it may seme hym well without grete care, and I shall wryte to them in tyme." &c.—(*MS. Harl.* 282, f. 245.)

[P. 48.] Visit of the duke of Ferrara's brother.

We learn who this person was from the following passage in Holinshed's Chronicle:—" In July the prince of Salerne and the lord Lois Davola came into England to see the king; and after they were departed, don Frederike marques of Padula, brother to the duke of Ferrara, the prince of Macedonie, the marques of Terra Nova, and monsieur de Flagy, with other, came from the emperor's court into England to see the king; the which, on Mary Magdalen's daye, came to the courte at Westminster; and after they had been highly feasted and nobly entertained, they were highly rewarded as the other, and so departed."

This Italian prince is, in Anderson's Genealogies, styled (not Frederick, but) Don Francesco of Esté, marquis of Massa and Padula, and count of Avellino: he died in 1575.

Henry lord Maltravers as deputy of Calais.

The government of Calais by Henry lord Maltravers (afterwards the last Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel), when appointed successor to lord Lisle, is thus noticed in the life of that nobleman, written shortly after his decease:*

"Comminge to the age of 23 [29] yeares, he was by the king's owne choice assigned to the chardge of Callis, a matter much to be noted, weaghing the state howe that towne then stoode, partly in sects, and otherwise hardly governed to the king's good likinge, by the governour theare, beinge the lord Lilee, who at that tyme was newly withdrawen thence in hevye displeasure, and comitted to the tower of London, from whence he never alive departed, thoughe not convicted of any treason, but died theare of mere sicknes.

"Touchinge this noble man's [lord Maltravers'] goverment in that towne of Callis, I would it weare written by some of that crewe who then felt the benefitt thereof. Such it was, that nether in many yeares before him, nor since his tyme, theare ever was the like perfection that then was mynistred in that goverment. The king's care towards this lord was such as he greatlye increased his fee, towards his better maintenance, whereby all the deputies that since followed have fared the better. He used the matter so, as in place of artificer, or lame and decrepid person, then possessing the roome of soldiers, he furnished the places with strong and valiant personages. And, where the speres and men-at-arms of Callis were then nakedly furnished, he furnished them of horse and supplye, for exersice of feates of armes; he replennished the same full amply, partly with liberall bestowing necessaries amonge them, partly with incouraging them by his owne example to looke to the matter, and not to the bravery† till tyme for that should serve; and so he contented himselfe to accompanye them to theare exercises with watering headstales, in stede of riche showe, which noe doubte allured them more to use that exercise then otherwise they easely might have borne, for so nether had they excuse for theare deputees curious expectation, nor of any want of habilitye; and thearby in reason

* Printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1833, from MS. Reg. 17 A. IX.

† *i. e.* handsome equipment.

might not omit theare service theare. He did not spare to make them banquets, to provoke them to exercise. He was glad when they amonge themselves would (unlooked for) breake downe his garden walls, thearby to enter and set up and use the tilt, and fighte at the turney, as a thinge which they thought best contented him. Then was his horse and furniture liberally by guifte bestowed amonge them, as unto those who did deserve such requitall.

"He allso was not unliberall to winne intelligence out of the well-heade of his adversaries, even from the French king's counsell, in soundry waighty matters pertinent to his realme and kinge his maister; yea and that many tymes before the kinge his maister's embassadoures (to whom such affaires especially appertained) could thereof advertise his majestye.

"While this noble man thus lived there, the earle his father died [Jan. 23, 1543]; whereuppon he, with good contentment and favour of the kinge, returned into England, and, after dewty donne to his majestie, withdrewe to his owne home, his castle at Arundell, where he so intertained his neighboures that Christmas then followinge, as to this day it beareth the name of the Greate Christmas."

The demolition of Cowbridge, at the limits of the English and French pales.

(MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. vii. p. 109.)

"In the ende of this yere (1540) the Frenche kyng made a strong castel at Arde, and also a bridge over into the Englishe pale, whiche bridge the crewe of Calice did beate downe, and the Frenchemen reedified the same, and the Englishemen bet it downe again. And after the kyng of England sent fifteene hundred workemen to wall and fortefie Guysnes, and sent with them five hundred men of warre, with capitaines to defend them." *Hall.* The present document appears to describe the initiatory step in this quarrel, and some of the subsequent proceedings will be found detailed in the note appended at its close.

An order taken the xxviijth day of August, in the xxxijth yere of the reigne of our souveraign lord king Henry VIII. by the right honourable Henry lord Mautravers, deputie general to the kinges majestie of his towne and marches of Calais; and the right honourable lord Sandes, lord chamberlayn to the kinges said majestie, and lieutenaunt of his

castel of Gwysnes, and others the kinges highnes' counsailours in Calays aforsaid, concerning a common waye or passage for man, horse, and cariage, of late yeres past usurped, as well by Frenchemen as by Flemmynges, over and from a bridge called Cowbridge,* standing over the ryver departyng the lymytes and boundes of the English and French pales, unto the said towne of Calais, or unto any parte of the lowe countrey of Marke and Oye.

First, it is fully agreed and condiscended by the said lord deputie, lord chamberlaine, and others the kinges said counsailours of Calais, as wel upon a personal viewe made by them of a ryver brydge and common waye aforesaid, as also by knowledge and informacion given to them by dyverse of the honest and most auncient of the kinges majesties subjects, inhabitantes within the lordshipps of Marke and Oye, that the said ryver wheron now standeth the said brydge, called Cowbridge, is the very trew division and lymit of the said twoo pales, so that the one half of the said ryver appertaneth intirely to the kinges majestie our maister.

Also, it is agreed and condiscended that the said common way or passage from the said Cowbridge to Calais, is made and used directly and hooly upon the propre grounde (without contencion) of the kinges majestie our maister.

Also, it is further agreid and condiscended, in consideracion as wel of the losses dayly susteyned both by the subjectes of the kinges majestie and of the French king by reason of dyverse evel-disposed persons, inhabitantes upon the bordres of both the said pales, (the saide waye being only the occasion therof,) as also that if the said waye or passage shuld be suffered to be contynually thus usurped and used, not only the kinges highnes poore subjectes inhabitantes in the saide lowe countrey (in all tymes of warres had with France) shuld be in grete danger to be robbed of their catall and all other gooddes, but also the Frenchmen may easely convey from thens to Calays any artillery or ordenance at their pleasures.

In eschewing of all which inconveniences, it is thought mete, and fully agreed by all and every the kinges highnes' forsaid counsailors of Calays, in the accomplishment of the kinges majesties pleasure in that behalf lately signified to the said lord deputie and counsailors of Calays, by the right

* This bridge will be seen marked "the Cobroges" in the Map.

honorable lordes of the kinges highnes' counsail attending about his majesties person, in their lettres dated at Hampton Courte the x^th^ of August, utterly to fordoo and destroye the said usurped waye or passage in manner and forme as herafter ensuyth.

First, it is agreid and condescended that a greate dyche shalbe made thwart the said usurped waye, the one hedd of the same dyche to beginn in the myddes of the dyche buttinge upon the kinges majesties grounde called the Mayne brooke, and the other hedd of the same grete dyche to extend to the myddes of the dyche abuttinge upon the grounde called the Cowswade. And the one side of the said grete dyche to begynne cloose to the said bridge called Cowbridge. The said grete dyche to be in bredth in the height or toppe therof from side to side xxvj^ti^ foote of lawfull assise; and the depth of the said dyche to be nyne or ten foote deepe (if mater will so suffer it,) and viij. foote in the botom. And all the erth taken and digged out of the said dyche, to be conveid by the labourers over, eyther into the Cowswade or elles into the Maign brooke, and ther to be cast and laide abrode, and not to lye in lumps or like a banke, so that no stuff or erth (meete to fill up again the same dyche) shall lye nigh therunto.

Also, it is further agreid and condescended, that the lord Graye of Wylton, sir Richard Greenfeld knight high-marshal, and John Rokwood esquier bailive of Marke and Oye, and others herafter appointed to be overseers of the making of the saide dyche, shal cause to be made twoo other dyches like in all points to the said dyche, to be digged, cut, and made in such places of the common waye most meete for the stopping of the same, as to their discrecion shalbe thought meete.

Also, in eschewing of such inconvenences as mought percace growe if the making of the said three grete dyches shuld be doon by a small nombre of persons, and so a long tyme required for the dooing therof, it is agreed and condescended that all the said iij. grete dyches shalbe begoon, made, and fynyshed all in one daye. And that for the good and speddy dispatch of the same shalbe appointed the nombre of ix^xx^. persons: wherof the lord Graye of Wylton shal have in his leading and conducting xx^ti^. dykers, besides ten of his howsehold servauntes; sir Richard Greenfeld knight, high marshal, shal have in his conducting Richard Lee, surveiour of the kinges highnes' woorkes, with lx. laborers, and workmen of the kinges said woorkes in Calays, besides ten of his howsehold servauntes; and John Rookewood

esquier, bailif of the lordshipps of Mark and Oye, shal have the conducting of xl. persons at the least, dykers, inhabitantes in the said lordshipps of Mark and Oye, besides ten of his howsehold servaantes and officers; and the residewe of the said nombre to be furnished with xx^{ti} archers of the kinges retynewe of the towne of Calays.

And forasmuch as the soodain assemblie of the said xl. persons, inhabitants in dyverse partes and parishes of the said lordships of Marke and Oye, mought happily be an occasion of some inconvenent brute noyse and suspicion, it is further agreid and condescended in avoiding the same, and for the more quyet and peaxible compassing of the said purposes, that the Monday being the sixt of September, the said John Rookwood esquier shal bring the said xl. persons which he shal have in his leading, to be set in worke that daye in the kinges river called the Leade, lying between Mydle way and Footmannys inne, without Bollein gate; and, that day's worke upon the said ryver finished, the said John Rookewood to lye all the next night following, with his said nombre of xl. dykers, and the others his howsehold servauntes and officers, at St. Peter's or therabouts.

Also, it is further agreid and condescended, that for prevencions of all espyes and significacions to be given to any owtward parties, aswel the passage of Newneham bridge to be stopped that Monday at night, as also the same night all other passages of the high and lowe countreys within the kinges marches of Calays meete for that purpos, to be stopped by the forsaid lord chamberlain, lord Graye, and John Rookewood.

And wheras ther hath ben hertofore, and nowe is, nightly watche kepte, as wel on the behalf of the kinges highnes our maister, as the French partie, of eyther side of the said ryver of Cowbridge, it is agreid and condescended, for avoiding of all suspicion which mought arise by the soodain encrease of the nombre of the watchmen of our partie, that twoo honest and discreete men (that is to say), John Foorde and Richarde Leonard, the kinges majesties servauntes, shal, the said Monday at night, watche the saide Cowbridge at the place and with the onely nombre accustomed.

Also, it is further agreid and condescended that the next morning after, which shalbe on Tuysday the vijth of September, the said lord Graye, sir Richard Grenfeld, and John Rookwood esquier, with all their nombre and company aforsaid, shal assemble and meet together at the howse of Boytehaikes, nigh to Cowbridge, before the howre of three in the mornyng, and

there rest quietly, without noise, til such tyme as the said watches on both parties be dissolved, and then to sett in worke the said dikers and labourers about the making and dyching of all the said iij. dyches in manner and forme as is beforsaid.

And to the intent the said iij. grete dyches shal incontinently after the making of them be filled with water, to the more annoyance of the same waye, it is agreid and condescended, that the bank of the ryver called Hollehed shalbe cutt by the said dykers in such places meete for the lettin in of water into the said dikes as to the overseers of the woorkes herafter appointed shalbe thought meete.

Also, it is further condescended and agreid, that the next night next after ensuing, that is to say, on Tuysday at night, the said our watche nigh Cowbridge shalbe advaunced and encreased to the nombre of xl. watchmen, to watche nightly after by the space of xiiij. nightes. And the said xiiij. nightes so expired, to deducte of the saide nombre of xl. watchmen every night (one next following after another) five watchmen nightly, till (by such deduccion) they be reduced and brought to the nombre of x. according to the former stynt of watchmen accustomed.

Also, forasmuch as to such nombre of indiscrete persons (that is to saye) ix^{xx}. labourers, dykers, and others, are requisite and needefull good, substantial, and discrete governours, it is agreid and condescended, that the said lord Graye of Wilton, sir Richard Grenfeld knight, John Rookwood esquier, Frauncis Hall man at armes, Richard Lee surveyour, William London, William Smyth, Geffrey Boocher, Hugh Filcok, and John Gavell, souldeours, Morant Haynes, Richard Leonard, George Caninges, John Foorde, Myddleton Dicker, inhabitantes within the lordships of Mark and Oye aforsaid, shalbe the overseers and governours of the said workemen; and Calais pursevant, Hugh Giles and Thomas Prowde, archers on horseback, to give their attendaunce there.

Also, it is further condescended and agreed that for the necessarie provision as wel of victualles as also tooles and instrumentes for the said purpose, shalbe the said vjth day of September carryed in the companye of the said sir Richard Grenfeld and John Rookwood, in waagens to the howse of the said Boyte haikes, ther to be kept in moste secret wise, these parcelles of provision folowing:

In beere, v. barelles.

In bred, vj. doosen.

In Essex cheeses, vj. doosen.

In onyons, vj. boonches.

In drynking bolles, xxiiij^{ti}.

In maundes, * to convey away the erth, iiij^{xx}.

In shooveles, xxx^{ti}.

In billes, to be redy if resistance were made, vj^{xx}.

In hardles, to make ways over the dyche of Maign brook for conveyance of the erthe, xij.

In witness of all which agreements the said lord deputie, lord chamberlain, and all and every other of the kinges majesties said counsailours of Calais, to this book have severally subscribed their names. Dated the said xxviijth daye of August, in the xxxijth yere of the reign of our said souveraigne Lord, &c.

H. Mautravers. William Sandes. William Graye.
Edward Wotton. Richard Grenefeld. Edward Ryngely.
Thomas Palmer. William Sympson.

Several stages of the subsequent progress of this affair are to be traced in the acts of the privy council. On the 14th Oct. 1540, letters were received from sir John Wallop "declaring his jornay to St. Peer to speke with the Frenche king, and of the communicacion which a frende of his had with hym by the way toching the breking of the passage at Cowbridge, saying that he had herde say it shulde be new made, and if the Calesians woolde let (*i. e.* hinder) it, that it shulde cost broken heddes."† The next day the French ambassador had audience of the king, and one of the subjects he proposed was "the passage broken at Cowbridge;" to which the king replied that "he toched not his master's grownde, but upon his owne made trenches and ditches, which he myght lawfully do, and woolde defende the same if the French king woolde go about to fill them, with no lesse force than they wolde defende theyrs, for all their high bragges."‡ On the 17th of the same month, "the king was advertised from the depute of Calais how that the Frenche men of Arde had made agayn the passage at Cowbridge, which before was by the sayde

* *Maunds*, baskets. In allusion to the king's gifts distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday from the maunds or baskets in which the gifts were contained.—Spelman.

† Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, vol. vii. p. 63.

‡ Ibid. p. 64.

depute at the kinges commaundement defeated, and that the xiijth of this present the sayde depute caused the sayde passage eftsoones to be broken. The sayde depute also sent hither the copye of his message sent by Gysnes pursyvant to the capitayne of Arde, and his answer therupon, and after that the capitayn's lettre to the depute and his answer to the same, which were somewhat poygnant and pickyng upon both sydes."* The next day a letter was addressed to the deputy of Calais, "willing him to defeate from tyme to tyme that which the Frenchmen shulde do for the passage at Cowbridge, having allwayes an eye that by any entreprise he woolde make he did not put in any hazarde or daungier the towne or any other of the fortresses."† On the 30th Oct. copies were received of further letters that had passed between the deputy and the capitain of Arde on this subject;‡ which were acknowledged by a letter written to him on the 1st Nov. directing him to follow the order before prescribed; and on the same day a letter was written to Stephen the Almayne, directing him to repair to the court.§ On the 7th Nov. letters were sent to the deputy "to receyve Steven the Almayne at Calais, and to cause the surveiour to joyne with him in the view of the marches, for the devising of a platt of the same, and specially of the passage at Cowbridge and the ryvers nere unto the same, but that in no wise they shulde suffre hym to view the towne of Calais, or to se the secretes of the same."‖ On the 16th another letter was addressed to the deputy, "to appoint Frauncis Hall, in the absence of the surveiour, to joyne with Stephen th' Almain for the making of the platt of the marches and passage about Cowbridge, until such tyme as the surveyour were sent home again."¶ On the 28th Dec. letters were brought from sir John Wallop, which declared "the Frenche kinges appoyntment of mons^{r}. de Bees capitayn of Boloygne, and *(blank)* a master of requestes dwelling at Amyens, to mete in commission with like personages to be sent from the kinges majestie, the ij^{de}. of February, for the determinacion of the matters of Cowbridge."**

This is the last we find on the matter. It appears that we owe to this controversy the map of the vicinity of Calais, of which a fac-simile is given in the introduction to this volume.

Works in progress at Calais and Guisnes, 1541.

(MS. Cotton, MS. Titus, B. i. p. 208^{b}. a transcript.)

A Declaration of the nomber of Workmen and Labourers, with their Wages, working beyond the Sea, on the King's Majesties Fortifications, anno Henrici 8. *regni* 33.

At Calais.

First, 133 workmen on Dyvelyn bulwarke, everie of them at 8*d.* sterling

* Proceedings, &c. of the Privy Council, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, vol. vii. p. 66.
† Ibid. p. 67. ‡ P. 73. § Pp. 74, 75.
‖ P. 79. ¶ P. 83. ** P. 100.

the daye, with their howers, amounteth in the moneth, containing 28 daies, summa . . . . . 124*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Item, 526 labourers working on the same bulworke, everie of them at 6*d.* sterling by the daye, with their howers, summa . 385*l.* 6*s.*

At Rysbanke.

Item, 70 workmen, everie of them at 8*d.* sterling the daye, with their houres, summa . . . . . 64*l.* 8*s.*

Item, 211 labourers working on the said workes, everie of them at 6*d.* sterling the daye, with their howres, summa . . 147*l.* 14*s.*

The nomber of workmen and labourers amounteth to 939, the somme of their wages for one whole moneth to the somme of . 731*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

An Estimate of all manner of provisions, emptions, and cariages, for the foresaid Workes at Calais and Rysbanke, by the space of one moneth, conteining 28 *dayes.*

First, in coles 5 chaldron and a halfe a daye, spent at 5 lyme kyeles, amounteth in the moneth to 154 chaldron, at 8*s.* sterling the chaldron, summa . . . . . 53*l.* 18*s.*

Item, 200 ton of chalk, spent by the daye at the said kyeles, and for filling of the welles, amounteth to 2,800 ton, at 8*d.* sterling the ton, summa . . . . . 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, spent in brikkes monethly 600,000, at 5*s.* sterling the 1000, summa . . . . . 150*l.*

Item, in tymber, 60 ton,* at 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling the ton, summa 30*l.*

Item, in yron worke, monethly . . . 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, in boordes, nayles, herdelles, mastes, spares, bastes, terras, and diverse other necessaries . . . . . 30*l.*

Item, in freight of stone from Feversham and St. Augustine† at Canterbury . . . . . 20*l.*

Item, in hard stone and freight of the same from Maidstone to Calais . . . . . 60*l.*

* The miscalculations in this and some other places belong to the manuscript.

† The buildings of the late monastery at Canterbury, as at various other places, were made to serve the office of a quarry.

Item, in all manner of carriage monethly from the haven to the workes, and carrying of brikkes from the kyeles to the same workes, summa 100*l.*

Summa totalis, emptions and carriages by the space of one moneth, amounteth to the summe of . . . . 530*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

At Guysnes.

First, 94 workmen working on Porton's bulwarke, everie of them at 8*d.* sterling the daye, amounteth in the moneth, containing 28 daies, summa, 87*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* ster.

Item, 200 labourers serving the said working with brick, chalke, and morter, at 6*d.* sterling by the daye . . . 140*l.*

Item, 50 labourers bearing forth out of the digg of the bulworke, into the same bulwarke, at 6*d.* by the daye . . . 35*l.*

Item, 30 labourers quenching of lyme and making of mortar for the said bulwarke at 6*d.* sterling by the daie . . . 31*l.*

At the Newe Bulwork.

Item, 52 workmen working on the said newe bulworke, at everie of them 8*d.* sterling, by the daye, with their howres, summa . 48*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Item, 180 labourers serving the foresaid workemen with stuffe and morter, everie of them at 6*d.* sterling by the daye, summa . 126*l.*

Item, 80 labourers bearing of earth out of the same bulworke to the wall, and making betweene that and Whettells bulworke the contermine of earth, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa . . . 56*l.*

Item, 18 labourers quenching the lyme, and making of morter for the said workes, at 6*d.* sterling by the daye, summa . . 12*l.* 12*s.*

At Whettell Bulworke.

Item, 20 workemen working on the travers walles there, at 8*d.* the daye, with their howres, summa . . . . 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item, 58 labourers serving those workemen with stuffe and morter, at 6*d.* sterling by the daye, summa . . . . 40*l.* 12*s.*

Item, 20 labourers bearing earth, which was cast out of the keye into the said bulworke, at 6*d.* sterling the daye . . . 14*l.*

Item, 5 labourers making of morter for the said workmen, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa . . . . . 3*l.* 10*s.*

At the Mill Tower.

Item, 24 workmen working uppon the said tower, at 8*d.* sterling the daye, with their howres, summa . . . . . 22*l.* 8*s.*

Item, 48 labourers serving the said workmen with bricke and morter, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa . . . . . 33*l.* 12*s.*

Item, 5 labourers making morter and quenching lyme for the said workes, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, sum . . . . . 3*l.* 10*s.*

At the Carpentry.

Item, 28 carpenters working there nowe for the first flower of the newe bulworke, by Whetelles bulworke, at 8*d.* sterling by the daye, withe their houres, summa . . . . . 26*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Item, 60 labourers which wrought at the castle gate driving pyles with gynes, which labourers nowe shall worke uppon the brayes there, which the kinges highnes had devised, at 6*d.* sterling the daie, summa 42*l.*

At the Dyke next the Plash.

Item, 73 labourers casting the said dick, at 6*d.* sterling the daie, summa 51*l.* 2*s.*

At the Brykery and Sandpitte.

Item, 20 labourers digging of sand and lading carts at the brykery, at vj*d.* sterling the daie, sum . . . . . 14*l.*

At the Towne Dyke and Rampere.

Item, 280 labourers working in the towne dyke filling of tumbrells, and uppon the rampere of the towne, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa 126*l.*

At the Quarrey besides the Chappell.

Item, 40 labourers working in the said quarrey digging of chalke only for the lyme kylles, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa . . 28*l.*

At the Quarrey of Fynes Hill.

Item, 14 roghlyers hewing of chalk for bleckes and quarrelles for the workes at Guisnes, at 8*d.* sterling the daye, summa . 286*l.*

Item, 120 labourers digging and breaking of chalk and carrying it out of the quarrey to the hill, at 6*d.* sterling the daye, summa . 84*l.*

At the Woodd.

Item, 20 labourers cutting great woodd and making fagotts at the forest and cohhin (qu ?) for the brykery, at 6*d.* the daie . 14*l.*

Item, iiij. smiths making such necessaries as appertaineth to the workes, at vj*d.* the daie, sum . . . . . 51*s.*

Item, 27 clarkes of the workmen and labourers, at vj*d.* sterling the daie, sum . . . . . 17*l.* 15*s.* 14*d.*

Summa totalis of the wages of one whole moneth, containing 28 daies, sum . . 1082*l.* 14*d.*

Summa totalis of the workemen and the labourers, 1492.

An estimate of all manner of provisions, emptions, carriages, and freights for the foresaid workes at Guisnes, by the space of one moneth, containing 28 *daies.*

First in coles, 8 chaldron a day, spent at 6 kyles, amounteth in the moneth to 196 chaldron, at 8*s.* sterling the chaldron, summa 68*l.* 12*s.*

Item, 140 ton of chalk, spent everie daie at the said lyme-kylles for making of lyme, amounteth in the moneth to 3920 ton, at 2*d.* sterling the ton, summa . . . . . 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, 160 tons of chalk, spent everie daie for filling in the walles, amounteth in the moneth to 4480 ton, at 5*d.* sterling the ton, summa 83*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Item, in bryke spent monethly 800,000, at 5*s.* sterling the 1000 200*l.*

Item, in tymber, 40 ton monethly, at 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling the ton, summa . . . . . 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item, in bordes, nayles, and mastes, spares, hardelles, bastes, terras, and yron, with diverse other necessaries, summa . . 60*l.*

Item, in carriages from Calais to St. Peter's with short carts, and freights of bottes from thence to Guisnes . . . 40*l.*

Item, in hardstone and freights of the same from Maydstone monethly . . . . . 42*l.*

Item, at this present daie, 205 tumbrelles, wherof there worketh on the rampere of the towne 64, and the rest carrying of brikkes, coles, lyme, and diverse other necessaries from the haven to the workes, at 10*d.* sterling the piece a daie, amounteth in the moneth, containing 28 daies, to 122*l.* 10*s.*

Summa totalis for emptions and carriages, by the space of one hole moneth, at Guisnes . . . . . 516*l.* 8*s.*

THE hole charges for wages, emptions, and carriages of all the kinges highnes fortifications beyond the sea, for the space of one moneth, to the summe of . . . . . 2850*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

The houndredth horsemen under the retinue of sir John Wallop, of the which the Monthly Wages of

Twoo peticapitaines, at 2*s.* the piece by the daie .	5*l.* 12*s.*
Twoo gyttorne-bearers, at 12*d.* a piece by the daie .	56*s.*
The rest of the said horsemen, being in nomber 96, at 9*d.* a piece by the daie	100*l.* 12*s.*
Four captaines, at 4*s.* a piece by the daie . .	22*l.* 8*s.*
Six souldiers, one trumme, and one fyfe, to everie of them, fact. 32 men at 6*d.* the day	22*l.* 8*s.*
Four peticapitaines, at 2*s.* the piece by the daie .	11*l.* 4*s.*
Twoo souldiers, to everie of them, fact. 8 persons at 6*d.* the daie	5*l.* 12*s.*
Foure standard-bearers, at 12*d.* the piece by the daie .	5*l.* 12*s.*
One souldier to everie of them, at 6*d.* the daie .	56*s.*
The surveyour, at 4*s.* the daie . . .	5*l.* 12*s.*
Anthony Rous, at 4*s.* by the daie . . .	4*l.* 12*s.*
Six persons appointed to Anthony Rous, at 6*d.* by the daie a piece	4*l.* 4*s.*
Summa totalis . . .	196*l.*

THE CASTLE OF GUISNES.

The castle of Guisnes was a post of the greatest importance, situated immediately on the French frontier; and its custody was conferred on persons of the first distinction. The title they bore was that of (the king's) lieutenant, but they were also sometimes styled captain.

Sir James Tyrrell was "capitaine" of Guisnes in 1489 (see note in p. 2).

Sir Nicholas Vaux was lieutenant of Guisnes in the year 1513 (see p. 12). The document which now follows contains the conditions upon which the office was conferred upon him.

Sir William Fitzwilliam was lieutenant of Guisnes in 1524.

William lord Sandys was "captain" of Guisnes in 1527.

Sir John Wallop, K.G. held this office in 1541 (see the preceding page), and he died possessed of it in 1551 (see p. 211).

Sir Andrew Dudley, K.G. was his successor.

The last captain of Guisnes was, it is believed, William lord Grey de Wilton, K.G. His funeral, Dec. 20, 1562, will be found in Machyn's Diary, p. 297.

A pursuivant took his name from this fortress, as others did from those of Rysebank and Hammes. Thomas Wall, alias Guysnes, was made Lancaster herald the 30th April, 1 Hen. VIII. William Jennings, his successor, was also promoted to be Lancaster the 2d May, 8 Hen. VIII.; and there were others during this reign whose names will be found in Anstis's Officers of Arms (MS. in Coll. Arm.) vol. iii. p. 73.

A plan of the town and castle of Guisnes, is preserved in the Cottonian collection, Augustus I. II. 23, and a drawing of the castle on a very large scale, ibid. No. 52. (The drawing No. 51, also ascribed in the catalogue to Guisnes, is an unfinished outline, and apparently intended for another place.)

A document in MS. Cotton. Calig. E. II. f. 161, written after the winning of Boulogne, in 1544, states, that lord Sandes had always a crew of three hundred men in the castle of Guisnes during a time of peace; sir John Wallop, during war between the emperor and the French, five hundred men; and even to his last day, a garrison of two hundred footmen and fifty horsemen.

Articles of agreement between the king and sir Nicholas Vaux for the custody of the castle of Guisnes.

(MS. Cotton. Caligula, E. I. f. 55.)

Agreementes bytwene the kinges grace and [sir Nicholas Vaux upon] the office of the keping of the castelle of Guynes.

[Imprimis, it is] agreed that the seid sir Nicholas shalle gef towardes the repa[ration of the sa]me castelle a M^{l}*li.* whereof [v^{c}. marc' in] hand, and that tyme twelmoneth v^{c}. marc', and within the ye[re next ense]wing that other v^{c}. marc.

[Item] that in the tyme of peas bytwene the kinges grace and his cousyn [the French] king the seid castelle [shall] be furnyssh but with lx. souldears, wherof the king shal apoynt [xx.] of the same, and the [said] sir Nicholas xl. persones, provided alwey that such persones as the [said sir Ni]cholas shalle do name and apointe to the same keping shall have the kinges warant un[to them] afore their entre, orelles not to be there.

Item, that aslonge as the said paas shalle contynue, so that the[re shall not] be requisite to have more nombre of solders then lx., that every yere duringe the sa[me th]e said sir Nicholas shall content and pay unto the kinges grace, out of the wages [the sum of v.^{c}] markes sterling current within the realme of England, towardes the said reparacion.

Item, the said sir Nicholas shalle serve the king in his persone with the nombre . . . . es at al tymes of werre, within this realme of England, when nede, and asofte as the caas [require,] apon reasonable warnyng unto hym geven by the kinges lettres under any of his seales or signet, lev[ing that] place sufficiently furnysshed for the defence of the same in the meane tyme.

Item, when it shall fortune warre to be betwene the kinges grace [and the king] of Fraunce, that during the tyme of the same warre the said sir Nicholas shall furnysh [the said c]astelle with the old holl nombre of soldeours aforetyme oldely accustumed in the same, and duringe the [time of the] said warr to be dischargid of the said yerely paiement of the said v^{c}. markes, and no lenger.

Item, if in the said tyme of warre nede require of a crue of a more . . . soldeours to be had for the defence and suer keping of the said castelle, then the said nom[bre shall be furn]ysshed and provided by the said sir Nicholas atte kinges costes and charges.

Item, the said sir Nicholas to receave by bille endented of (*blank*) alle the abilymentes of warre and other stoff now being in the said castelle, and t[hem to] kepe and redelyver ageyne unto such persones as the king thereunto shall appoint eny tyme [when his] grace shalle commaund, reasonable use, were, and expenses of the same to be deducted and alowed.

Item, he shalle saufly and suerly kepe the said castelle to the kinges [use, and redeliver the] same at alle tymes, when he shalle be commaunded; and therto find sufficient suerty.

Endorsed, . . . syr Nycholas Vaux, upon the keping of Guynes.

Letters under the king's signet to sir Adryan Fortescue, directing him to contribute ten men towards the defence of the castle of Guisnes. Dated April 1, 1527.

(MS. Cotton. Faustina, E. VII. p. 113.)

By the King.

(*Stamp of the royal signature.*)

Trusty and welbiloved, we grete you well, and forasmoche as the warres wyche long have contynued betwene th' Emperour and the Frenshe king bee now so quykened and with effect poursued on either partie, that dailly excourses bee made upon their frontiers, and the garrisons on booth sides largely fournyshed and encreased, in suche wise as rodes and other entreprises bee dailly made by the oon and the other in greate nombres al alonges and foranempst the frontier of our towne and marches of Calays, and right nere unto our castell of Guysnes, wherby no small daunger might ensue unto the same our castell, and semblably unto our said towne and marches; and in caas there be not speciall regarde had to the furniture, suertie, and defense thereof, We therfor, by deliberat advise of our counsaill, have ordeyned and determined to send a certaine crewe of men, well elect and chosen, unto our said towne, castell, and marches, the same to be under the leading of our right trusty and welbiloved counsaillour the lord Sandes our chamberlain, and captain of our said castell of Guysnes, there to remaigne for a season upon the tuicion and defense of the same. To which crewe we have appointed you to sende the nombre of x* personnes, fotemen, archers, and other, to be wele elect and tryed as is aforesaid. Wherfore we woll and commaunde you that with all spede and celeritie, upon the recept herof, ye prepare and put in arredynes your said nombre, sufficiently harnessed and apointed for the warre, in suche perfite wise as they maye be at Guldeford the iijth † daye of the next moneth, there to bee viewed by the

* The number filled up subsequently to the first writing.

† The date filled in, and "next" substituted for "present."

said lord Sandes, oonles ye shall before that tyme have from him knowlege to the contrary, where also money shalbe delyvered to suche a personne as ye shall appointe, for ther cootes and conduyte money, So to passe forthe, under suche captaynes to whom they shalbe lotted, to our said towne and marches for the pourpose beforesaid. Faile ye not therfor to use diligence herein, as our trust is in you, advertising the said lord Sandes incontinently by this berer of your conformable mynde herein. And these our letres shalbe as well unto you for levyeng, raising, gathering, mustring, viewing, arraying and sending of the said nombre as to them so by you levied, raised, gathered, mustred, viewed, arrayed and sent, as sufficient warrant and discharge as though the same were passed under our greate seale, any act, statute, proclamacion, ordenance or commandement passed to the contrary notwithstanding. Yeven under our Signet at our manour of Richemount the first day of Aprill, the xixth yere of our reigne.

Directed, To our trusty and welbeloved sir Adryan Fortescue, *and sealed with the king's signet.*

Letter of John Cheyny to lord Sandes, lieutenant of Guisnes, Nov. 1527.

The following letter is dated from Guisnes, and is evidently addressed to the nobleman who was at the time lieutenant of the castle. Though the fire in the Cottonian library has deprived it of its address, and also of the precise date, it is pretty clear that it belongs to the year 1527, at the close of which a war with the emperor appeared imminent, as the writer states. It was written at the close of November: and the writer had despatched on the 22d of the same month a previous letter, which had failed of passage from Calais on the Sunday following. The 24th November 1527 fell on a Sunday. An amusing account is given of the adventures of a spy sent into Flanders.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. E. II. p. 144. *Much burnt round.)*

Pleasith it youre lordshypp [I did write] unto your lordshypp the xxij. day of [this month,] whuche letter I dyd send unto master water[-bailiff, desiring] hym to se it conveyed unto you with delyg[ence, the which] letter went nott at that passaige, whyche was [upon] Sonday last, and sens ther hath gone no passaige.

Syr Frances Bryan hath leyne at Calleis this . . . . . dayes. It

may plese your lordshypp to wytt I have [sent] forth youre espyalle into Flaunders, and at Dunkyrk [he] dyd se wrytyng sett uppon the churche dore, [and] he harde say it was so all Flanders thorow; and [so] retournyng agayne he came to Graveling, and by fort[une] met with a solldyour of the castell ther, who is a Spay[niard] and hath maryed Gyles Kevalles wyves syster; [for] acquayntans he dranke with hym; and incontynent t[he] cappiteyne sent for them both into the c[astle], and when Gyles your servaunt came before the cappit[eyne,] he demaunded of hym what he made in those [parts]; Gyles seyde he had bene at a pylgremaig of our [Lady] a myle out of Dunkyrke; the cappiteine swo[re] and he shoulde do hym ryght he shoulde hang [hym] by the necke, and send his cappiteine worde th[at he] had done hym tru justice; and then he command[ed him] to avoyde owte of the towne. Other newis he [hath] none butt that the wrytyng be sett uppon chy[rch] dorris in Flanders, wherof I do send unto your lordshypp the coppye.*

Also, it may please your lordshypp to be advertysed [that on Wednes]day the xxvij. daye of this present moneth, my lord [deputy] of Calleis sent for me and for the bailly, and at our comyng to hym he askid us for newis, and bad us take heede to our chargis; he said it was no other butt to be warr betwene the emperoure and the [king] oure master; and further he shewed us he ha[rd] ther was comyng downe xxx. thowsand Alm[aynes]. Also he saide that maister Bryan shoulde say the Fr[ench] king wolde take parte with the kinge our maister.

[Also it] may please your lordshipp to be advertised [that I have this] day sent owte into every paryshe of this [county to inquire] what store of grayne, and also of all maner [of provisions] ther is within the said countie, and have gy[ven order] that uppon a dayes warnyng they to be [ready to bring] into this castell suche grayne and su[ch provisions as] they shalbe commanded.

Also, it may please your lordshypp to wytt . . . . . here is sore in dekey, as wheelles and stockes . . . . . and the brydge that goth owte of the . . . . . Pyrton's bulwarke, is so feebell that men [cannot pass] over hit. I have spoken to Thomas Fowller . . . . . for the same brydge, who hathe promysed . . . . . he can, who is delygent to do for

* This inclosure is not preserved with the letter.

your lord[shypp any] thinge that in hym lyes ; and further he says [it is] requesyt that your lordshypp shoulde shortly [send] a warrant for more money for reparacions, [and] specially for a new bruhowse, for the olde ys [too decayed] to stande longe : beseching your lordshypp to [give] thanks to the said Thomas Fowller for his goo[d heed]. And further, my lord, yf I do here more of [this] besynes owte of Flanders, whiche spekes [of] warr, I shall advertise your lordshypp thereof [with] the shortest speede that may be. And as [for] your compane here, every man ys in goode ord[er and] well wyllyng to do theyre duties. Humbly [beseching] your lordshypp that I may be recommended [to your] synguler goode lady, and also to sir Richard . . . . . And thus the blessed Trynete preserve your lordshypp in honour. At Guysnes, the . . . of Novembre.

Also, it may please your lordshypp to consydder [we have] butt fyve gonners in this howse, what chanse sh[all happen]; and also here is no salt, whiche is nedefull to be provided.

By your lowly servaunte,

JOHN CHEYNY.

NEWNHAMBRIDGE.

The fortress of Newnhambridge, situated a short distance from Calais on the road to Boulogne, has formed the subject of a few remarks, in the prefatory description of the Map. The term "newly made" used in the present document must be understood as implying only an extensive repair or re-edification. The date is imperfect, but it was of course subsequent to the knighting of Sir Robert Jerningham by the duke of Suffolk, in 1523 (see p. 100).

Appointment of sir Robert Jerningham to the custody of the fortress of Newnhambridge.

(MS. Cotton. Calig. E. II. f. 162.)

Henry the viij., by the g[race of God king of England and] France, defensour of the faith, and . . . [unto our] right trusty and welbiloved counseillor . . . . . our deputie of our toune and marches of Calais, [the lord] Sandes, capitain of our castell of Guysnes, [our right] trusty and right

welbiloved counsaillour sir [Richard] Weston knight, treasorour of our saide toune and [marches], greting, Forasmoche as wee have determy[ned and] appoincted that our fortresse newly made at N[ewnham]bridge, besydes our saide towne of Calais, shalbe [furnished] of a sufficient keper, haveing under him a com[petent] nomber of men for the suretie and defense th[erof.] Wherupon wee, trusting in the fidelitie and circ[umspecti]on of our trusty servaunt syr Robert Jerningham kni[ght,] have committed unto hym the custodye of th[e same] during our pleasour. To whom wee have appo[inted] entertaynement, and the nombre of persones to be [chosen and] taken in maner and fourme as followeth :—Furst, that he shall have for hymself the wa[ges and] rome of a spere on horsbak in our retynue [of our] towne of Calais as he now hathe, and also [shall have] the nombre of soldeours hereafter mencioned . . . foure dede pays,* that is to saye, the wages of [four] of the fotemen, every of theym in vj*d.* sterling by [the daye], whiche wages he shall retayne to his owne [use and] profyte during our saide pleasour, having n[o man] in those iiij. romes. And over and above the [said] wages for four fotemen, there shalbe contyn[ually] resident under the saide sir Robert Jerning[ham in] the saide fortresse the nombre of xx^{ti} perso[ns,† and the] same xx^{ti}, and also the saide iiij. fotemen for [dead] pais, to be taken of the soldeours and romes [within our] saide towne and castell of Calais, that is [to saye,] of our deputie of the same our toune ij. fotemen . . . . . .

. . . . . .

horsbacke in viij*d.* by . . . . the [daye . . . . .] vj*d.* by day, of our lieutenaunt of our [said castle of . . .] fotemen in vj*d.* by the day, of . . . fotemen in vj*d.* by the day, of Rauf Br. . . . . vj*d.* by day, of John Rawlyns oone . . . . . by day, of Fisher's men ij. fotemen [in viij*d.*] and one in vj*d.* by day, of Richard G . . . . . man in vj*d.* by day, of John Highef . . . . [one man] in vj*d.* by day, oute of the retynewe . . . . twoo archers on horsbak and iiij. fotemen in viij*d.* by day, and iiij. fotemen in vj*d.* by day. [We] therfore, willing this our ordre to be put [in due] execution, have by these presents auctorysed . . . . of you, wherof our saide deputie

* The pay of four dead men.

† When the account previously printed (p. 138) was drawn up, in 1533, the lieutenant of Newnhambridge had a garrison of only twelve persons.

to be one, [to] electe and assign unto the saide sir Robert Jerningham the nombre of soldeours and romes in maner before specified. And the same to delyver unto hym, discharging them from their attendance [in] our saide towne, and appointing those of our said . . . and the other saide romes unto hym as is aforesaid, semblably to delyver to hym the saide fo[rtress] with all artillery, ordenaunce, and abillementes of [war] therunto belonging by indenters to be made therof betwene you and hym. So as the same fortresse, whiche we woll shall alwaies [be] as a membre of that our towne of Calais, and under the jurisdiction of our deputie of our [said town] and marches, as other offices belonging to the [said] towne be, may be lykewise ordered in w[atch and] warde, checkes, vacacions, and comtrollem[ent, as the] offices in our said towne be by the compt[roller or] other officers of the same our towne for the tyme [being.] And the wages to be paied by you our saide [treasurer] at the termes of payment in our saide towne [accusto]myd, the same to be delivered unto the handes [of the] saide keper, and to be by hym paide into the sold[eours] . . . . .

. . . . . .

commaunde you to see the p[remises performed] accordingly. And that you our saide [deputy take] the othe of the saide syr Robert Jerning[ham swearing] hym to be oon of our counseillours in our sa[id town]. Wherein and in all and singular the premisses [these] letters shalbe unto every of you sufficiant [warrant] and discharge. Geven undre our signet at our [palace of] Grenewich the xij. day of Aprill, in the x . . . of our reign.

Endorsed,—To the kingis most gracious highnes.

When the king was in France in 1532, Thomas Palmer was captain of Newnhambridge, and was knighted on the 10th of November (as before mentioned in p. 122).

In the will of sir John Wallop, K.G., lieutenant of Guisnes, made May 22, 1551, is this "Item, To Nicholas Alexander, captayne of Newnam-bridge, my late secretary, an annuitie of vj*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.* to be paid," &c.

On the name of Newnhambridge some remarks have been made in the introductory description of the Map, p. xxix.

Foray into the French Country.

The following narrative describes such a foray as that recorded in p. 32 of Turpyn's Chronicle. Though somewhat subsequent in date to the other contents of this volume, it is inserted as affording a more vivid and graphic picture of the mode of aggression usual upon the French borders in times of war than it has been our fortune to find in any other paper.

Sir John Wallop, the chief commander on the occasion here described, was one who for a long succession of years was highly distinguished in his military capacity; and particularly in France. (See the memoir of him in Collins's Peerage, art. Portsmouth.) Having previously (as it seems) been marshal of Calais, he was constituted lieutenant of the castle there June 23, 1533 (Bill. Sign. 22 Hen. VIII.), and subsequently he became lieutenant of the castle and county of Guisnes, which office he filled in 1543, when he was appointed captain-general and leader of the forces appointed to be employed, pursuant to a treaty with the emperor (Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 16, m. 24), and which resulted in the expedition here commemorated.* After his return, as a special mark of the king's approbation, he was elected a knight of the garter on Christmas eve 1543. He at last died at Guisnes, July 13, 1551, having made his will on the 22nd of May preceding, in which he styles himself "lieutenante of the castill and countye of Guisnes." "He was a nobull captayne as ever was." (Machyn's Diary, p. 8.

(MS. Harl. 283, f. 3.)

The names of the Capitaynes that be at the Kinges Majesties hoste.

Firste, sir John Wallope knight, cappitayne generall of the hoste; sir Thomas Semer, highe marshall of the same; sir Robert Bowes, treasorer; sir Richard Cromwell, cappitayne of the horsmen; sir George Carowe, sir John Rayensford, sir Thomas Pallmer, sir John Sant John, and sir John Gaskin, cappitaynes of the fotemen.

The Jorneyes and Viogies of the Kinges Majesties army, and the feates by the same achieved and done.

The hole oste departed owte of Callyes upon Sonday the xxij day of Julye, at iiij of the clok at afternone, and campid the same night without the walles of the towne in the feldes. Uppon the Monday the xxiij day of Jully, in the morninge, they wente towardes sir John Wallope metinge them,

* A later hand has indorsed upon the manuscript, "about 1513,"—just thirty years too soon.

and so marched to Lanerton, beinge within the French palle; and there mete with the lord Greay, capitayne of Hames castill, and ther birnt Lanerton, with the nomber of iij c. howses, and Campfer with Finies mylle, otherwise called a castill; and after the abbey of Bewliew, and so went to Finies towne that night, and ther camped. And upon Tewisday, the marshall the same morninge went with sertayne gentillemen and other soldeardes unto iij pilles * called Ratton, Abrilton, and Rensam, and the same birnt also, and birnt dyvers vilages, and certayne howses in Mergison, and within iij milles compase of Bolloigne. The said army marchid forward unto the abbey of Lyquies, six mylles from Fynies, spoylinge and birning all the way they wente, untill they came unto the abbey aforesaid, to the which they came at ij of the cloke at afternone; and the said abbey was imediately delyvered up unto them, wherein was xij Frenchmen, and a monke called doctor Driw, which afterwardes folowid the clarkes, being bond with bondes. And upon Wedinsday the xxv day of Julye, they campid that night, to the intent that the cheyfteayne before his departure wolde se the said abbey as well bernte, as also the walles razed downe to the hard grownde with gonpowder, which was donne. And upon the same daye ther came to us two thowsande fotemen of Burgonyones and ij thowsande of horsmen.

And upon Thursday, the xxvj day of Jully, the said army departed from Lysquies and marchid unto the vilage and castill of Awlkinges, and ther campid, and ther lay all night, and ther were two laromes.

And upon Friday, the xxvij of July, departinge from thence, bernte the towne and the castill, and the castill was razed downe at Whitsontide laste paste by the Burgonyones; and so departinge razed downe the great tower that was standing with gonpowder, and all the reaste burnt to peeces. And so marchid the said day from thence to Hawlinge, two mylles from Sante Homers, and ther lay Saturday the xxviij day of Jully.

Upon Sonday, the xxix day, from Hawlinge to Otingall, ij mylles from Twrwin, and ther did the northern men, with other of the kinges men, ridde under the walles of Twrwin, and skirmyshed with the Frenchmen, and one Dasser killed one of the Frenchmen's horse with his bowe, and hurte was donne on bothe parties. And after our comynge into the

* piles or fortified towers.

campe, our cheiftayne sent up to the capteayne of Torwin a letter, requiringe him that vj men of armes, beinge gentillmen, might runne with six gentillmen of our army for life and dethe ; to the which answere was made in the morninge, that he wolde sende vj gentillmen of armes to runne, and x gentillmen armid to keepe them compayney, at ix of the cloke. Upon that ther was sertayne appoynted to furnishe them to do that enterprise, which wher of ower partie master Charrlles Hawward, master Peter Carew, master Henry Markham, master Shelley of Calleyes, master Callverley, and master Hall. And of ther parte was like nomber of gentilmen, which ech other met without the towne at the hower appoynted, and ther ranne one with another two coursies and brake ther staves valiantly. And ther was hurte on ower partie master Calverley, and he brake ij speres on him that hurt him in the hed to the deathe, and master Markham did hurt one of the gentillmen also. And the same tyme ther wher iij browght from Boloigne by a trumpet to the campe, and ther delyvered. After this donne the army marchid forward toward an olde castill called Lyvters, beinge distroyed by the Frenchmen, which is within two legies of Turwin, wher the army camped Monday the xxx^{ti} July, all the day, and upon Tewsday the xxxj^{ti} of July the said army marchid from the said campe of Livters to the cam[p]e of Alwines, one myle from Ayre, and ther we had ij laromes, and lay ther all that night ; and upon Wedinsday, the first of Auguste, the said army marchid from thence to the campe adjoyninge unto the castill of Erewyn next unto Rusher, and ther laye alle night. And upon Thursday the seconde day of August the said army marchid from thence unto the campe of Varkingnowghe a mylle from Etwayne, and ther lay Friday and Saturdaye all daye. And upon the same Saturday afternoone came into the campe the countes of Pavoy, basse dowghter . . . . . .

(Here the MS. abruptly breaks off.)

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

1509. In Rymer's collection, vol. xiii. p. 265, are printed two commissions, both dated at Knoll, 24 Sept. 1509, one addressed to Sir Gilbert Talbot, deputy of the town and marches of Calais, Sir John Digby, and Sir John Wiltshire comptroller there, knights of the king's body, to take the musters within the town and castle of Calais, and the castles of Guysnes and Hammes (Rot. Franc. 1 Hen. VIII. m. 17); the other directed to Sir William Scot and James Dyggys, directing them to take the musters at Dover of *le crewe* of one hundred persons, about to be sent to Calais under the conduct of Sir John Pecche, knight of the king's body. (Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 18 dor.)

P. 10.—Full particulars of the sea fight, in which Sir Edward Howard lost his life, will be found in Mr. Howard of Corby's Memorials of the Howard family, particularly the narrative of Sir Edward Echyngham, one of the captains present.

P. 30, note [d].—The emperor's second ambassador here mentioned is styled in a document in Rymer, xiii. 227, lord of Berg op Zoom and of Walham, chamberlain of the emperor, and a knight of the golden fleece. On the 19th May, 1516, King Henry VIII. commissioned him to be his representative at a chapter of that order, under the title of "nostre trescher et tresamé cousin et confrere du dit ordre Jehan seigneur de Berghes." (Ibid. p. 568.)

P. 38 note.—Erase the reference to "the account of the expenses of this Embassy," as the account belongs to Wolsey's previous Embassy in 1521.

P. 45.—The change of fashion at Calais with regard to "polling of heads" had, according to Stowe, been preceded by the like change in England about a twelvemonth before: "The 8 of May, 1534, the king commanded all about his court to poll their heads, and, to give them example, he caused his own head to be polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be notted. and no more shaven." It seems most probable, however, that on both sides of the channel this important revolution was effected during the same month of May, and only eleven days later at Calais than at court; and apparently our chronicler, by his association of it with the duke of Norfolk's embassy, fixes it to the year 1535.

P. 51 note.—The word "enramplished" is proved to be correct by a document recently printed in the 31st volume of the Archæologia, being a contemporary narrative of the Marriage of the duke of Burgundy to the princess Margaret of York in the year 1468. It is there applied to various things, apparently in the sense of fully furnished and garnished: thus, the turrets of the gate were "enramplysshid" with minstrelsy, the cupboard with cups, the hangers of the duke's horse-harness with great ballas, and the coursers at the justs "were of a sute in cremesyn velvet, enrampleshid with great campaynes of fyne gold." (pp. 331, 334, 335, 338.)

Pp. 73, 74, 75.—At the head of these pages, *for* 1512, *read* 1513.

P. 120, line 14.—The figures fallen out are, xix*s.* ij*d.*

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FINIS.

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WORKS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY

AND ORDER OF THEIR PUBLICATION.

1. Restoration of King Edward IV. 2. Kyng Johan, by Bishop Bale 3. Deposition of Richard II. 4. Plumpton Correspondence 5. Anecdotes and Traditions	For the year 1838-9.
6. Political Songs 7. Hayward's Annals of Elizabeth 8. Ecclesiastical Documents 9. Norden's Description of Essex 10. Warkworth's Chronicle 11. Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder	For 1839-40.
12. The Egerton Papers 13. Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda 14. Irish Narratives, 1641 and 1690 15. Rishanger's Chronicle	For 1840-41.
16. Poems of Walter Mapes 17. Travels of Nicander Nucius 18. Three Metrical Romances 19. Diary of Dr. John Dee	For 1841-42.
20. Apology for the Lollards 21. Rutland Papers 22. Diary of Bishop Cartwright 23. Letters of Eminent Literary Men 24. Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler	For 1842-43.
25. Promptorium Parvulorum: Tom. I. 26. Suppression of the Monasteries 27. Leycester Correspondence	For 1843-44.
28. French Chronicle of London 29. Polydore Vergil 30. The Thornton Romances 31. Verney's Notes of the Long Parliament	For 1844-45.
32. Autobiography of Sir John Bramston 33. Correspondence of James Duke of Perth 34. Liber de Antiquis Legibus 35. The Chronicle of Calais	For 1845-46.

CAMDEN SOCIETY,

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF

EARLY HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS.

At a General Meeting of the Camden Society held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Saturday the 2nd of May, 1846,

THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRAYBROOKE IN THE CHAIR,

HIS Lordship having opened the business of the Meeting,

The Secretary read the Report of the Council agreed upon at their meeting of the 15th April last, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the said Report be received and adopted, and that the Thanks of the Society be given to the Director and Council for their services.

The Thanks of the Society were also voted to the Editors of the Society's publications for the past year; to the Local Secretaries; to the Rt. Hon. Lord Langdale; Sir Francis Palgrave; and the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, for the manner in which they had severally assisted in the publication of the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus;* to Thomas W. Bramston, Esq. for the loan of the Manuscript of Sir John Bramston's Autobiography; and to the Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, for the loan of the Letters of the Duke of Perth.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Auditors agreed upon at their Meeting of the 29th April last, whereupon it was

Resolved, that the said Report be received and adopted, and that the Thanks of the Society be given to them for their trouble.

The Thanks of the Society having then been voted to the Treasurer,
The Meeting proceeded to the election of Officers, when

The Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.

was elected President of the Society; and

Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S., Treas. S.A.
Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.
John Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A.
Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.
Bolton Corney, Esq.
Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A.
The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.
Peter Levesque, Esq., F.S.A.
Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., F.R.S.
Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.
Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A.
William John Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.
Albert Way, Esq. M.A., Dir. S.A., and
Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

were elected as the Council; and

John Brodribb Bergne, Esq. F.S.A.
John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A., and
The Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A., F.S.A.

were elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

Thanks were then voted to the Secretary; and to Lord Braybrooke, for the interest he had always taken in the welfare of the Society, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, 1846.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Camden Society held at No. 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, on Wednesday the 6th May, 1846,

The Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the Chair;

Thomas Amyot, Esq. was elected Director; John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer; and William J. Thoms, Esq. Secretary, for the Year next ensuing.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

ELECTED 2nd MAY, 1845.

The Council of the Camden Society, elected on the 2nd of May, 1845, have great pleasure in repeating the assurance so uniformly made by former Councils of the continued welfare of the Society, and of establishing that gratifying fact, by pointing out, in confirmation of it, that the investments standing in the name of the Trustees of the Society have during the past year been increased from £779 15*s.* 1*d.* to £831 13*s.* 11*d.* Three per Cent. Consols.

The Council have added the following gentlemen to the List of Local Secretaries:—

John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A., for Gloucestershire;

Rev. James Raine, F.S.A. Newc., for Durham;

and Henry Annesley Woodham, Esq. M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, who has been appointed Local Secretary for Cambridge, in the place of the Rev. John Lodge, M.A.

And it would be very gratifying to the Council if other gentlemen possessed of local influence would kindly render assistance to the Society by undertaking the comparatively easy duties annexed to the office of Local Secretary. There is nothing which can more surely contribute to the permanent well-being of the Camden Society than such co-operation on the part of members resident in the country.

The publications of the past year have been—

Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, Knight, &c. Edited by the Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke, President of the Society, from the Original, in the possession of Thomas William Bramston, Esq. one of the knights of the shire for South Essex.

Inedited Letters of the Duke of Perth, from the Originals, in the possession of Lady Willoughby de Eresby. Edited by William Jerdan, Esq. M.R.S.L.

De Antiquis Legibus Liber, a Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1178 to 1274. Edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A. from the Transcript made for the late Record Commission (for the use of which the Camden Society is indebted to the Right Honourable Lord Langdale, Her Majesty's Keeper of Records), collated with the Original MS. in the Archives of the City of London.

The latter work is now only just ready for delivery, owing to the great care and attention bestowed upon it by Mr. Stapleton, to whose able hands the editorship was entrusted by the Council. The gratifying circumstances under which this volume was placed at their disposal for the purposes of publication were fully announced in the Report of the last year. The Meeting will probably feel it due to the Right Honourable Lord Langdale, Sir Francis Palgrave, and to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Common Council, of the City of London, to express by a general vote their sense of the obligations which they have conferred on the Society by the considerate manner in which they have on this occasion promoted its objects; nor will the Society, it is presumed, feel less disposed to give similar public expression of its thanks to T. W. Bramston, Esq., for the loan of the original MS. of Sir John Bramston's Autobiography; and to the Lady Willoughby de Eresby for the use of the Letters of the Duke of Perth.

The fact that the two last mentioned Volumes, like many of the preceding Camden Publications, have been derived from materials in the possession of private individuals, consequently from sources inaccessible to the general reader, furnishes a very striking proof of the advantages which the establishment of the Camden Society is destined to secure for future inquirers into the history of this country.

The fourth publication for the past year will be the "Chronicle of Calais," edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., and to which, if the Meeting think proper, this Report, with the Report of the Auditors, and the List of Members for the past year, may be appended.

The first volume for the next year—being a further portion of the translation of Polydore Vergil's History of England—is completed at press; and will very shortly be ready for delivery to the members.

The Volumes which have been added to the List of suggested Publications during the past year, are—

A Selection from the Wills preserved in the Will Office at Bury St. Edmund's. To be edited by SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq.

The Ancient English and French Romances of Havelok the Dane. To be edited by Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S.

The Autobiography of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and other Records preserved in Skipton Castle. To be edited by EDWARD HAILSTONE, Esq. F.S.A.

Regulæ Inclusarum: The Ancren Rewle. A Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life, in the Anglo-Saxon Dialect of the xiij. century, addressed to a society of Anchorites, being a translation from the Latin Work of Simon de Ghent, Bishop of Salisbury. To be edited from MSS. in the Cottonian Library, British Museum, with an Introduction, Glossarial Notes, &c. by the Reverend JAMES MORTON, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln.

The Council have to regret the deaths, during the past year, of—

JOHN ADOLPHUS, Esq., F.S.A.

Rev. RICHARD H. BARHAM, B.A.

Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, F.R.S. and S.A.

WILLIAM FULLER BOTELER, Esq. M.A., Q.C.

JOSEPH HOARE BRADSHAW, Esq.

MR. EMERSON CHARNLEY.

BARRON FIELD, Esq.

RICHARD HALLIWELL, Esq. F.S.A.

WILLIAM F. HARRISON, Esq., *Local Secretary at Rochester.*

Rev. JOHN HODGSON, M.R.S.L., V.P. Soc. Ant. Newc.

LADY HOLLAND.

THOMAS MOORE, Esq. F.S.A.

Mr. SETCHEL.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON TODD, M.A., F.S.A.

THOMAS GEORGE WALLER, Esq.

HENRY WALTER, Esq.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.

In concluding this Report the Council feel gratified in calling the attention of the Society to the fact that among the new Subscriptions received during the past year is one from the Library of Congress at Washington. At a moment of so much anxiety in reference to the public relations between Great Britain and the United States, it is delightful to notice this honourable proof of the interest felt by America in the progress of our historical studies. English history is, indeed, a branch of literature in which both countries have a peculiar and a common interest. Descended from common ancestors, Great Britain and America ought ever to unite to keep alive the memory of the great and good deeds of forefathers in whose glories they both participate.

Signed by order of the Council,

THOMAS AMYOT, *Director.*
WILLIAM J. THOMS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

DATED 29TH APRIL, 1846.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, report to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society, from the 30th April, 1845, to the 29th April, 1846, and that we have examined the said accounts, with the vouchers thereto relating, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

And we further report that the following is an accurate Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Society during the period we have mentioned.

An ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, from the 30th April, 1845, to the 29th April, 1846.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	211	8	6
Received on account of members whose Subscriptions were in arrear at the last Audit.....	98	0	0
The like on account of Subscriptions due 1st May, 1845	887	0	0
One year's dividend on £779 15*s.* 1*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, invested in the names of the Trustees of the Society, deducting property-tax	22	14	2
Compositions received from five Members	50	0	0
Total receipts for the year	£1,269	2	8

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for the purchase of £51 18*s.* 10*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, invested for the benefit of the Society ...	50	0	0
Paid for printing and paper of 1,250 copies of "Verney's Notes of Long Parliament"	143	11	6
The like of 1,250 copies of "Bramston's Autobiography"	288	16	6
The like of 1,250 copies of "Perth Correspondence"	93	18	6
Paid for binding 1200 copies of "Verney's Notes of Long Parliament".....	48	0	0
The like for 1,200 copies of "Bramston's Autobiography"	57	12	0
Paid for delivery and transmission of 1,200 copies of the three above mentioned books, at 2*d.* per book, with paper for wrappers, booking, &c. and for Advertisements.	43	10	6
Paid for Miscellaneous Printing, Lists of Members, &c	36	1	3
Paid for Transcripts, &c. connected with works published and in progress	17	1	6
One year's payment for keeping Accounts and General Correspondence of the Society.....	52	10	0
Paid expenses of last General Meeting.....	2	7	0
Paid for postage, carriage of parcels, and other petty cash expenses	16	14	5
Cash balance, viz. Sum in hand for Composition £10 0 0			
The like from Subscriptions and other receipts 408 19 6			
	418	19	6
	£1,269	2	8

And we, the Auditors, further state, that the Treasurer has reported to us that, over and above the present balance of £418 19*s.* 6*d.* there are outstanding various subscriptions of Foreign Members, of Members resident in places distant from London, and of Members recently elected, which the Treasurer sees no reason to doubt will be shortly received.

Given under our hands this 29th day of April, 1846,

S. R. MAITLAND. W. D. COOPER. GEO. R. CORNER.

MEMBERS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

FOR THE

EIGHTH YEAR, ENDING 1ST MAY, 1846.

Those Members to whose names (c.) *is prefixed have compounded for their Annual Subscriptions.*
The Members whose names are printed in Small Capitals were on the Council of the year.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., *President.*

(c.) H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE MOST REV. AND RIGHT HON. THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYNDHURST, LL.D., F.R.S., LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON, D.C.L., PRES.R.S., F.S.A.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, PRES.S.A., F.R.S.

J. White Abbott, Esq. Exeter.
Abraham Abell, Esq. Cork.
Joseph Ablett, Esq. Llanbedr Hall.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Acheson, M.P.
(c.) Sir Robert Shafto Adair.
H. G. Adams, Esq. Chatham.
John Adamson, Esq. Sec. S. A. Newc. *Local Secretary at Newcastle.*
(c.) Rev. James Adcock, M.A.
John Adolphus, Esq. F.S.A. [Died July 16, 1845.]
Professor Dr. Adrian, Hesse Darmstadt.
Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.
Ralph Ainsworth, Esq. M D.
John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.
William Aldam, Esq. M.P.
(c.) Edward Nelson Alexander, Esq. F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Halifax.*
Robert Henry Allan, Esq. F.S.A.
George Edward Allen, Esq. Bath.
Mr. William Allen.
Franklin Allport, Esq.
Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A.
Rev. Edward Constable Alston, M.A.
George Henry Ames, Esq. Cote House,
Samuel Amory, Esq.
THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A. *Director.*
Alexander Annand, Esq. F.S.A.
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Samuel Appleby, Esq.
George Appleyard, Esq.
M. le Chevalier Artaud, Membre de l'Institut de France.
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Sydney Aspland, Esq.
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Australasian Public Library.
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Thomas Bacon, Esq. Redlands, Reading.
Edward Badeley, Esq. F S.A.
Thomas Smith Badger, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot, LL.D., F.S.A.
James Evan Baillie, Esq.
George Baker, Esq. *Local Secretary at Northampton.*
Rev. John Baldwin, M.A. Dalton.
Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D. Bodley's Librarian, Oxford.
Harwood W. Banner, Esq. Liverpool.
Rev. Richard H. Barham, B.A. [Died June 17, 1845.]
W. G. I. Barker, Esq. Middleham.
(c.) George Barlow, Esq. Oldham.
Benjamin Barnard, Esq.
John Barnard, Esq.
Keith Barnes, Esq.
Ralph Barnes, Esq. Exeter.
Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq. M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Rev. John Bartholomew, Morchard.
Arthur Barr, Esq.
Rev. Henry Barry, Draycot.
Mr. J. Bartlett, Blandford.
J. R. Bartlett, Esq. New York.
William Bateman, Esq. R.N.
Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells [Died Sept. 22, 1845.]
R. R. Bayley, Esq.
Richard Bayley, Esq. Castle Dike.
Henry Ridley Beal, Esq.
Mr. Henry Mitchison Bealby.
John Beardmore, Esq. Uplands.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford.
John Thomas Bedford, Esq.
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John Bentley, Esq. Birch House.
Michael Bentley, Esq.
Richard Bentley, Esq.
Peter S. Benwell, Esq. Henley.
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The Royal Library, Berlin.
Charles William de Bernardy, Esq.
Samuel Berridge, Esq. Leicester.
(c.) The Rev. John Besly, D.C. Vicar of Benton, Northumberland.
Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. *Local Secretary at Dublin.*
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La Bibliothèque du Roi, Paris.
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Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A.

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Arthur Biggs, Esq. Bristol.
(c.) John Billing, Esq. Reading.
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John Blachford, Esq.
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John Burgoyne Blackett, Esq.
Rev. Joseph William Blakesley, M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.
Michael Bland. Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.
Venble. George Bland, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.
Charles Blandy, Esq. Reading.
(c.) John Jackson Blandy, Esq. *Local Secretary at Reading.*
William Blandy, Esq. Reading.
Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq. M.A. The Hooke, near Lewes.
Octavian Blewitt, Esq. Secretary to the Literary Fund Society.
(c.) Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A., Registrar of the Univ. of Oxford. *Local Secretary at Oxford.*
Bindon Blood, Esq F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., M.R.I.A. Ennis, Ireland.
Edward Blore, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A.
B. Blundell, Esq. Temple.
John Blunt, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Blunt, B.A. Under Master of Merchant-Taylors' School.
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Edward A. Bond, Esq.
Mr. William Boone.
B. W. Booth, Esq. Manchester.
John Booth, Esq. Barton on Irwell.
Mr. Lionel Booth.
Rev. Miles Galloway Booty.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Knt. M.A.
Rev. Joseph Bosworth, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Local Secretary at Derby.*
William Fuller Boteler, Esq. M.A., Q.C. [Died 23 Oct. 1845.]
(c.) Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Lieut. Bowden, 22nd Foot.
Miss Bower, Doncaster.
Rev. Thomas Frere Bowerbank, M.A. Vicar of Chiswick.
George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A.
Mark Boyd, Esq.
David Bradberry, Esq.
The Subscription Library, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Robert Greene Bradley, Esq. Bencher of Gray's Inn. *Local Secretary at Lancaster.*
Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, Esq. [Died May 24, 1845.]
George Weare Braikenridge, Esq. F.S.A. Brislington House, Som.
Thomas W. Bramston, Esq. M.P.
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George Brice, Esq. Queen's Coll. Oxf.
John Bright, Esq. M.D.
John Ruggles Brise, Esq. Spains Hall.
Charles Bristed, Esq. Trin. Coll. Camb.
Thomas Broadwood, Esq.
William Brockedon, Esq. F.R.S.
William Bromet, M.D., F.S.A.
(c.) Right Hon. the Lord Brooke.
Francis Capper Brooke, Esq. Ufford Place, Suffolk.
Charles Bros, Esq.
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